**DESCRIPTIONS OF SELECTED FEATURES:**

**Charcoal hearth in the Southern part of Summerhouse Wood:**

The picture taken from the north side and slightly downhill from the feature shows the typically degraded and overgrown nature of those charcoal hearths so far found in the Graves Park woodlands. Their ‘slighted’ appearance suggests that they may have been abandoned earlier than most of the others found around Sheffield; elsewhere some were still being used about 100 years ago. However, this example shows the typical recessed form of the majority of our local charcoal hearths and is of fairly standard size: approx. 8m across. These features were dug in order to provide a flat, stable surface on which the clamp kiln containing the wood to be charred could be safely located. They were formed by digging a concave recess into the bank and bringing the excavated material forward to produce an opposed, convex supporting bank.
Boundary earthwork bordering Old Park and Summerhouse Wood and associated ridge and furrow:

This series of photos show the extensive linear earthworks to be found along the north side of the eastern arm of Summerhouse Wood. There is a significant and at times water-filled ditch and associated bank tracing the boundary between the wood and the open “Old Park” beyond, with a number of parallel and related linear earthworks immediately within the edge of the wood. The latter features are much slighted and may be earlier boundaries, tracks or, ditch works feeding the in-filled dam located at the end of the Old Park Drive; perhaps all of these. At the east end of the Old Park grassland, where the edge of Summerhouse Wood turns abruptly northwards to meet the main road there are traces of another bank and ditch. This greatly slighted feature is abutted by the main boundary earthwork described above but continues upslope through Summerhouse Wood. These two features are of similar scale and may have the same origin and purpose, presumably connected with deer management; the main east/west element has clearly been re-dug and is still partially functional.

The origins of the rig and furrow found on the open ground of the Old Park area and highlighted by the snow are far from clear. The component elements are quite broad in scale which suggests that it could have medieval origins. However, the earthworks run almost up to the bank and ditch described above, leaving no room to turn teams of plough animals. Therefore, either they pre-date the bank and ditch or, they were dug by hand or, ploughed at a later time by a different method. Further field work and/or archive work is required to resolve this issue.
Figure 2 Continuation of earthwork at east end of Old Park through Summerhouse Wood

Figure 3 Looking SSE along slighted boundary earthwork at east end of Old Park

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Figure 4 Multiple boundary earthworks in edge of Summerhouse Wood looking west

Figure 5 Multiple boundary earthworks in edge of Summerhouse wood looking west

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Figure 6 Remains of boundary earthwork at east end of Old Park looking north

Figure 7 Old Park-Summerhouse Wood boundary & traces of ridge and furrow looking ENE

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Figure 8 Old Park-Summerhouse Wood boundary earthwork looking ENE

Figure 9 Remains of boundary earthwork at east end of Old Park looking NE

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Figure 10 Remains of boundary earthwork at east end of Old Park looking north

Figure 11 Ridge and furrow-Old Park bordering Summerhouse Wood

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Figure 12 Ridge and furrow-Old Park
Marshy ground and associated boundary oak south of Norton Hall:

This area of open, marshy ground on the south side of Matthews Lane, to the east of Norton Vicarage appears to be the source of an interrupted SW draining watercourse. The vegetation and waterlogged nature of the ground suggests there is still regular upwelling of water around the area. Spring Cottage, located to the east, may allude to this landscape character. The large oak shown in the photographs appears to have boundary significance and may be located on the edge of an in-filled pond. The remains of another, probably much smaller pond, are also shown in the photographs; this lies in the middle of the open area.
Figure 14 Marshy ground south of Norton Grange looking north

Figure 15 Marshy ground south of Norton Grange looking south

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Figure 16 Marshy ground south of Norton Grange looking north

Figure 17 Probable dried out pond looking towards Norton Grange

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Remains of wooden fence grafted into sycamore:

This three-trunked sycamore, located by the bus stop near the bottom of Bunting Nook, has two sawn-off fragments of a wooden fence grafted into its living bark. The rest of this fence has been removed and replaced by a wire and paling fence which now runs behind the tree.

Figure 18 Fence remains 'grafted' into base of sycamore-North end of Bunting Nook