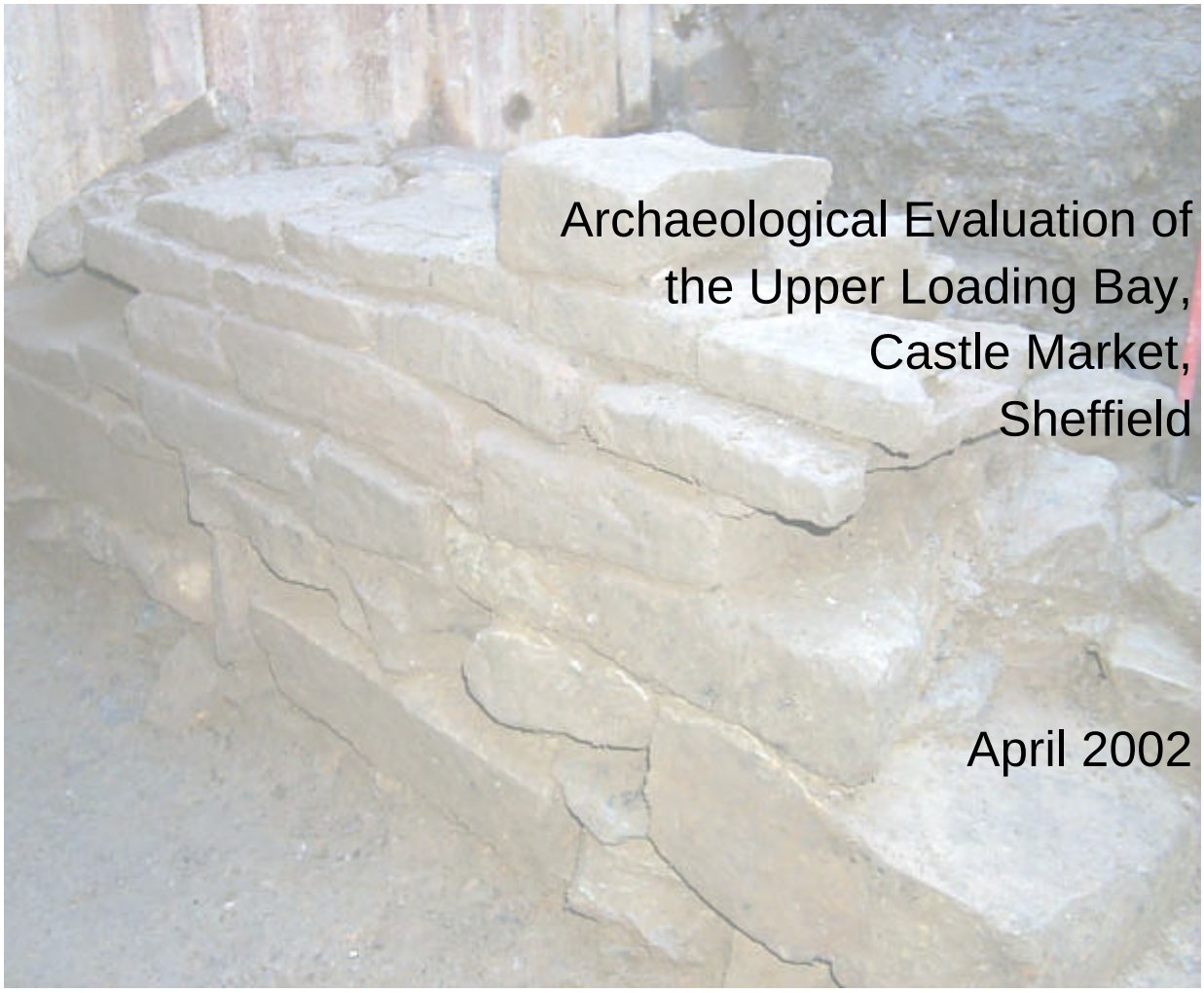
Archaeological Research & Consultancy at the University of Sheffield
Research School of Archaeology
West Court
2 Mappin Street
Sheffield S1 4DT Phone 0114 2225106 Fax 0114 2797158

Project Report 413h.1



Archaeological Evaluation of the Upper Loading Bay, Castle Market, Sheffield

April 2002

By Glyn Davies and James Symonds

With Contributions by Chris Cumberpatch, Jennie Stopford,
Hugh Willmott, Sean Bell and Alison Cox

Prepared For:
Sheffield City Council
Howden House, 1 Union Street, Sheffield, S1 2SH

CONTENTS

Non-technical Summary

This report outlines the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by ARCUS on behalf of Sheffield City Council in the upper loading bay of the Castle Markets, Sheffield. The work was undertaken so as to inform the proposed revelopment of the Castle Market.

Two trenches were excavated during the evaluation. Both trenches produced significant remains of the former Sheffield Castle. Trench 1 produced the remains of a building with a doorway and buttress, and a cobble courtyard surface. Trench 2 produced the remains of two buildings which stood on the north side of the castle on the precipice overlooking the River Don. Artefacts recovered by the evaluation included pottery, ceramic floor tiles, clay pipes, metal objects, window glass and window leads

The remains identified by the evaluation are of excellent quality and high archaeological value. The quality of remains identified by the limited evaluation at Sheffield Castle suggest that further archaeological work on site would be very fruitful. The archaeological remains represent an excellent opportunity to further our knowledge of Sheffield Castle and the medieval origins of the City of Sheffield.

Checked by Project Officer		Passed for submission to Client	
Glyn Davies *Senior Archaeological Officer*	Date	James Symonds *Executive Director*	Date

Illustrations

Plates

Tables

1 INTRODUCTION

This report outlines the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by ARCUS on behalf of Sheffield City Council, in the upper loading bay of the Castle Markets Sheffield. The work was undertaken so as to inform the proposed redevelopment of the Castle Market. The redevelopment of the Castle Market is part of a larger redevelopment covering the Castle Market, the Sheaf Market, the Setts and Broad Street Car Park. ARCUS have produced several reports on this proposed redevelopment, initially for Carillion and then for Sheffield City Council. The reports have a desk top assessment of the whole area (Belford 1998), trial trenching of Broad Street car park (Belford 1999), trial trenching of Castle Market lower loading bay (Davies 2000) and test pitting under the Sheaf Market and a watching brief on geotechnical investigations on the River Sheaf Culvert (Davies and Wagner 2000).

1.1 Site Location, Topography and Geology

Castle Markets are located to the north east of the city centre (OS NGR SK 358 877) (**Illustration 1**). The site is bounded to the north by Castlegate and to the west by Waingate, a medieval thoroughfare leading up the hill from Lady's Bridge. The southern boundary of the site is marked by Exchange Street and on the east side by the offices of the South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive Offices.

The underlying geology is that of the Lower Coal Measures (Upper Carboniferous or Silesian deposits), with the bulk of the site resting on an outcrop of the Silkstone Rock sandstone. The courses of the Rivers Don and Sheaf have been eroded through the Coal Measures sandstones and are filled with alluvium (British Geological Survey, Sheet 100).

2. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Desk Based Assessment

The desk-based assessment undertaken by ARCUS (Belford 1998a) provides information on the historical and archaeological development of the Castle Markets site. This covers the history of the site from the construction of Sheffield Castle

through to the present day. The first Norman castle of c.1100 was a 'motte-and-bailey' built by William de Lovetot. The work of Armstrong (1930) suggests that this was built over the remains of earlier possibly Saxon structures. The 'motte-and-bailey' was destroyed by fire in 1266, and was replaced with a crenellated stone castle by Thomas de Furnival in 1270. The Castle was modified during the fourteenth century, and at the peak of its development occupied most of the present application area. The Castle was destroyed in 1648, following a siege by Parliamentary troops. The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries saw the construction of tenements and workshops on 'Castle Hill', together with developments in the surrounding streets. In the nineteenth century parts of the Markets were moved into the application area - including the Slaughter Houses on the Castle site. By the end of the nineteenth century many of the older streets had been widened and realigned, and the Sheaf had been culverted.

Since the original desk top was completed the Castle archive at Sheffield City Museum has been made accessible and has therefore been consulted to examine the records of Armstrong's, Himsworth's and Butcher's work on the Castle.

2.2 Field Evaluation of the Lower Loading Bay

Following on from the desk-based assessment a programme of field evaluation was undertaken for Carillion. Most of the field evaluation was undertaken on the site of Broad Street car park (Belford 1999) and the Sheaf Market (Davies and Wagner 2000), areas beyond the scope of the proposed council redevelopment of the Castle Market. However, one trench has been excavated on the site of the Castle in the lower loading bay (Davies 2000) (**Illustration 2**).

The trial trench excavated in the lower loading bay has determined the archaeological sequence in the area of the eastern castle defences. This has identified a total of seven phases. All the contexts in the first three phases relate to the castle moat, the main feature identified. Although not fully excavated, this feature produced material ranging in date from the medieval period (eleventh to thirteenth century) to the seventeenth and eighteenth century. No layer in this sequence could be related to the destruction of the castle. Relatively few finds were recovered from the evaluation, particularly in the earlier phases. It is noteworthy, however as being the first medieval to post-medieval pottery assemblage from central Sheffield to

receive detailed attention.

The moat fills were all dry, with no evidence of waterlogging. Despite this, the potential for the preservation of environmental remains was assessed by floating three samples from phases 2 and 2/3. These proved to contain very little; a few seeds and beetle fragments, and showed that preservation of environmental remains in the moat was generally poor. However, it should be stressed that excavation stopped at least 1m short of the base of the moat, and it is possible that preservation of organic remains may be better lower down.

The only structural remains recovered were from phase 4, post destruction of the castle. These included fragments of wall and a cobbled surface. The cobbled surface had burning associated with it, and may have been evidence for small scale industrial activity in the seventeenth or eighteenth century. The total absence of nineteenth century remains probably showed that extensive ground levelling took place before construction of the present market buildings.

2.3 Previously Identified Castle Remains

Four fragments of castle stonework were identified during work on the site of the castle in the 1920s (Armstrong 1930) and 1950s (Butcher 1970) (**Illustration 2**). Himsworth (unpublished) also notes further fragments of stonework. These overlooked the 'precipice', but there are no plans showing their location.

2.3.1 The castle gateway

This was originally identified by Armstrong (1930) and further investigated by Butcher. The remains comprised the lower part of the ashlar-faced castle gateway with bastion towers and a drawbridge pier (**Illustration 2**). The moat sides were also partially faced with dressed stone in this area. This stonework is a listed building (784-1/20/312). At present only a small section of the gateway is accessible. The rest of the stonework is hidden in market foundations, but Butcher (1970) suggests that much of it still survives.

2.3.2 Courtyard building in the north east corner

This is the largest surviving piece of stonework currently accessible and was discovered by Armstrong (1930) (**Illustration 2**). Additional investigation and recording of these remains was undertaken in the early 1990s (Latham and Atkinson, 1994). This structure is part of a courtyard building, constructed of rubble and ashlar masonry. This is listed as 784-1/20/313.

2.3.3 Walling in the south west corner

A short section of rubble masonry was discovered by Butcher (1970) in the late 1950s (**Illustration 2**). Butcher (1970) describes this as rubble backing to absent ashlar masonry apparently identical to the rubble masonry in the gatehouse walls. Although this walling was rendered inaccessible by the construction of the markets floor it is listed 784-1/20/314.

2.3.4 Walling on the precipice

A short section of rubble masonry was noted by Butcher (1970) as protruding from the flagged slope of the 'precipice'. When the concrete retaining wall was erected in the 1970s this wall was believed to have collapsed. Trench 2 was sited in this location to see if any further structural remains survived (**Illustration 2**). Himsworth (undated) noted the presence of various other pieces of stonework on the 'precipice'. These overlooked the 'precipice', but there are no plans showing their location. Himsworth describes some 'herringbone' stone work at the eastern end of the upper loading bay. Himsworth also noted that:

" There now appear four patches of rubble filling on edge, and lead me to suggest there were probably four towers with a sloping glacis in between, overlooking the Don, about 10 to 12 feet wide." (Himsworth p.19)

A profile of the 'precipice' created from photographs (now lost) taken by Himsworth also contains pits and ash deposits. All of this suggest that up until the 1930s this area contained substantial deposits and structures relating to the castle.

2.3.5 The courtyard

Armstrong (1930) records that the remains of the castle courtyard were encountered in five pile holes that were excavated during the construction of the original market hall (**Illustration 2**). We know from Himsworth (undated) that Armstrong was not on site during all the construction works, therefore we do not know if these pile holes were the only ones to contain the remains of the courtyard or the only ones Armstrong observed. In all five pile holes Armstrong observed remains of the courtyard of Thomas de Furnival's castle of 1270 as well as remains of the earlier Norman Castle.

2.3.6 The Saxon building

Armstrong (1930) identified wooden remains on the eastern end of the site. He interpreted this as the remains of a Saxon building. This was in the vicinity of the courtyard building in the north east corner, further Saxon remains were identified in two pile holes to the south of this building. He described the building as having a cruck frame. This is highly unlikely, as no Saxon cruck frame buildings are known; in fact the earliest cruck frame buildings in England date from the early-thirteenth century (Tyers and Grooves pers. comm.). It therefore seems likely that either this was not a Saxon building, or that Armstrong's interpretation of its form was wrong. Armstrong (1930) also recorded the presence of 'Saxon' pottery from his excavations. This material appears to have been lost over the years and his identification cannot therefore be confirmed. During Butcher's work in the 1950s a few sherds of coarse heavily shell tempered ware of the late-eleventh-century were recovered. These were equated with Armstrong's 'Saxon' suggesting that Butcher believed that Armstrong's identification was wrong (Hurst 1959).

2.3.7 The moat

A moat containing deep medieval deposits was identified to the south of the markets by Armstrong (1930), in the south west corner by Butcher (unpublished) and on the east side by Davies (2000).

The moat on the south side contained numerous finds including waterlogged wood and leather when it was investigated by Armstrong and Butcher. Around the castle gateway the moat was at least partially faced with stone. The work of Butcher

appears to have clearly identified the line of the moat on the south side and in the south west corner.

The inner edge of the moat on the east side has been located (Davies 2000), however, the outer edge was not identified due to the limited area in which work could take place. The moat fill on the east side contained ceramics dating from the thirteenth to seventeenth centuries. No waterlogged material was found, but the base of the moat was not reached due to the limited space available.

3 PROJECT AIMS

The main aims of the archaeological evaluation of the upper loading bay were;

- to gather sufficient information to establish presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological deposits within the areas of proposed development.

- to determine if any castle stone work survived, particularly to the north of the stonework that is preserved in the north east corner of the market.

- to determine if any of the structures or deposits recorded by Himsworth survived on the edge of the 'precipice'.

- to provide sufficient information so at to determine the importance of the archaeology exposed in terms of its local, regional and national importance and provide the basis on which to determine the nature of any further archaeological work.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Machine-Assisted Trial Trenching

Demex opened the trenches by machine and erected shoring, this work was monitored at all times by the Project Archaeologist. Following the bulk dig and erection of shoring the trenches were thoroughly cleaned by hand and recorded.

Archaeological features were sample-excavated, to enable their date, nature, extent and condition to be properly assessed. Emphasis was placed upon gathering data from uncontaminated primary deposits and dated deposit sequences. Features were drawn, photographed, and described on proforma sheets. Colour transparencies and black and white print photographs were taken before and after excavation. A final trench plan and appropriate sections were drawn.
Only one palaeoenvironmental sample was collected, this was from a pit in Trench 2. This was assessed for its palaeoenvironmental potential.

Following completion of the trial trenching the trenches were backfilled. First, a layer of sand was laid over all archaeologically sensitive remains, stone walls, cobbled surfaces and deposits. This layer of sand was 0.2m to 0.3m thick and the deposition of this material was observed by the Project Archaeologist. This was then covered with spoil from the original bulk dig and built up in layers which were compacted. The first stages of this were observed by the Project Archaeologist.

4.2 Finds Collection Policy

Artefactual material was collected according to an explicit sampling strategy. Material which is obviously modern in date, and derived from unstratified contexts, was not kept unless it is of exceptional intrinsic interest. Preference was given to the collection and retention of stratified assemblages, from primary deposits.

All retained finds were cleaned, marked, catalogued and packed in materials suitable for long term storage. Appropriate tests and analyses were undertaken as necessary, by qualified archaeological specialists.

4.3 Recording

All archaeological features encountered were recorded using standardised proforma record sheets. Plans, sections and elevations were drawn where appropriate and a comprehensive photographic record made. A plan was produced to show the layout and relationships of trenches in relation to the site boundaries.

4.4 Monitoring of Field Evaluation Work

Arrangements were made between ARCUS and the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service to monitor site works at appropriate stages. ARCUS notified the curatorial archaeologist of any discoveries of archaeological significance and four site visits were made by curatorial staff of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service.

4.5 Trench location and Rational

Two evaluation trenches were excavated.

Trench 1 measured 9.2m by 3.3m and was located in the south east corner of the upper loading bay (**Illustration 2**). This trench was located to establish whether the stonework in the north east corner of the market extended beyond the market building into the loading bay area. The trench was orientated east west.

Trench 2 measured 9m by 4m and was located towards the north west corner of the upper loading bay (**Illustration 2**). This trench was orientated east west and was placed to examine as much of the 'precipice' as possible. This area contained substantial deposits of modern material that had been dumped behind the concrete wall on Castlegate when it was constructed in the 1970s.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Phasing

The excavation of the two trial trenches in the upper loading bay uncovered a number of archaeological structures and deposits. These structures and deposits can be divided into four basic occupation phases which themselves can be further subdivided into nine sub-phases. The phasing divisions and subdivisions as well as their presence in each trench is shown in **Table 1**.

Table 1. Phasing of upper loading bay trenches

Phase		Period (date)	Trench 1	Trench 2
		Geological		natural
1		de Lovetot Castle (C12th - early C13th)		square pits?
2	2.1	de Furnival Castle	wall, steps and the 1st courtyard	stonework
	2.2	early additions (late C13th – C14th)	buttress and the 2nd courtyard	clay layer (pottery C13th-C15th)
	2.3	late castle (C15th – C16th)	the cobbled 3rd courtyard	
3	3.1	castle demolition (mid C17th)	castle demolition layers	
	3.2	early post castle buildings (late C17th)	L-shaped wall	
4	4.1	modern (C20th)	loading bay	loading bay
	4.2	(1950s)	ground works for spiral ramp	
	4.3	(1970s)		backfill behind the concrete retaining wall

5.2 Trench 1

The excavations in Trench 1 extended down to a depth of over 2.5 m from the surface of the loading bay but did not reach undisturbed natural.

The west end of Trench 1 contained extensive remains of the castle, while the east end of the trench contained modern backfill. This related to the construction of the spiral access ramp, which was constructed in the area just to the east of Trench 1 in the 1960s.

The first identified phase (2.1) of activity in Trench 1 was the construction of a large stone wall [1012] 1.6m plus wide crossing the trench NNW-SSE (**Illustration 3, plate a**). This wall was constructed of a rubble core, with a facing of dressed stone blocks held together with lime mortar. The wall formed the western wall of a substantial stone building, with a courtyard to the west. At the south end of the wall, within the

trench, was a doorway. The doorway had a simple chamfered surround (**Illustration 11**, **plate b**) . The side walls splayed out towards the inside. Patches of plasterwork survived on the side walls of the doorway (**Illustration 8, plate c**) suggesting that the entrance at least was plastered. Immediately inside the doorway was a robbed-out staircase (**Illustration 3, plate d**) that led to an undercroft or cellar. The excavation of the undercroft was not completed due to the limits of the shoring being reached. It was therefore not determined if a floor surface survived in the undercroft. All that survived of the staircase was a series of rubble steps [1035] and fragments of the stone flags that once formed the treads sticking out from the sides of the wall. At the entrance to the doorway were two large dressed stones with chamfered edges forming a threshold [1034] (**Illustration 3**). Although no obvious courtyard surface could be related to this threshold, there were a few disturbed stones, and it would appear likely that there was once a courtyard surface at this level.

During phase 2.2 a buttress [1030] had been added to the outside of the wall adjacent to the doorway (**Illustration 4**). The buttress was to the north of the door. It could not be determined if there was a corresponding buttress to the south of the doorway, as this was beyond the trench. The buttress was faced with chamfered ashlar blocks (**Illustration 13**). The buttress was probably constructed to add extra support to the wall although it was not tied into the wall (**Illustration 12**). The buttress partially overlay the original threshold stones of the doorway and there were fragmentary remains of a stone flagged/cobbled surface connected to the buttress (**Illustration 4, plate e**), suggesting that a new courtyard surface had been constructed at this stage.

Phase 2.3 was the final phase of castle activity seen in Trench 1. During this phase a new cobbled and flagged courtyard surface was constructed [1031] (**Illustration 5 plate f**). This courtyard surface overlay a layer [1033] which contained a sherd of midlands purple ware, dating to the fifteenth or sixteenth century.

The castle destruction levels, phase 3.1, within Trench 1 were very extensive particularly to the east of wall [1012] where they filled the undercroft. There was 0.3m of rubble fill above wall [1012] and at least 1.6m of rubble fill below the top of wall to the east of it where excavations did not reach the base of the rubble. Various rubble layers were identified, however, these were all very similar, consisting of a sandy silt matrix containing a rubble fill. The rubble comprised angular lumps of sandstone

varying in size from 0.05m to 0.4m in length. It also varied as a proportion of these deposits from 10% to 40%. These rubble layers contained occasional fragments of medieval and early post-medieval pottery, ceramic floor tiles, animal bones, window glass and window leads. To the west of buttress [1030] and overlying the cobbled surface at the end of the trench was a section of walling [1014], this was part of phase 3.2, the first post-castle demolition structures. This ran NNW to SSE across the trench before turning a right angle at its southern end and running ENE WSW (**Illustration 6**). This wall was in poor condition and it was not clear if this was a wall one stone thick or one face of a rubble cored wall. If [1014] was the face of a rubble cored wall the core would have been [1024/5], with the other face being beyond the trench. Context [1024/5] was composed of small loose stone fragments with little matrix. Within [1014] was one large stone that was a reused chamfered ashlar block from a buttress similar to [1030]. However, this was not from [1030] as the angle of the chamfer was different.

The final phase of activity in Trench 1, phase 4, related to the user of the area as the loading bay for the Castle Markets. Over the west end of the trench were a series of old surfaces including a brick floor and several tarmac surfaces, phase 4.1(**Illustration 10**). In the east end of the trench below some of the surfaces, but also cutting through some of the surfaces were the extensive modern dump deposits that related to the construction of the spiral ramp, phase 4.2 (**Illustration 7**). These dump layers contained finds from all periods including fragments of modern plastics, bricks and glass, which were not retained.

5.3 Trench 2

The base of the stratigraphic sequence in Trench 2 was a solid sterile clay [2020]. This was probably undisturbed natural. This was only clearly seen at the west end of the trench.

The earliest archaeological remains uncovered in the trench were probably from Phase 1, two pits at the west end of the trench (**Illustration 14**). These both extended beyond the trench and were therefore only partially seen. Though incomplete both pits appeared to be square or rectangular in plan with vertical sides and flat bottoms. Pit [2015] was in the south east corner of the trench and contained a single fill [2014] (**plate g**), a dark brown clay silt with frequent charcoal flecks and

numerous pieces of burnt stone. Immediately to the north of pit [2015] was the second pit [2022]. Pit [2022] contained a small sherd of pottery, a large jar in North Lincolnshire Shell tempered fabric. This pottery dates from the late-twelfth-century through to the fifteenth century, however, based on the stratigraphic relationship this feature must be early in the history of the castle. Pit [2022] was cut through on the east side by the shoring and had been truncated on the north side by the 'precipice'. The 'precipice' ran east west along the trench and the deposits to the north were entirely composed of modern dumping [2000]. There were several features within Trench 2 that had been truncated by the 'precipice', showing that at some time in the past the precipice has been cut back.

To the west of the pits were the remains of two stone structures. Between them these structures covered most of the rest of the trench above the precipice. Immediately to the west of the pits was a small wall orientated north south [2007] (**Illustration 14**). This was dry stone in construction and survived to seven courses in height (**Illustration 16**). At its northern end the wall had been truncated by the cutting back of the precipice. To the east of the wall was a clay layer [2010] which had been deposited up against the wall and contained pottery from the thirteenth to fifteenth centuries. The wall would therefore appear to date to phase 2.1, the original construction of the castle, while the clay layer dated to phase 2.2. This wall was probably part of a small lean-to structure that had been built up against the external wall of the castle. However, as no remains of the external wall of the castle were found, due to the cutting back of the 'precipice', it was not possible to be certain of this. A fragment of stone roof tile was found lying on the wall towards its northern end (**Plate h**).

To the west of wall [2007] and separated from it by a small gap, was a large stone structure. This was composed of three main elements [2017] [2026] and [2003] (**Illustration 14**) with a tumble of rubble [2006] over part of the structure. Although certainly part of the castle, it was not possible to determine which sub-phase of phase 2 this structure belonged to. The structure was incomplete, as a large hole [2023] appeared to have been dug through it at some time in the past, making it difficult to interpret. The majority of the structure appeared to be the remains of foundations for a large building. At the east end the exterior of the structure was constructed of a number of large blocks (**Illustration 17**) and rose up in a series of rough steps [2017] (**plate i**). This was separated from the west end of the structure

by the hole that had been dug through it. The hole exposed the interior structure of [2017] which was a mixture of large stone blocks and smaller rounder stones (**Illustration 18**). Along the edge of the precipice a small section of stone work survived [2026] connecting the two ends of the overall structure. At its west end this stone structure [2003] was constructed of a mixture of large stone blocks and smaller rounder stones (**Illustrations 19** and **20**) and had a stone-flagged surface on its top (**Illustration 14, plate j**). This building therefore appears to have been constructed on substantial foundations, with a raised internal floor level.

At the eastern end of Trench 2 in the vicinity of wall [2007] were a few small dump deposits probably related to the demolition of the castle, phase 3.1 (**Illustration 21**). However, over most of the trench immediately above the stone castle remains were modern dump layers from phase 4.1 (**Illustration 22**). The absence of castle demolition layers and presence of modern material directly over castle stonework suggests that this stonework was exposed either during the construction of the markets, or the loading bay, but had not been recorded.

To the north of the precipice were deep modern dump deposits. These had been deposited during the works undertaken during the construction of the concrete retaining wall in the early 1970s, phase 4.3.

6 MATERIAL CULTURE

A total of 556 finds were recovered from the evaluation. This included a wide range of materials and types of artefacts (**Table 2**). Reports on the main categories of artefacts including pottery, ceramic building material, ceramic tiles, clay pipe, glass and metalwork are in the appendixes, as well as reports on the animal bones and an assessment of palaeoenvironmental potential. The number of finds recovered was not large but does provide the first stratified material from inside the castle courtyard to be excavated in 50 years.

Possibly the most interesting group of finds were those recovered from the castle demolition layers, phase 3.1, in Trench 1. These finds included fragments of glazed and decorated floor tiles, window glass and window leads, as well as pottery. This material provided further evidence as to the scale and importance of the building in Trench 1.

The finds in Trench 2 were interesting in that some of them came from undisturbed medieval deposits from within the castle.

Table 2. Counts for find categories by Trench

Material	Trench 1	Trench 2	Grand Total
Animal Bone	146	137	283
Brick	29	3	32
Ceramics	20	67	87
Ceramic tile	36	8	44
Charcoal	2		2
Clay pipe	4		4
Coal	7		7
Glass	26	11	37
Linoleum		1	1
Metal	7	8	15
Plaster	1		1
Shell	9	22	31
Slag	2	2	4
Stone	5	2	7
Synthetic		1	1
Grand Total	294	263	556

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Sheffield Castle layout

Although there are no plans or drawings showing the layout of Sheffield Castle the results of the current work combined with previous work on the castle (Armstrong 1930, Butcher unpublished and Davies 2000) enable some comments to be made on the layout of the castle.

A survey by Harrison (1637) described the castle as having an inner and outer courtyard. The inner courtyard was on the site of Castle Market and the outer courtyard extended to the south. The inner courtyard was surrounded by a moat and stone walls. However, it is uncertain what feature, if any, surrounded the outer courtyard. It may be that the outer courtyard was not surrounded by any defensive

features (see **section 7.2** for a discussion). Archaeological work in the area of the outer courtyard has not been extensive over the years, but even accounting for its limited extent, no archaeological features have been identified that might have related to the outer courtyard of the castle. It is therefore possible that the inner courtyard was effectively the castle and that the outer courtyard was an area of land controlled by the castle, rather than the town. In the following discussion castle is used to mean the area described by Harrison as the inner courtyard.

The castle appears to have been roughly rectangular in shape. On the north side the castle was bounded by the River Don, while on the west, south and east sides it was enclosed by a moat. The south west and south east corners of the moat were rounded.

The entrance to the castle lay in the south east corner of the castle, where a draw bridge crossed the moat. The entrance was flanked by two round towers and a drawbridge pier lay in the moat (Armstrong 1930).

Documentary evidence (Thomas 1924) refers to many buildings inside the castle including a great tower, a prison, stables, a chapel, a bakehouse, a kitchen, a great hall and a *hospitium* or guest house.

Along the northern side of the castle at least 3 buildings have been identified.

Armstrong (1930) identified a building in the north east corner of the castle and the main wall of this building which runs NNW SSE lines up with the large wall in trench 1. This would appear to be either one large building, or a range of buildings. This was a very substantial structure with a cellar or cellars, buttresses on the front (west) side, glazed windows and tiled floors.

Pieces of stonework from two different buildings were also found in Trench 2, the small wall and the large stone foundations. The large stone foundations were at the west end of Trench 2, while the small wall was at the east end.

It would therefore appear that there were large stone buildings in the north west and north east corners of the castle and that small buildings may have run along the back wall between them.

Armstrong (1930) noted that he observed Thomas de Furnivals courtyard in several pile pits under the castle market. Unfortunately he does not describe what he saw. In Trench 1 part of a cobbled surface was found outside the building. This was most likely the surface of a courtyard. However, it is not known if this cobbled surface extended over the whole of the courtyard, or whether there was variation in surface treatment inside the courtyard.

In general, the internal layout of the castle appears to have had a number of buildings built up against the exterior walls, with an open courtyard in the middle.

7.2 The regional context of Sheffield Castle

by Chris Constable

The remains identified at Sheffield Castle compare well in size to other sites in the South Yorkshire region. A notable example would be Conisbrough Castle. The extent of the castle at Conisbrough is traditionally assumed to be the walled area enclosed in the late-twelfth-century. This enclosure actually contains the great tower, the hall range and a further great chamber together with a further range of buildings. It is clear from an examination of the surrounding landscape of Conisbrough that further buildings were located around this central, enclosed core. In scale this walled area compares in size to the projected inner courtyard at Sheffield, approximately 1 hectare.

The motte and bailey site at Tickhill again is approximately 100 metres across and therefore provides a further comparison in size to the proposed inner courtyard at Sheffield. This scale of inner enclosure is further matched at Bolsover castle in Derbyshire, where the inner bailey is approximately eighty meters in diameter.

It would certainly appear from the 1637 survey of Sheffield Castle that the inner courtyard is that which is clearly defined with the ‘great ditch’. It would also certainly appear that this is the great ditch that has been detected in excavations. The description of the outer courtyard contains no reference for any ditch or outer defences. This architectural emphasis on the inner areas of the castle would appear to reflect that at many other sites and matches what can clearly be seen at Tickhill, Conisbrough and is a common feature of castle sites.

At Middleham in North Yorkshire the separation of the inner bailey containing the late-twelfth-century great tower and what becomes the late-medieval palace complex is clearly defined and separated from the former outer bailey to the east. At Middleham the late-medieval access to the palace and great tower did not actually even pass through the outer bailey.

At Bolsover the pattern would appear to be rather different with the outer courtyard or bailey enclosed within the earthworks for the site and connected to the planned town. It would therefore appear that at Bolsover the town and castle are the result of a single act of planning. At Sheffield we lack the preservation of the medieval street plan that can be seen at Bolsover to determine the spatial relationship between the castle and town.

The motte and bailey at York Castle covered a greater area than the size of the inner courtyard at Sheffield. However, it is clear that York castle changed its size on many occasions. Following its foundation there was a documented extension of the site in 1070. The donation of the western bailey of the castle to the Franciscan Friary in the thirteenth century meant that the area that could well be equated with the outer courtyard of Sheffield, approximately 1.7 hectares, was lost at this time.

It is clear that the earthwork cores of the sites examined above represented the main area of domestic occupation. This group of sites all cover relatively similar areas, ranging from Bolsover up to the motte and bailey at York. Sheffield, itself, appears to reflect this pattern exceptionally well. Harrison's survey (**Appendix 11**) of the site makes no mention of an outer enclosure around this courtyard, neither does the report on the siege of the site (Anonymous). It would appear that there was at least a formal definition to the extent of the site. This definition may have resembled that at Carlisle, where the extent of the castle's authority was marked out by marker stones. At Carlisle, the actual earthworks sat within this wider defined property that was considered to be the castle. A similar situation most likely existed at Sheffield.

8 INTERPRETATION

8.1 Significance

The evaluation has shown that extensive structural remains of the castle survive in the area of the upper loading bay and that these structures are associated with undisturbed medieval deposits.

When considered in conjunction with the previously identified remains the newly discovered remains show that substantial remains of castle stonework probably survive over much of the site. These remains are of both regional and national importance.

The following sections describe the specific significance of the features identified in trenches 1 and 2.

8.1.1 Trench 1

by Chris Constable

This trench revealed the most significant building remains discovered during the evaluation. The contents of the trench revealed two phases of construction based around a doorway leading to an undercroft. The first phase involved the construction of the main wall, the undercroft , the stairway and the simple chamfered doorway. At a later date the façade of this building was altered, with the construction of an octagonal buttress. This construction work demonstrates a late-medieval refurbishment of the castle site.

Evaluation trench 1 also revealed the area outside the undercroft building. This was covered in cobbling of early post-medieval date, beneath which was evidence for two earlier surfaces. The preservation of a medieval ground surfaces may enable basic research questions to be answered concerning the settings in which elite buildings were placed. The ground surface may preserve pathways connecting buildings providing information on how people actually moved between buildings. We know very little about the actual treatment of surfaces surrounding buildings. It is not even known if buildings were set within expanses of metalled surfaces, gardens or grassed areas. Information such as this could well be obtained from further work at Sheffield. This basic level of information was never really considered in early excavations of

English Castles where the technique policies of following wall lines robbed out any associated stratigraphy, and led to the removal of archaeological deposits.

8.1.2 Trench 2

By Chris Constable

Trench 2 revealed archaeological deposits of medieval date associated with the occupation of the castle. The identification of *in situ* deposits that actually represent the use of the castle is exceptionally valuable and rare.

The building evidence within Trench 2 indicates that the remains of the castle survive to an extent that it is possible to identify different zones of use. The small wall identified in this area was constructed as a dry-stone wall - an exceptionally well-constructed example. Like the walling in Trench 1 this walling - despite its less secure construction method - survived to a significant height. The survival of the drystone remains in this area offers the opportunity to examine less formal areas of a castle that have frequently escaped the research concerns of earlier excavations.

The substantial foundations found at the west end of Trench 2, suggest that an additional large building stood in the north west corner of the castle.

8.2 Potential

8.2.1 Lower loading bay

The trial trench excavated in this area in 1999 (Davies 2000) identified the presence of the moat on the east side of the castle. The moat survived to a depth of at least 4m. A detailed assessment of this area was provided in an earlier report (Davies and Symonds 2000). The main points of this report can be summarised as follows:

- the moat is likely to contain well preserved and undisturbed deposits;
- east of the moat between the moat and the river no known archaeological remains are known, but the best potential lies south of the South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Authority Building;
- along the line of the River Sheaf potential is low as this area was disturbed by the construction of the river culvert;

- the area to the east of the River Sheaf is considered to have low potential as this was outside the medieval town;
- although no structural remains were found to the west of the moat, within the castle this area could contain significant archaeological remains;
- in the area of the Mudford building and Market Tavern potential is variable, the rear half of the Market Tavern is not cellared and has the potential to contain deposits or structures relating to any activity immediately outside the main castle gateway.

8.2.2 Upper loading bay

Prior to the current evaluation this was the least well-known part of the site archaeologically. Neither Armstrong (1930) or Butcher (unpublished) did much work in this area. Himsworth (unpublished) records seeing some features in this area, but did not describe them in detail. Himsworth and Butcher noted the presence of a section of stonework located on the 'precipice' towards the western end of the upper loading bay.

The evaluation has added immensely to our knowledge of this area. The two trial trenches have enabled substantial stone structural remains to be identified. The following points can be made regarding the archaeological potential for this area:

- substantial and well-preserved structural remains of the castle survive;
- *in situ* medieval deposits have been identified containing artefacts from the castle;
- the construction of the spiral ramp disturbed the archaeological remains at the east end of the upper loading bay resulting in a low archaeological potential in this area;
- cellars for shops at the western end of the upper loading bay will have badly damaged or destroyed the archaeological potential of this area;
- some of the archaeological remains are only 1m below the current ground surface. These can extend down to up to 4m below the current ground surface.

8.2.3 1930s Market Hall

The area covered by the original 1930s Market building lies at the heart of the castle site. Remains of the castle have been identified in three corners of this area. Part of the castle gateway lies in the south east corner of the Castle Market. The second surviving exposed section of castle stonework lies in the north east corner of the Castle Market. A third piece of stonework was identified by Butcher in the south west corner of the market, but this is now covered over. The following points can be made regarding the archaeological potential for this area:

- structural stone remains are known to survive beneath the market building;
- Armstrong (1930) identified courtyard levels in pile pits during the markets hall construction;
- the present market building was constructed at a higher level than the castle possibly by up to 2m in some areas;
- the current market building is not likely to have extensive foundations being a single story building;
- although this area has not been archaeologically investigated since the 1930s the archaeological potential would appear to be good for the survival of structural and depositional remains of the castle.

8.2.4 Castle Market 1950s building

This area lies to the south of the 1930s market hall and has been subject to the most extensive and detailed archaeological work over the years. This extension to the market has a basement at a lower level than the 1930s market hall. Within this area lie remains of the castle gateway and a small section of this is visible in a small cellar below the floor. The remains of a stone drawbridge pier lie south east of the castle gateway. Most of the 1950s market building lies over the moat of the castle. The following points can be made regarding the archaeological potential for this area:

- substantial stonework from the castle gateway survives in the north east corner of this area;
- Armstrong's and Butcher's work has shown that the moat contained well preserved waterlogged deposits, however it is not known if the deposits are still waterlogged;
- over the years the construction of the Co-op and the 1950s Market Hall has

resulted in numerous pile holes being cut through the moat and its fills. This will have resulted in the disturbance and removal of much of the fills;

- moat deposits will survive, but it is unclear how extensive these are;
- in general the potential for this area is mixed, there will be areas with high potential, but it is uncertain how extensive these are and whether they are isolated or not.

8.2.5 Additions along Waingate

During the 1960s/1970s additions were made to the markets complex along Waingate. These additions extended down to the same depth as the 1950s building, being lower in depth than the 1930s Market Hall. No archaeological record was made of this area when construction work took place The main conclusions regarding the archaeological potential of this area are:

- the extensions along Waingate overlie the moat;
- the degree of damage done to the deposits within the moat is not known, but was probably extensive;
- the foundations for the buildings along Waingate are likely to have truncated the archaeology and resulted in numerous pile holes being dug through the archaeology;
- the archaeological potential of this area is probably mixed, much of it will be poor, but some patches of well preserved archaeology could survive as isolated blocks.

8.3 Conclusions and Recommendations

The archaeological remains identified by this evaluation are of excellent quality and have a high archaeological value. The research potential of the site is justified by the discovery of *in situ* medieval deposits in association with structural remains. The identification of archaeological deposits that are associated with the medieval occupation of castles is rare. Deposits of this type may well survive in other parts of the site.

Trench 1 contained well-preserved architectural evidence for at least two phases of construction. This trench also contains a buried medieval ground surface associated

with the setting of the buildings. This type of deposit is rare and it could help to further our understanding of the setting of the buildings within Sheffield Castle – i.e, whether they were set in a cobbled courtyard, gardens or lawns. This is a basic point about which we know very little. Archaeological work at Sheffield may provide evidence on this issue.

Fragments of plinth were encountered *in situ*. As architectural fragments in the excavation trenches and under the market indicate, they are probably sourced from four different buildings.

The quality of remains identified by the limited evaluation at Sheffield Castle suggests that further archaeological work on site would be very fruitful. The archaeological remains at Sheffield Castle represent an excellent opportunity to further our knowledge of this important structure, with implications for the field of castle studies.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – List of Contexts

Table 3 List of Contexts

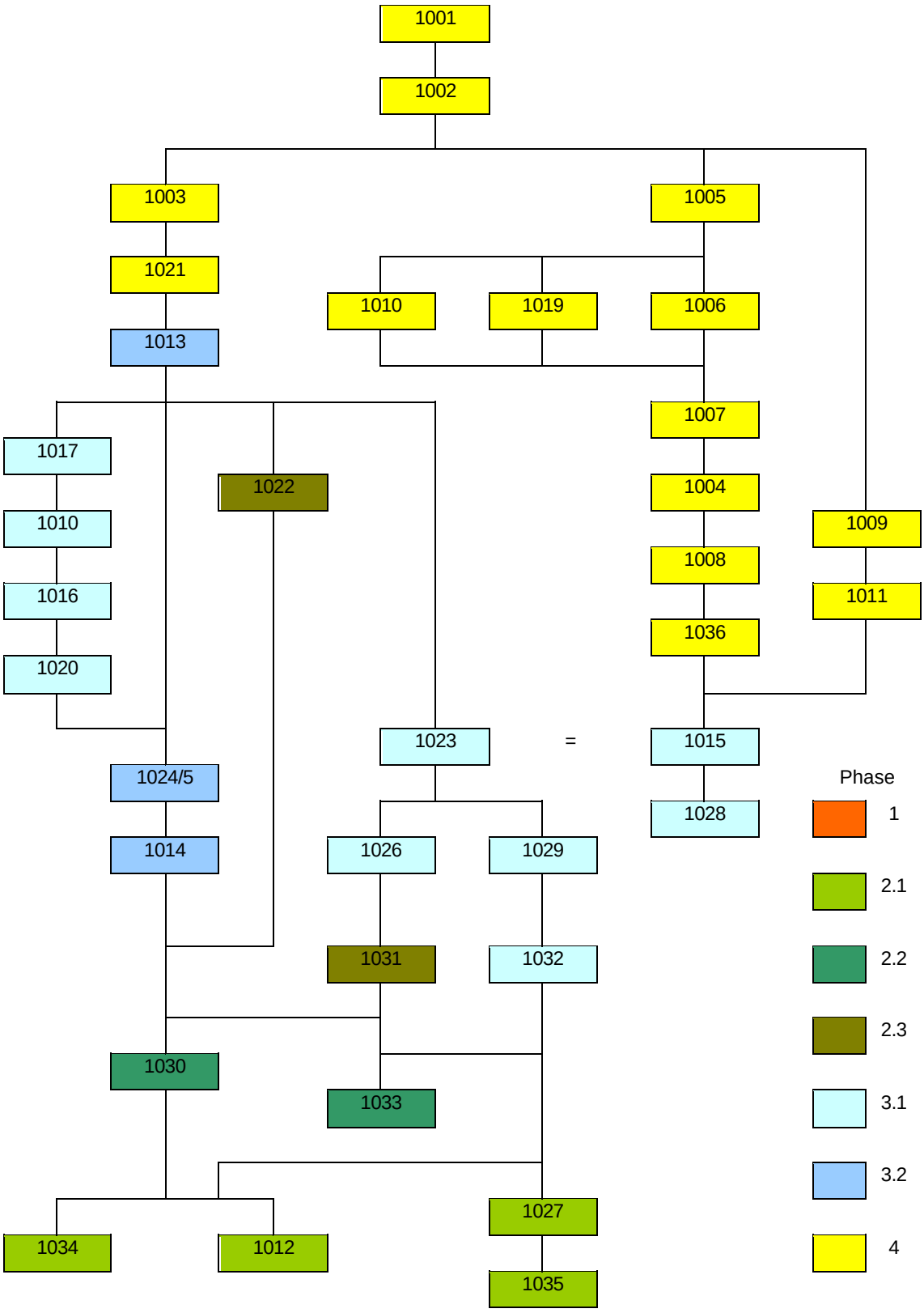
Context number	Context type	Description	Phase
1001	Structure	Tarmac surface over whole trench	4
1002	Structure	Reinforced concrete layer over E end of trench	4.2
1003	Structure	Modern brick floor covering W end of trench	4.1
1004	Deposit	Black ashy modern rubble dump	4.2
1005	Deposit	Red-brown gritty clay - modern rubble	4.2
1006	Deposit	Light brown sandy silt - modern rubble	4.2
1007	Deposit	Yellow-brown clay silt - modern rubble	4.2
1008	Deposit	Light brown rubble layer with mortar flecks	4.2
1009	Deposit	Thin yellow brown clay layer overlying 1008 rubble	4.2
1010	Deposit	Black ashy deposit - probably modern rubble	4.2
1011	Deposit	Dark brown clay silt - intrusive modern rubble	4.2
1012	Structure	Sandstone wall aligned NE-SW, with doorway	2.1
1013	Deposit	Rubble spread to west of wall 1012, overlying wall 1014	3.2
1014	Structure	Sandstone wall constructed at least in part from re-used stone	3.2
1015	Deposit	Mid brown sandy silt rubble east of wall 1012	3.1
1016	Deposit	Sub-circular silt clay deposit in SW corner of trench	3.1
1017	Deposit	Mixed clay and rubble dump visible in E facing section	3.1
1019	Deposit	Black gritty rubble dump within E half of trench	4.2
1020	Deposit	White lime mortar layer beneath clay 1016	3.1
1021	Deposit	Series of dump layers seen in section at W end of trench	4.1
1022	Structure	Flat stone flags to W of wall 1012 below 1013	2.3
1023	Deposit	Yellow-brown sandy rubble fill similar to 1013	3.1
1024	Deposit	Dark grey brown scree-like material intermingled with 1025	3.2
1025	Deposit	Brown silt sandy rubble intermingled with 1024	3.2
1026	Deposit	Brown silt deposit to E of 1014 cut in a series of steps towards doorway in 1012	3.1
1027	Cut	Series of steps 'cut' through 1029	2.1
1029	Deposit	Lower spit of 1015 - brown sandy silt	3.1
1030	Structure	Dressed ashlar stone 'plinth' built up against 1012	2.2
1031	Structure	Cobbled surface W of wall 1030	2.3
1032	Deposit	Brown silt clay similar to 1026	3.1
1033	Deposit	Brown silt clay similar to 1032, but under cobbles 1031	2.2

1034	Structure	Two large shaped stones with chamfer at threshold of doorway in 1012	2.1
1035	Deposit	Rubble fill running down from threshold 1034 into doorway in 1012 in a series of steps	2.1
1036	Cut	Modern cut for building ramp	4.2
2000	Deposit	Yellow brown clay rubble - modern backfill	4.3
2001	Cut	Edge of precipice - steep cut only partially visible	4.3
2002	Deposit	Grey shale clay with mudstone fragments lying against wall 2003	4.1
2003	Structure	Sandstone wall section with lime mortar at W end of trench	2.1
2004	Deposit	Grey brown sandy clay overlying part of wall/rubble 2006	3.1
2005	Deposit	Brownish black gritty silt soil with brick rubble underlying 2002	4.1
2006	Structure	Sandstone blocks - rubble from collapsed or demolished wall (2017?)	4.3
2007	Structure	Narrow sandstone wall running SE-SW across E end of trench	2.1
2008	Deposit	Yellow brown clay sand to E of wall 2007	2.2
2009	Deposit	Yellow brown clay sand adjacent to 2008 and partially covering wall 2007	3.1
2010	Deposit	Sticky grey-brown sandy clay below 2008	2.2
2011	Deposit	Grey brown clay with shale, similar to 2002, below gritty layer 2005	4.1
2012	Fill	Soil within rubble of 2006, fill of modern cut 2023	4.3
2013	Deposit	Grey-yellow clay layer below 2010 and wall 2007	2.1
2014	Fill	Dark brown silt fill of 2015 rectangular pit	1
2015	Cut	Rectangular pit cut into 2020 in SE corner of trench. Filled by 2014	1
2016	Deposit	Grey shale clay, similar to 2002 and 2011 but more grey. Below 2011 and 2006	4.1
2017	Structure	Sandstone wall in step-like form in centre of trench. Cut by 2023 modern cut	2.1
2018	Deposit	Yellow brown clay below 2009 to W of 2007	3.1
2019	Deposit	Yellowish clay below 2018, probably the same as 2013	2.1
2020	Deposit	Solid shale clay layer below 2013. Possibly natural. Forms the edge of the precipice	geo
2021	Fill	Fill of rectangular cut 2022. Similar to 2014	1
2022	Cut	Rectangular pit cut into 2020 in E end of trench. Filled by 2021	1
2023	Cut	Steep sided modern cut through wall 2017	4.3
2024	Deposit	Dark brown clay silt within and above 2017	2.1

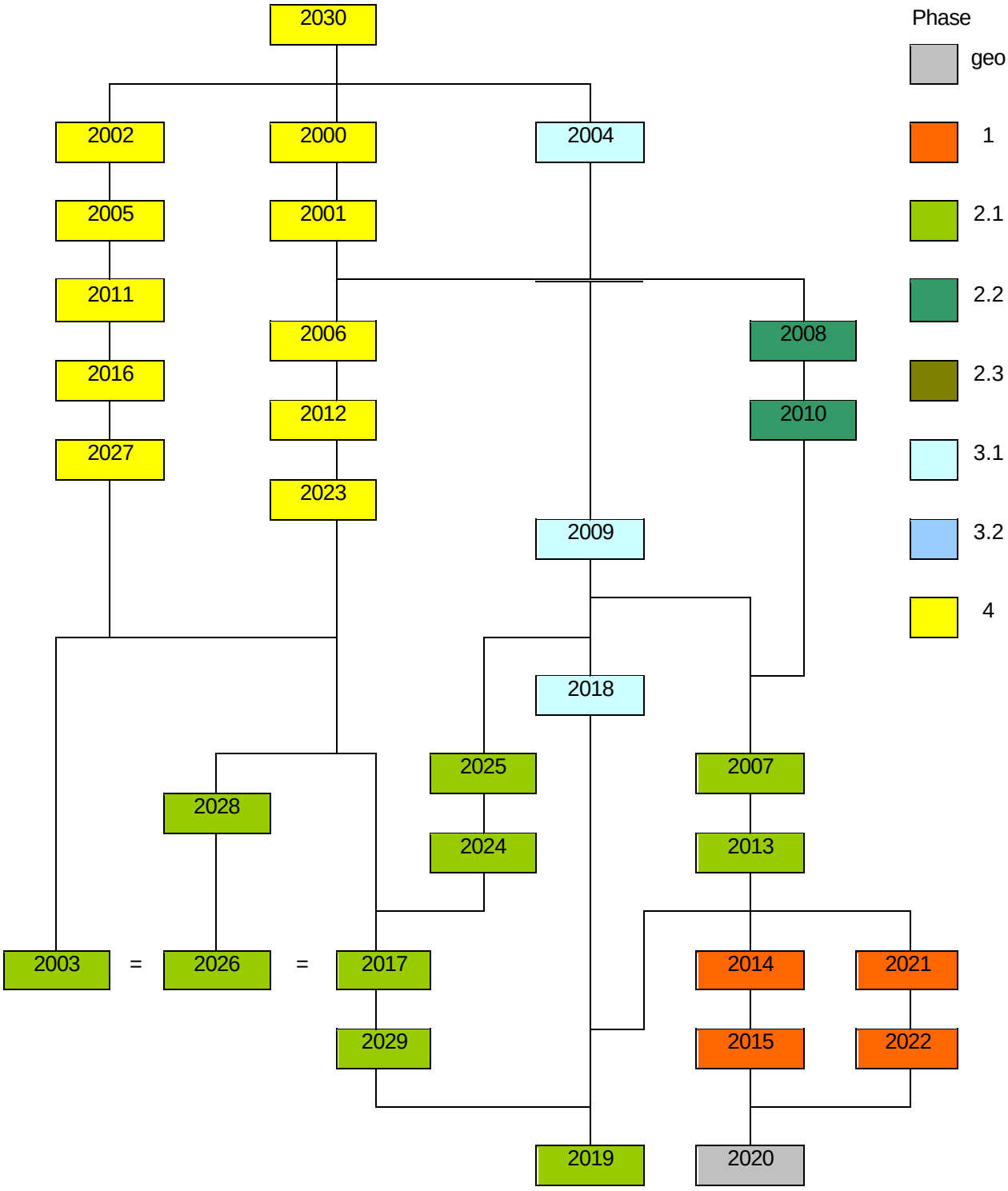
2025	Fill	Pale grey silt clay to SE of 2017, fill of cut 2029	2.1
2026	Structure	Sandstone structure or rubble aligned E-W between 2017 and 2003, possibly cut by 2023	2.1
2027	Deposit	Grey shale layer with large stones below 2016	4.1
2028	Deposit	Silty clay soil within wall/structure 2026	2.1
2029	Cut	Possible cut for wall 2017 to SE of main wall structure. Filled by 2025 and 2017	2.1
2030	Deposit	Modern Tarmac and modern machined off overburden	4.1

Appendix 2 – Matrixes

Trench 1



Trench 2


2030
2002
2000
2004
2005
2001
2011
2006
2008
2016
2012
2010
2027
2023
2009
2018
2025
2007
2028
2024
2013
2003
=
2026
=
2017
2014
2021
2029
2015
2022
2019
2020
Phase
geo
1
2.1
2.2
2.3
3.1
3.2
4

Appendix 3 – Medieval and later pottery

Dr Chris Cumberpatch

Archaeological Consultant

Introduction

The pottery from the excavations at Sheffield Castle was examined by the author on 22nd January 2002. The assemblage consisted of eighty-four sherds of pottery weighing 2244 grams and representing a maximum of eighty-one vessels. The details of the assemblage are summarised in **Table 4**.

Trench 1

Trench 1 produced a total of twenty sherds weighing 646 grams and representing twenty vessels. Medieval pottery was not abundant and was limited to local Coal Measures type wares (most probably originating in the Lower Don valley), a sherd of Hallgate type ware, a sherd of possibly York type Whiteware and a sherd of an unidentified later medieval sandy ware. This material was, with the exception of the individual sherds from contexts [1033] and [1015], found in association with later material and must therefore be judged to be residual, although there can be little doubt that it was derived from deposits within the area of the trench or in its immediate vicinity.

Post-medieval material, which probably post-dates the destruction of the Castle (mid-17th century) included sherds of typical later 17th to early 18th century utilitarian wares. Sherds of recent (19th to 20th century) pottery were all from unstratified contexts.

Trench 2

Trench 2 produced a substantially larger assemblage of pottery than Trench 1 (sixty-four sherds weighing 1598 grams and representing a maximum of sixty-one vessels. Recent pottery (19th century and later) was recovered from contexts [2000], [2002], [2005], [2011], [2012] and [2016] which contained only small quantities of medieval material. Conversely, contexts containing medieval pottery were largely uncontaminated by later material (with the exception of a piece of a post-medieval horticultural vessel in context [2009]) and produced material ranging in date from the 11th / 12th century to the later medieval period. The small scale of the excavations and the small size of the pottery assemblage mean that any conclusions drawn from

the material must be considered provisional. It is clear however that the greater part of the pottery relates principally to the period of the stone castle which replaced the earlier timber structure after its destruction in 1256. The exception to this may be the sherds of Local Buff Sandy ware and Gritty ware from context [2009] which might be of 12th century date. As both types are, effectively, unidentified it is impossible to assert this as definite. Both would seem to be of local manufacture and contain a range of inclusions (notably the iron rich grains) similar to those encountered in Coal Measures wares and Doncaster Hallgate C and Doncaster Frenchgate wares. Further detail must await the recovery of a larger assemblage and a programme of physical and chemical analysis.

The sherd of Shell Tempered ware from context [2021] is a fragment of a large jar in the North Lincolnshire Shell tempered fabric (NLST) and is, at present, the most westerly find of this type (Young pers. comm.).

Discussion

The pottery assemblage contains nothing which contradicts the evidence provided by earlier investigations on the site (Cumberpatch unpublished). Local pottery, mainly manufactured from Coal Measures clays predominates and it seems likely that some of the unknown types represent the products of as yet undocumented and undiscovered potteries, most probably in located in the Don Valley between Sheffield and Rotherham. Others may originate outside the local area and, indeed, such material would be expected in a castle, as attested by the examples of Pontefract and Sandal Castles (Cumberpatch, in press, Moorhouse 1983).

Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Jane Young for her identification of the Shell Tempered ware from context 2021.

Table 4 Pottery from excavations at Sheffield Castle

Trench	Context	Type	Number	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
1	1013	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	40	1	BS	U/ID	C17th - EC18th	Fine brick red fabric
1	1013	Late Medieval Sandy ware	1	18	1	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th	Rilled profile, unidentified type
1	1015	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	72	1	BS	U/ID	LC13th - C14th	?Firsby / Rawmarsh
1	1020	Slipware	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	C17th - EC18th	Redware fabric with white slip giving yellow linear decoration
1	1026	Redware	1	24	1	Handle	U/ID	C17th	Buff streaky fabric with quartz and occasional rounded red grit
1	1026	Yellow ware	1	22	1	Rim	U/ID	C17th - EC18th	Unusual white fabric with rare large (5mm) limestone inclusions
1	1029	?York Whiteware	1	11	1	BS	U/ID	LC13th - C14th	Patchy green glaze externally
1	1029	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	14	1	BS	U/ID	C17th	Hard red fabric
1	1029	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	15	1	Base	U/ID	C17th	Hard red fabric
1	1029	Coal Measures Purple ware	1	14	1	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th	Firsby / Rawmarsh
1	1029	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	45	1	BS	U/ID	LC13th - C14th	?Firsby / Rawmarsh
1	1029	Hallgate type	1	14	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - C14th	Spots of glaze and dry smoothed externally
1	1033	Coal Measures Purple ware	2	100	2	BS	Jar/cistern	C15th - C16th	Firsby or Rawmarsh type
1	U/S	Blue banded ware	1	6	1	BS	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	
1	U/S	Crucible	2	142	2	BS	Crucible	Recent	
1	U/S	Whiteware	1	27	1	Profile	Small jar	C19th - EC20th	
1	U/S	Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	
1	U/S	Whiteware	1	75	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	C19th - EC20th	
2	2000	Blue Banded ware	1	19	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Wide blue bands
2	2000	Blue Banded ware	1	8	1	Rim	U/ID	C19th	Wide blue bands and narrow blue lines
2	2000	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	33	1	Rim	Pancheon	C19th	Brown glazed internally with thin white bands; burnt
2	2000	Cane Coloured ware	1	96	1	Splayed ring foot base	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	
2	2000	Colour Glazed ware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	C19th - C20th	Rilled profile
2	2000	Crucible	2	156	2	BS	Crucible	Recent	

Trench	Context	Type	Number	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
2	2000	Redware	1	18	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Glazed internally
2	2000	Stoneware	1	13	1	Rim	Bottle	LC19th - C20th	Buff stoneware bottle rim
2	2000	Stoneware	1	19	1	Rim	Jar	LC19th - C20th	Fluted body, brown band around rim
2	2000	Stoneware	1	7	1	BS	Jar	LC19th - C20th	Fluted body
2	2000	Tile	1	250	1	BS	U/ID	Recent	Modern wall tile with white and buff glaze
2	2000	Transfer Printed ware	1	12	1	Rim	Plate	C19th - EC20th	Heavily secondarily burnt
2	2000	Transfer Printed ware	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	Heavily secondarily burnt
2	2000	Transfer Printed ware	1	7	1	BS	Mug	C19th - EC20th	Transfer printed design incorporating pithead winding gear
2	2000	Transfer Printed ware	2	8	2	BS	Flatware	C19th	Blue transfer printed design
2	2000	Transfer Printed ware	1	6	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Curvilinear design with flowers
2	2000	Transfer Printed ware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Blue floral design with vertical poles
2	2000	Whiteware	3	82	3	BS	U/ID	Recent	Heavily secondarily burnt with slag/clinker adhering
2	2000	Whiteware	1	26	1	BS	U/ID	C20th	Modern ceramic
2	2000	Whiteware	1	8	1	Recessed base	U/ID	LC19th - C20th	
2	2000	Whiteware	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Hand painted stylised floral designs
2	2000	Whiteware	1	16	1	Rim	Tureen	C19th - EC20th	Moulded rim, burnt
2	2000	Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - C14th	Bright green glaze externally
2	2002	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	7	1	BS	U/ID	C18th - C19th	Brown glaze internally
2	2002	Stoneware	1	276	1	Base	Flagon	C19th - EC20th	Green stoneware, milled ring above base
2	2005	Creamware	2	4	2	Ring foot base	Bowl	C18th - EC19th	
2	2005	Slip Banded ware	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	LC18th - C19th	Brown and white slip bands on a Cane Coloured ware body
2	2005	Whiteware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	Recessed band around vessel body
2	2008	Hallgate A	1	12	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	
2	2008	Soft Orange Sandy ware	1	20	1	Base	U/ID	?C13th - C14th	Rawmarsh type, as yet not closely dated
2	2009	Brackenfield W01 type	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Fine white fabric with pale green glaze externally

Trench	Context	Type	Number	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
2	2009	Gritty ware	1	11	1	Rim	U/ID	C12th - C13th	Hard dense fabric with moderate to abundant quartz grit (up to 1mm) and rounded red grit (up to 1.2mm)
2	2009	Local Buff Sandy ware	5	41	2	Rim	Jar/Cooking pot	C11th - C12th	Local fabric, hand made vessel with everted rim
2	2009	Reduced Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Fine, very thin walled vessel with green glaze externally
2	2009	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	9	1	Rim	?Horticultural vessel	Post-medieval	
2	2010	Buff Sandy ware	1	9	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	A fine, buff sandy ware with sparse quartz and occasional rounded black and red non-crystalline grains
2	2010	Buff Sandy ware	1	27	1	Rim	Jug (pulled spout)	C13th - C14th	Unidentified finely made Buff Sandy ware jug with moderate rounded quartz grit (0.4 - 0.6mm) and occasional fine black grit; patchy shiny dark green glaze externally, rilled profile
2	2010	Humberware	1	34	1	BS	U/ID	MC13th - C15th	Probably Cowick; two parallel incised grooves around vessel
2	2010	Local Whiteware	1	29	1	Handle stump	Jug	C13th - C14th	White fabric with moderate black and quartz (up to 1mm), pale green glaze with dark mottling
2	2010	Soft Orange Sandy ware	1	23	1	BS	U/ID	?C13th - C14th	Rawmarsh type, as yet not closely dated
2	2011	Stoneware	1	60	1	BS	Flagon	C19th - EC20th	?part of vessel from 2002 and 2016; impressed lines around body
2	2012	Blackware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	C17th	
2	2012	Transfer Printed ware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	
2	2013	Buff Sandy ware	1	11	1	Rim	?Jug	C13th - C14th	Closely resembles the jug from context 2010, but is somewhat more densely tempered, although with the same range of inclusions
2	2014	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	6	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Unglazed, hard dense orange oxidised sandy ware
2	2016	Stoneware	1	70	1	BS/handle	Flagon	C19th - EC20th	?part of vessel from 2002; impressed lines around body
2	2017	Coal Measures Whiteware	1	16	1	BS	U/ID	LC13th - C14th	Prominent red grit
2	2017	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Fine hard oxidised sandy ware

Trench	Context	Type	Number	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
2	2019	Local Reduced Sandy ware	1	8	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - C14th	A dense reduced fabric with oxidised margins and bright green glaze; fine quartz grit (0.4mm, rarely up to 0.8mm) and sparse flat black grit c. 1mm x 0.2mm)
2	2021	North Lincolnshire Shell Tempered ware	1	24	1	BS	Large Jar	LC12th – C15th	?Hand made
2	2024	Fine Reduced Sandy ware	1	23	1	Rim	U/ID	Medieval	An unusual and distinctive hard, dense grey fabric with sparse fine quartz (0.1 - 0.2mm) and moderate fine black grit (0.1mm - 0.4mm); mottled brown-green glaze
2	2024	Fine Reduced Sandy ware	1	33	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	As the rim from the same context, but with green (?splash) glaze and a finer fabric with very sparse inclusions
2	2025	Hallgate A	1	9	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - EC14th	Spots of glaze externally
2	2028	Colour Glazed ware	1	4	1	Rim	U/ID	Recent	Heavily secondarily burnt
		Total	**84**	**2244**	**81**				

Appendix 4 – Ceramic Tile

Dr Jennie Stopford

A total of 39 fragments were received with contextual details of Trenches 1 and 2 and plans of Trench 1. The assemblage consists of:

Trench 1

English decorated

One fragment of medieval decorated tile and possibly one spalled fragment of apparently similar fabric (both [1029]).

Maximum us dimension = 108mm but full US dimension probably 135-140mm. Depth 39mm. LI/CR design is 2-3mm deep. Thick dark yellow and brown glaze in base of impression. Very thin slip but in general all looks a bit lumpy and coarse. Mucky.
Fine fabric with large cracks from mixing. Few bits of grog. Rare bits quartz visible. NOI. Not sure about sand on base - sandy mortar on broken side and base. Most of upper half of core is reduced although actual upper surface is almost oxidised (darkish red). Fabric orange where fully oxidised.
Sides bevelled.

Traced and photo taken.

Plain-glazed Netherlandish

One fragment plain-glazed tile [1033] with smearing, dark yellow and brown, slip and glaze flaked from body. Remaining glaze grade 1 wear. Orange oxidised fabric with 10% coarse sand up to 1mm and grog but less than in fabric below. Well mixed. Same sand on base.

Typical of late medieval imports from the Netherlands. No nh visible. Corner chipped off.

Max us dim = 75mm and depth 27mm.
Photo taken.

Plain-glazed

31 fragments of plain-glazed tile, some yellow, some dark brown. Pale pink fabric with lots of grog and white clay mixed in. Partly reduced on several examples. Possibly locally made - although this would be unusual for plain-glazed tiles, since most of these were imported.

One fragment does have a possible nh though [1027]. Grog not unlike St Peter's but fewer voids and coarser sand. Variable sand includes very coarse bits - up to 2mm across. Same stuff thickly coated on base. Several bases uneven. No complete dims - largest piece, more than 140mm across.
Most worn or spalled.

Two least worn edges with slip and glaze from [1023] and [1020]. [1020] has streaked slip - showing brown and black (over reduction). [1023] large less worn fragment. Pale yellow. No streaking. 0.5+ white slip. US mainly reduced.
One large dark brown piece - two fragments that join from [1013] and [1020]. Dark brown with black spots. Glaze does not go to edges. Together make fragment of c125mm.

Depth of unworn bits - 21-24mm. Slight bevel where not abraded.
Photo taken.

Roof Tile

One roof tile fragment [1029].

Other Tile

One fragment floor tile of unidentifiable type [1029].

Trench 2

Unglazed Tile

One fragment unglazed floor tile, probably post-medieval [2009].

Potential and Recommendations

Although much of the medieval material came from what are thought to be mid-seventeenth century destruction layers, the finds are likely to represent material in earlier use in the castle. In consequence the assemblage represents a rare opportunity to study material from a secular rather than religious site. In addition the

fabrics of the plain-glazed tiles are distinctive and it should be possible to establish whether or not these tiles were made in England or imported. It is therefore recommended that further work is undertaken on the medieval tiles.

Appendix 5 – Brick

Dr Hugh Willmott

Only a small quantity of brick was recovered from either trench. Only three bricks were large enough to record any dimensions (**Table 5**), and all were clearly handmade with rough faces. All the brick was made in a light soft fabric, which was generally an orange or reddish oxidized colour and contained quite large buff ceramic inclusions. In the absence of any complete examples they are hard to date accurately, although they all seem to related to pre-destruction contexts suggesting a late medieval or early post-medieval date.

Table 5 Catalogue of brick

Trench	Context	No. Frags.	Dimensions
1	1013	9 misc.	-
1	1015	5 misc.	-
1	1020	2 misc.	-
1	1024	2 misc.	-
1	1024	Half brick	115mm x 60mm
1	1024	Half brick	115mm x 65mm
1	1029	8 misc.	-
2	2016	4 misc.	-

Appendix 6 –Glass

Dr Hugh Willmott

Vessel Glass

No vessel glass of any archaeological importance was recovered from either trench. The base from a late nineteenth-century wine bottle was found in Trench 1 during machining, whilst context [2000] contained eleven fragments of twentieth century bottles.

Window Glass

Perhaps surprisingly, no later post-medieval or modern window glass was found in either trench. Nevertheless, a few small fragments were found in Trench 1 that come from contexts associated with destruction of the castle. All the window glass is plain green potash glass and has suffered severe to total devitrification in the soil conditions. Given this, it is highly likely that this represents just a small sample of that which would have been originally deposited and has subsequently disappeared in the adverse soil conditions. Some of the fragments have original edges that show grozing, or tiny chipping, demonstrating how the individual quarries were shaped.

Medieval and early post-medieval window glass is notoriously had to date. The quality of the glass from Trench 1 suggests that it is late medieval to seventeenth century in date. However, context [1026] also produced four small fragments from two separate sections of lead came, used to hold the individual quarries in place. The first fragments come from a thin hand-made section of came, which is soldered to an opposing arm. This has weathered very heavily, but is clearly medieval in date. The second fragment is in better condition. As with the first it is two separate soldered sections of came. However, it was made with the aid of a milling machine. Milled canes were first introduced during the sixteenth century, as a way of making much more uniform cames very quickly (Knight 1986). The milling machine leaves a tell-tale sign on the inner surface of the came, a series of tooth marks and even occasionally a makers name and date (Egan *et al* 1986). Although no name or date is present on this example, the spacing of the tooth marks suggest that it was made during the first half of the seventeenth century, prior to the destruction of the castle.

The milled lead came also shows one final feature of interest. It has quite clearly

been twisted and then rolled up into a small ball. This undoubtedly reflects demolition activity at the site after the Civil War. Windows were clearly being removed from their frames, the valuable lead stripped and saved, whilst the glass was discarded.

Table 6 Catalogue of window glass

Trench	Context	No. Frags.	Grozed edge?
1	1020	1	Yes
1	1020	Multiple	No
1	1024	1	No
1	1026	2	Yes
1	1029	2	No

Appendix 7 – Clay Pipes

Dr Hugh Willmott

Only four fragments of clay pipe were recovered, and all came from Trench 1. Context [1009] contained a complete olive-shaped bowl with milled trail below the rim but without a stamp. This is a classic form dating to the first half of the seventeenth century. Context [1024] contained a fragment of stem, unfortunately broken just before the bowl and across the stamp. The stamp appears to be a 'W' although this is uncertain. The other pipe fragments were a plain stem from [1015] and a stem tip from [1020].

Table 7 Catalogue of clay pipes

Trench	Context	Pipe part	Stamp?
1	1009	Bowl	No
	1015	Stem	No
	1020	Tip	No
	1024	Stem	W

Appendix 8 – Iron Objects

Dr Hugh Willmott

Ten iron objects were found in both trenches. Some pieces were clearly twentieth century in date and from modern contexts. However, six to seven square-section iron nails were also found. Only one, from trench two, came from a secure medieval context, but the rest are likely to be of similar date. Three had functional square heads and for ordinary use in carpentry and three had rounded domed heads, suggesting they may have been used for more decorative studding on a door.

Table 8 Catalogue of iron objects

Trench	Context	Object	Date
1	1020	Complete square-section nail with square head	Medieval?
	1024	Complete square-section nail with square head	Medieval?
2	U/S	Lump, possibly corroded nail	-
	2000	Section of round pipe	Modern
	2000	Lumps of bracket and structural hooks	Modern
	2008	Complete square-section nail with round head	Medieval
	2008	Complete square-section nail with round head	Medieval
	2012	Complete square-section nail with round head	Medieval?
	2014	Complete square-section nail with square head	12th- early 13th century

Appendix 9 - Faunal Report

Sean Bell MSc

Analysis of Faunal Remains.

A total of 283 fragments of animal bones were recovered, 146 from Trench 1 and 137 from Trench 2. 52 fragments were identified as a specific mammalian species, and a further 23 fragments were identified as avian. The remaining fragments consisted of mammalian skull and rib fragments, which were characterised on the basis of size, and fragments that were too small in size for identification within the assessment to a specific species. The condition of the bone varied from very good to poor, with complete and highly fragmented examples. A number of new breaks were noted, particularly in material recovered from Trench 2. There was no discernable relationship between condition, fragmentation, species and/or deposit.

Bone fragments were recovered from all phases of the site. However fragments from Phase I were only recovered from Trench 2. The species count for each phase is summarised in **Table ?**. The table excludes fragments recovered from Phase IV (modern) contexts and fragments recovered from contexts which are of uncertain date. The small size of the assemblage precludes any statistical analysis.

Table 9 Summary of bone fragments recovered.

Species	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Total
Cattle	2	5	4	11
Deer		2	11	13
Sheep/Goat	1	8	11	20
Pig		2	1	3
Bird		6	17	23
Horse/Cattle/Deer size	2	19	24	45
Sheep/Goat/Pig sized	12	12	44	68
Unidentified	3	7	42	52
Total	20	61	154	235

Only cattle and sheep were present throughout Phases I - III. Sheep/goat was the most common species present in each of these phases and overall. The recovery of

deer fragments is consistent with the presence of deer parks within Sheffield Manor. Horse fragments were recovered from deposits dated to Phase IV. However, it is likely that many of the larger rib fragments recovered were horse.

Deposit [2021] dated to Phase I contained an indeterminate long bone from a sheep/goat/pig-sized mammal of neo-natal age. The only pathology identified was bone re-growth on the distal articulation of a deer metacarpal recovered from deposit [2009], Phase III.

No butchery marks were identified on any of the bone fragments though shaft and partial articulation fragments appeared more common than complete articulations. This may indicate that bones were being broken following the butchery process to extract further nutritional material prior to discarding.

Oyster shells

Dr Hugh Willmott

A total of twenty-two oyster shells were recovered from trench two. All were small edible types and consistent with patterns of food consumption from other medieval and post-medieval sites.

Table 10 Catalogue of oyster shells.

Trench	Context	No. Shells
2	2000	3
2	2008	2
2	2009	3
2	2010	1
2	2012	2
2	2019	1
2	2021	1
2	2024	2
2	2028	7

Appendix 10 – Assessment of Paleoenvironmental Potential

Alison Cox MSc

Introduction

A single sample from the Castle Market site, Sheffield was identified for analysis, and its environmental potential was assessed with regard to the presence of plant macros, beetle, and animal bone remains.

Processing

The sample was initially processed using a wet-sieving technique, one which ensures that all plant macros, beetle and bone material above 300øm is retained. A 1 litre subsample of the original sample was processed using a stack of three sieves, used to retain material in fractions of >1mm, >500øm and >300øm. It soon, h owever, became evident that the sample contained no organic plant material or beetle remains and, to aid in the following scanning and sorting procedures, the sample was then manually floated.

The three grades of flot, were then scanned, using a Kyowa low powered stereoscope, and the heavy residue was scanned by eye, to identify any material of environmental importance.

Results

The sample contained both charred plant material and small bone remains. Remains of oat, unidentified cereals, pulses, weeds, and a nutshell were present, together with potential chaff material, but all material was present only in relatively small quantities. Some bones were also present, both those of very small animals, and the smaller bones of larger animals.

Findings

The sample contained little chaff material which would be associated with the presence of straw, in fact only one possible element was identified, however, this could result from preservational bias rather than reflect a real absence. The assemblage of oats, possible barley grains, grass weeds and pulses could, potentially, be that of stables, as grass weeds would undoubtedly have been collected with the cereals and pulses used as feed or bedding for animals. However,

the assemblage could just as easily be the discard of minor cooking incidents where food residues and unwanted weeds and chaff were disposed of and burnt in the fire.

The bone remains were not burnt and were, therefore, incorporated into the deposit separately from those of the plant material. This combination could have occurred through the slow accumulation of waste material that was lying around, or through the deposition of material from separate incidents of disposal.

This is the only environmental sample recovered from the site and as such it should be considered whether further study should be undertaken.

The bone material could complement a view of the site's faunal diversity when combined with the larger bone material handpicked from this or other on-site deposits. This information may also aid in the suggestion of site conditions, deposit function etc. The plant material may also aid in the identification of deposit function and accumulation. The sub-sample contains quite a diverse range of plant materials, which may have accumulated through an number of processes. However, a full investigation of the sample/deposit may provide more of an insight into the assemblage's function or means of accumulation.

However, preservation is fairly poor and although the samples contained charred plant material much of it was preserved in an unidentifiable state. This damage could have occurred prior to deposition, through, for example trampling, or through the ferocity and length of burning.

Considering the poor condition of material within the sample and its limited potential no further work was carried out on the sample.

Appendix 11 - Harrisons Survey 1637

In 1637 John Harrison was commissioned to undertake "*An Exact & Perfect Survey & View of the Mannor of Sheffield*" on behalf of the Duke of Norfolk. The survey listed in detail the various elements of the manor, including the only detailed description of the castle prior to its demolition. The extract below lists the "Desmesnes belonging to the Castle", and includes a description of the castle buildings and adjoining lands. A note elsewhere in the book, under the heading of "Reprizes and payments issueing out of these Mannors and Lands" records that "The Castle keeper hath the profitts of ye Orchards about the Castle...", together with "...one horse grasse & 5 cowes grasse".

DESMESNES belonging to the Castle

The Right Honourable Thomas Earle of Arundell & Surrey &c. is Lord of this Mannor & hath at this present in his owne Hands ye Mannor or Castle with ye scite thereof & Soe much of ye Demesnes thereunto belonging as is here expressed.

PARTICULARS

1. *Imprimis.* ye scite of ye Mannor or Mansion house called Sheffeild Castle being fairely built with stone & very spacious containeth divers buildings & Lodgings about an Inward Court yard & all offices thereto belonging having a Great Ditch about ye same ye Great River of Doun lying on ye north parte thereof & ye Lesser River called ye Little Sheath on ye East parte thereof having on ye South an outward Court Yard or fould builded round with divers houses of office as an armory a Granary, Barnes, Stables & divers Lodgeings all containeing by measure

acres	roods	perches
4	**00**	**30 2/5**

2. Three Orchards thereto adjoyneing ye first whereof is compassed about with a stone Wall & lyeth Betweene ye River called ye Little Sheath on ye West & ye little Parke on ye East & containeth

acres	roods	perches
5	**1**	**0 1/2**

3. *Item* ye 2d. Orchard called ye Nursery & lyeth next ye aforesaid Orchard towards ye South & a parcell of Ground called ye Hopyard towards ye North & cont.:

acres roods perches

1---------**1**--------**25**$^{7}/_{10}$

4. *Item* ye Third Orchard Lyeth Betweene ye Little Parke towards ye East & ye Hopyard aforesaid on ye West & abutteth on ye Nursery towards ye South West & cont.:

acres roods perches

6---------**00**-------**24**$^{2}/_{5}$

5. *Item*. A peiceof Land called ye Hopyard lying betweene ye 2 Last Orchards towards ye East & ye River of Doun towards ye West & cont.:

acres roods perches

1---------**00**-------**26**$^{9}/_{10}$

6. **Item** ye Yard called ye Cockpitt Yard lying betweene ye Last piece in parte & ye Nursery in parte towards ye East & ye River of Doun North & Cont. :

acres roods perches

0----------**1**-------**28**$^{9}/_{10}$

Sume Totall of ye Lands aforesaid which are in

ye occupacon of ye Keeper of ye Castle is : **18**---------**3**--------**16**$^{4}/_{5}$

Appendix 12 - Bibliography

Anonymous 1644, *A Journall or, A true and exact relation of each days passage, of the party of the Right Honourable The Earle of Manchesters Army, under the command of the ever honoured Major General Craford*.

Armstrong, A.L., 1930, "Sheffield Castle: An Account of Discoveries made during excavations on the site from 1927 to 1929." *Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society*, Vol. 4 pp. 7-27.

Belford, P., 1998, *An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of the Sheffield Markets site, Sheffield, South Yorkshire*. ARCUS Unpublished Report No. 413

Belford, P., 1999, *An Archaeological Field Evaluation at the Broad Street Car Park Sheffield (Sheffield Markets Evaluation Phase 1a)* ARCUS Unpublished Report No. 413b.2

Butcher, L.H., 1970, *Conference on Urban Archaeology (Report)*. Internal memo Department of Planning and Archaeology Sheffield City Council.

Butcher, L.H., unpublished. Archive of documents, plans and photographs relating to work on Sheffield Castle. Held by Sheffield City Museum.

Cumberpatch, C.G, in press. "The pottery" In: I. Roberts (ed) *Excavations at Pontefract Castle*. Archaeological Services (WYAS) / English Heritage

Cumberpatch, C.G. unpublished *Medieval and later pottery from Castlegate, Sheffield (Site 413c).* unpublished archive report for ARCUS, University of Sheffield.

Department of National Heritage, 1995, *Sheffield: Listing of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.*

Davies, G., 2000, *An Archaeological Evaluation Sheffield Markets: Phase 1B, Trial Trenching of Sheffield Castle, Castlegate, Sheffield*. ARCUS Unpublished Report No. 413c.

Davies, G. and Symonds,S. 2000, *The Setts, Castle Market, Sheffield: Proposed Archaeological Mitigation Strategy*. ARCUS Unpublished Report 413g

Davies, G. and Wagner, P., 2000, *Archaeological Evaluation of the River Sheaf Culvert and Sheaf Markets Site Sheffield*. ARCUS Unpublished Report No. 413d/e.

Egan, G, Hanna, S and Knight, B, 1986, "Marks on Milled Window Leads". *Post-Medieval Archaeology 20*, 303-9.

Himsworth, J.B., undated, *Record by an eye-witness of the uncovering of Sheffield Castle.* Typescript of an unpublished diary held in Sheffield City Museum.

Hurst, J.G. 1959, "Medieval Britain in 1958 Post-conquest." *Medieval Archaeology* Vol. 3 p.308

Knight, B, 1986, "Window Lead Can be Interesting!" *Conservation News,* 29 March, 31-2.

Latham, I.D. and Atkinson, S., 1994, "An Archaeological Investigation of the Remains of Sheffield Castle." *Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1993-1994*. pp12-16.

Moorhouse, S. 1983, "The Pottery" In: P. Mayes and L. Butler (Eds.) *Sandal Castle Excavations 1964-1973*. Wakefield Historical Publications, Wakefield. 83-198.

ILLUSTRATIONS

PLATES