Celebrating Our Woodland Heritage Conference

Norcroft Conference Centre
University of Bradford
16th - 18th November 2018
The Celebrating Our Woodland Heritage Conference has been made possible by Heritage Lottery Fund and players of the National Lottery.

This conference has been organised by Pennine Prospects and the University of Bradford’s School of Archaeological and Forensic Sciences

Conference Organisers:
Christopher Atkinson, Pennine Prospects
Robin Gray, Pennine Prospects
Jill Thompson, University of Bradford
Hywel Lewis, University of Bradford
Claire Copper, University of Bradford
The conference forms part of the jointly funded (Heritage Lottery Fund, Yorkshire Water, Green Bank Trust and Newground Together) Celebrating Our Woodland Heritage project; a project led by Pennine Prospects (the rural regeneration company for the South Pennines) and supported by the School of Archaeological and Forensic Sciences, University of Bradford.

This three year community-based project (2016-2019) seeks to enhance our understanding of the historical and archaeological development of woodlands across the South Pennines, woodlands which have traditionally received only limited investigative attention.

In the South Pennines woodlands are relatively small in size and include the locally distinctive oak clough woodland in sheltered upland valleys or ‘cloughs’. Many of these woodlands are either publicly owned or fully accessible to the public, making this a unique opportunity to engage groups in the natural and historic environment.

Through a series of community archaeological surveys, workshops, excavations and Forest Schools; landowners, the public, heritage/community societies, pupils and families have been learning about the history of their local woodlands.

The results of their investigations serve to enhance regional Historic Environment Records whilst providing landowners with advice concerning the management of their woodland heritage.
Friday 16th November 2018

9:30 Registration opens 10:30 Conference introduction

Chair Jill Thompson and Vince Gaffney (University of Bradford)

“Two roads diverged in a yellow wood...”: Thinking through scientific, artistic and other entanglements amongst the trees - Ben Gearey (University College Cork) and Suzi Richer (University of York)

11:30-12:00 Tea and coffee

Trees as agents: Modelling the mid-Holocene elm decline - Micheál Butler (University of Bradford)

Cultural wooded landscapes, LIDAR and legacy: Assessing significance in Scotland - Judith Anderson, Coralie Mills, Peter Quelch and Stefan Sagrott (Historic Environment Scotland, Dendrochronicle, Peter Quelch Woodland Services, and Historic Environment Scotland)

Reconstructing past woodland biodiversity from historic timber-framed buildings: How many species have we lost? - Christopher Ellis, Rebecca Yahr and Brian Coppins (Royal Botanic Gardens Edinburgh)

13:00-14:00 Lunch

Trees in the townscape: Buried waterlogged timbers as samples of contemporary woodland in Anglo-Scandinavian York - Steven J Allen (York Archaeological Trust)

An archaeology of the garage: Reimagining a Coppergate workshop and making modern heritage - Mike Groves (University of York)

Woodland management and ecotecture: A springing point for architecture? - John Esling (Hedgery Landscapes)

15:15-15:45 Tea and coffee

Woodlands, industrial estates and our old sooty friend the charcoal burner - Hywel Lewis (University of Bradford)

Trees in England. Management and perceived economics since Domesday - Gerry Barnes (University of East Anglia)

Discussion

17:00-19:00 Wine reception and Poster session
19:30 Curry at Omar Khan’s restaurant
Saturday 17th November 2018

9:30  Registration opens
       10:30  Conference opens

Chair  David Renwick (Heritage Lottery Fund, Yorkshire and Humber region)

Celebrating our Woodland Heritage and the South Pennines Regional Park - Pam Warhurst (Pennine Prospects)

Lost in the woods: A rapid archaeological assessment of reservoir woodlands - John Buglass (JB Archaeology)

Landscape and archaeology in Raincliffe Woods, Scarborough, North Yorkshire - Trevor Pearson and Martin Bland (Scarborough Archaeology and History Society)

11:30-12:00  Tea and coffee

Investigating charcoal burning platforms in the South Pennines - Christopher Atkinson (Pennine Prospects)

Celebrating woodland heritage at Forest School - Rachel Street (Newground) and Annie Berrington (Get out More CIC)

13:00-14:00  Lunch

From National Parks to the national box office: How woodland heritage understanding and management are changing in the South of England - Lawrence Shaw (New Forest National Park)

‘In good hands’: Why did the New Forest not become a National Park until 2005? - Catherine Glover

Woodland industries: The Lake District’s hidden heritage - Eleanor Kingston and Rebecca Cadbury-Simmons (Lake District National Park)

15:30-16:00  Tea and coffee

Out of the shadows – searching for lost Domesday treescapes in the British uplands - Ian Rotherham (Sheffield Hallam University)

Discussion

17:00-19:00  Wine reception
How can we think meaningfully about consilience between the ways in which we perceive, appreciate and understand trees and woodland? The arts and sciences would generally be seen as employing separate and often unreconcilable methodologies and approaches to understanding woodland in the present and the past. But do they have to be kept apart? What does a dissolution, a querying or even a disregard with respect to disciplinary/silos boundaries offer? Perhaps just as importantly: how might this be conceived or enacted? What do we mean by ‘consilience’, ‘inter/intradisciplinarity’? What theoretical as much as methodological exposition does this require?

In this paper we will reflect on these questions, using examples from our own recent work and taking inspiration from others. We will scramble, or perhaps tumble down, from our disciplinary 'tree', onto the forest floor and the understorey; into a tangled ecology of knowledges, different ways of knowing. A place where appropriately enough, the metaphor of the rhizome might be most useful.

Like getting lost in the woods this may be uncomfortable or difficult in places. Other places we find may be allusory, ways of thinking rather than a set of questions that require or even have answers.
Abstract: The dramatic decline in elm (*Ulmus spp.*) during the mid-Holocene of north-west Europe has remained a key area of study for archaeologists over the decades, as the mechanisms responsible for this change remain contentious. Current dates for the decline vary spatially but tend to fall within a range between c.6500 BP and c.5100 BP, although possible isolated events have been dated as early as c.7300 BP (Grosvenor et al, 2017). Whether the result of climate change, human activity or disease, the decline occurred in close timing with the transition from hunter-gatherer to farmer, thus adding further complexity to our understanding of mid-Holocene vegetation changes.

Using complexity science modelling techniques, the growth of individual trees will be modelled within the context of mid-Holocene environments, while also being coupled with human agent interactions. These models will help to infer and test the mechanisms of these socio-ecological interactions while also identifying suitable levels of abstraction for scalable agent-based models (ABMs).

The construction of these socio-ecological models are integrated into the ‘Europe’s Lost Frontiers’ program of simulation, and will form the basis for both human and ecological dynamics for large scale ABMs using the groups distributed simulation structure. The mechanisms of growth and interaction will subsequently be parameterised by species, which will allow for the investigation of species interactions within mixed woodlands, coupled with the ever changing social and environmental factors of the early and mid-Holocene landscapes.
Date: 16th November 2018

Title: Cultural wooded landscapes, LiDAR and legacy: Assessing significance in Scotland

Authors: Judith Anderson¹, Coralie Mills², Peter Quelch³ and Stefan Sagrott¹

Affiliations: (1) Historic Environment Scotland, Edinburgh; (2) Dendrochronicle, Edinburgh; (3) Native Woodland Advisor, Lochgilphead

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Abstract: While Historic Environment Scotland (HES) manages many historic monuments, it does not usually manage or control the wider landscape around them. This can leave a gap in how we understand and interpret the site. However, these wider landscapes were important as aesthetic setting and economic resource, with woodland being a key feature. Funds were identified to allow research projects at three castle sites taking an interdisciplinary approach combining site surveys with documentary research. As part of this Historic Woodland Assessments were commissioned, these are relatively new endeavours for HES.

The methodology is a work in progress and combines field survey and archival research, with historic maps being especially important. New survey technologies, LiDAR in particular, provide another way of seeing the landscape, recording features from the land surface under the trees. Far from static entities, we see that wooded landscapes have been created or adapted, and have evolved and changed over time. Few, if any, woods in Scotland have escaped human influence and more often are as much artefacts as they are part of the natural world. The longevity of trees, and the way they can hold information from the past in their forms and their annual rings, provides the opportunity to read the past from the present landscape within a reliable chronological framework. Consequently, the approach allows the relationship between a castle and its landscape to be understood and appreciated more holistically. This paper will use case studies to highlight the value of this approach to heritage management.
Date: 16th November 2018

Title: Reconstructing past woodland biodiversity from historic timber-framed buildings: How many species have we lost?

Authors: Christopher Ellis\textsuperscript{1}, Rebecca Yahr and Brian Coppins

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Abstract: Conservation assessment and protection of British biodiversity has occurred during a post-Industrial period marked by the abandonment of traditional woodland management and widespread air pollution. This begs the question as to whether conservation targets are skewed towards a shifted baseline of missing woodland biodiversity, and unfulfilled ecological potential.

The problem for conservationists is a detailed reconstruction of biodiversity relevant to the pre-Industrial period, since this precedes modern taxonomy and biological field survey that was initiated during the 19\textsuperscript{th} Century. This study considered that biodiversity information from pre-Industrial woodlands might be hidden in the British landscape, contained within traditional low-status timber-framed buildings. Assuming low quality timber was sourced or traded only locally, we sampled species preserved on bark in vernacular buildings that could be dated using architectural and regional carpentry styles. We were able to compare the pre-Industrial location of these bark-dwelling species (typically lichen bioindicators) with a statistical expectation of their occurrence at the same locations today, to show c.70\% of loss of species from the pre- to post-Industrial landscapes. This is consistent with a shifted biodiversity baseline, calling into question the current ambition of British conservation, and highlighting a potential for lower air pollution and traditional woodland management to recover lost species.
Abstract: The value of pollen, charcoal and other palaeoenvironmental evidence to the understanding of the past landscape has become increasingly recognised among colleagues in recent decades. However there is one source of archaeological evidence for past woodlands that is still largely unrecognised in mainstream archaeological thought - the physical survival of wood and timbers in the archaeological record.

Colleagues sometimes forget that the wood and timbers we recover from archaeological excavations are the physical remains of the very trees utilised in the past. As such they are primary evidence for the exploitation of earlier woodland resources. Too often wooden artefacts and structures are treated as if made from some sort of amorphous mass to which a wood species identification is attached. The raw material - and indeed the means used to produce an object from that raw material - are neglected in favour of studying form and typology.

By looking for and recording the evidence present on the actual wood from which these items have been produced we not only obtain a more fully rounded understanding of the artefact but we can start to gain a picture of the types of trees and woodland that were being exploited in the past - even where there are no surviving documentary sources. Work by Oliver Rackham on historic buildings and by Damian Goodburn on the buried archaeological material has shown its potential. This paper builds on their work by sharing the evidence we have been able to obtain from excavations of Anglo-Scandinavian sites in York.
Abstract: How do we make the past real and alive through the skills in our hands? How does technology inform us of the possible archaeological realities we wish to understand? This talk shall explore how a Viking object is conceived and pondered in a modern world, and how it’s meaning is translated and mediated as material heritage. This talk will, therefore, be built upon the experience and explanation of the crafting of a wooden dish inspired by one found at the archaeological site of Coppergate in Viking York.

In order to explore this concept of material heritage, I shall consider how technologies chosen by modern makers produce, and are a product of, an objectified value of the past. It will be argued that this sense of value, or meaning, is personally charged. Analogies will be drawn between the modern mundane ‘man cave’ garage workshop and the archaeologically exoticised production centre at Coppergate. Parallels in the materialities of workshops then and now will become apparent and phenomenologically significant.

I shall describe the evolution of woodturning techniques; why power tools should not be shunned and how variable technologies reflect the unfixed, contemporaneously constructed value of heritage itself. Visual documentation of the crafting of the dish will be shared with the audience alongside material, tactile aides. This, it is hoped, will make the conceptual nature of the talk more real, relatable and tangible.
Title: Woodland management and ecotecture; A springing point for architecture?

Author: John Esling

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Abstract: This submission will seek to explore the use of traditional woodland management techniques to create architectural forms from living trees and plants. It will explore surviving examples and traditions, and will also project backwards from familiar architectural forms, to see them as evolutions of methods that were utilised with living trees.

There are basically four cutting methods used to manage woodland; laying, felling/coppicing, pollarding and a fourth method that involves manipulation, bending or laying at height (copparding, pole laying ?). It is straightforward, with the addition of a covering, to create habitable and useable spaces using living trees and stems as key structural element. These structures could be contingent (a hide made from hides), used occasionally or seasonally or to create more durable, permanent structures that develop over time as the trees grow.

Archaeologically such structures would be almost invisible, marked by scatters of human detritus and perhaps a tree hole or two. The toolkit needed to make them would also be very limited, not even requiring a cutting tool at its simplest.

There is a living tradition of what I characterise as “Ecotecture”. I also contend that familiar architectural forms show clear evidence of ecotectural inspirations and antecedents (columns, springing points, vaulting, arcading, bosses, crucks, foliate decoration).

I will conclude with examples of a few structures I have created and some experiments and ideas.
Date: 16th November 2018

Title: Woodlands, industrial estates and our old sooty friend the charcoal burner

Author: Hywel Lewis

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Abstract: The importance of wood to industrial processes throughout history is well documented, particularly its role as fuel. However, the economic and organisational structures linking wood and industry are less well understood.

Some woodland histories show a clear pattern of wood products being extracted for industrial uses, such as hazel coppice supplying the crate-makers of the West Midlands potteries. Others demonstrate that industrial activity happened within the bounds of the woodland, such as those supporting medieval itinerant iron bloomeries. This paper will examine the idea that many woodlands, particularly in peri-urban settings during the 18th and 19th centuries, are usefully considered to have been “industrial estates”. Many examples demonstrate that a significant number of woodlands contained a related and interdependent suite of industries, and that they were viewed primarily as sites of resource extraction, energy capture and the initial processing of industrial goods.

This re-framing of the economic role of some woodlands is not only concerned with production. It also sheds light on the organisation of labour within wood economies. The life experience of the woodland worker was tightly linked to the structures of the surrounding dominant socio-economic systems. A full understanding of how and why woodlands were managed and the workforce were organised requires insight into the surrounding economic landscape. The history of industrialisation becomes more rural; the history of woodlands becomes more urban.
Abstract: English tree and woodland populations have long been highly unnatural in character, shaped by economic and social as much as by environmental factors. The history of trees and woodlands in England is complex. The numbers of trees and the management of woodlands has been in a state of flux for centuries. Man has dictated the essential character of rural tree populations, and the ways in which we have valued these trees has also changed, helping to dictate the landscape we have today.
Date: 16th November 2018—POSTER SESSION

Title: The role of heather in firing a Roman kiln at Carkin Moor, Richmondshire

Author: Jonathan Baines

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Abstract: Excavation at Carkin Moor along the A66 in 2016 revealed a 3rd or 4th century Roman kiln just West of a presumed Vicus associated with the nearby fort. This poster discusses the charred plant remains and charcoal recovered from the kiln, a rake-out pit and its flue. About 87% of the 1 kilogram of charcoal was identified as heather, the rest comprising: oak, maple, poplar/willow, hazel and interestingly a few fragments of pine. In contrast with contemporary charcoal assemblages from the region, high proportions of native coniferous and heathland wood resources are unusual. Does this charcoal assemblage suggest a deliberate choice of heather as the principal fuel for a particular phase in firing pottery, or reflect a scarcity in available hardwood cover in the surrounding landscape? The poster explores both options and concludes that heather was used as kindling, or perhaps constituted part of the kiln construction, but that firing of the pots was likely interrupted and the kiln abandoned before mature fuel was added.
Date: 16th November 2018—POSTER SESSION

Title: Exploring *Tree Stories* through community engagement

Authors: Christine Handley¹, Ian D. Rotherham² and Chris. Percy³

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Abstract: The discovery and recording of *Tree Stories*, the text, drawings and other marks incised into the bark of a variety of trees and shrubs, has been used to engage local communities in urban areas to explore their local woodlands. Sometimes also known as *Arborglyphs*, these marks, designs and text may date back hundreds of years and provide insights into the social and cultural history of communities and the use of woodland. This paper highlights the variety of *Tree Stories* our project has been collecting from the UK and elsewhere. It then explores some of the ways of engaging communities using a case study of a local community project funded with a grant from the Arts Council. Local community members worked with a creative writer and printmaker to produce new artwork that interpreted what they had discovered. Finally, the paper looks at how *Tree Stories* link to living tree archaeology and the need to identify and record the locations and stories behind the marks.
Date: 16th November 2018—POSTER SESSION

Title: Hearth hunting: the use of LIDAR for identifying charcoal-burning platforms

Author: Hywel Lewis

Affiliation: University of Bradford

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Abstract: There is increasing interest in the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) for the identification of archaeological features previously hidden under tree cover (Crowe et al 2007). This poster explores the use LIDAR as a tool for understanding the archaeology of woodland use and management by identifying previously unrecorded charcoal burning platforms in the South Pennines.
Date: 16th November 2018—POSTER SESSION

Title: Investigating the feasibility of reinstating the ‘natural’ woodland of the Scottish uplands using palaeoecological records

Authors: J.E. Sybenga¹*, S. Timpany¹, R. Andersen² and M. Smith³

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Abstract: From the 1980s upland areas in the Scottish Highlands have been extensively covered with non-native conifer plantations which drastically affected the landscape and present ecosystems. Over the last few years, plantations have started to be felled in order to reinstate peatland ecosystems.

As an addition, the Forestry Commission Scotland (FCS) who maintain most of the afforested peatland is keen on developing policies on the reinstatement of the ‘natural’ woodland of the Scottish Highlands. The anaerobic conditions of the peat are suitable for the preservation of e.g. pollen grains and non-pollen palynomorphs (NPP) which can inform on long-term vegetation patterns and climate change cycles, e.g. vegetation changes in response to human impact or changing climate. Palynological data, including pollen, NPP and charcoal values from two upland peatland areas under the care of FCS located in Caithness have been studied and these long-term vegetation records with particular attention on former natural woodland are presented.

The interaction between humans and past woodland and whether it is feasible to replant these woodlands within contemporary climate and ecosystem will be explored as well as the implications for future conservation strategies in the Highlands and potentially across Scotland.
Date: 17th November 2018

Title: Lost in the woods: A rapid archaeological assessment of reservoir woodlands

Author: John Buglass

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Abstract: This paper would look at the methodology used for undertaking rapid assessments of the known and potential heritage assets in large areas of woodlands using limited resources in terms of both manpower and time. The presentation will use the results of the study that was undertaken on c.1,300 hectares of woodland located around many of the Yorkshire Water reservoirs found across all of the historic Yorkshires. This study almost doubled the number of known historic sites in the various woodlands. These woodlands ranged from upland plantations in North and South Yorkshire through to lowland locations in the East Riding.

The effectiveness of the methodology will be assessed against the levels of resources used. It will also examine the types and range of sites identified and how this has been successfully fed into the management programmes for the various woodlands.

The sites identified will be briefly examined thematically and in relation to what they can tell us about how the woodland has evolved and what potential these sites hold for further investigation.
The woods cover an area of about 190ha on the steep west, north and north-east sides of a ridge of high ground called Seamer Moor about three miles from the North Yorkshire coastal town of Scarborough. In December 2015 the Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society began a project to undertake a Level 1 reconnaissance survey of visible archaeological remains preserved in the woods. The hill slopes have probably been wooded since at least the middle ages when the area formed part of the Royal Forest of Pickering but despite this little was known about the archaeology of the area.

Using a Trimble hand-held GPS receiver the team took around 17 days spread over 21 months to make a systematic record of the archaeology. Major discoveries include: a complex network of hollow ways and tracks cutting down the sides of the hill, a series of sub-circular platforms probably for charcoal burning and connected with the eighteenth century forge on the edge of the woods the extent of the network of rides and paths created by the owner of the woods in the 19th century evidence for changes in the management of the woods over several centuries.

Furthermore, in our quest to understand our discoveries we have come to appreciate the importance of looking beyond the woods at the evidence contained in the wider landscape.

With our archaeological report now published we are hoping to undertake a second phase of work to explore the impact the development of the forge had on the woods in the eighteenth century.
Abstract: Between winter 2016 and winter 2018 woodlands across the South Pennines have been subject to a series of archaeological surveys as part of the Heritage Lottery Fund, Yorkshire Water, Green Bank Trust and Newground Together funded Celebrating Our Woodland Heritage project.

Alongside archaeological features relating to relict land enclosure, mineral extraction, abandoned mill and domestic sites, routes of communication and veteran trees; one of the most distinctive feature types encountered were charcoal burning platforms.

Often located on medium to steep clough valley slopes, these constructed platforms were integral for the production of charcoal, which in-turn was essential for fuelling the iron, textile, domestic and craft industries. Production was at its zenith during the Industrial Revolution, and was only replaced in favour of coal and coke once the extensive network of canals and railways had been established by the mid-19th century.

During the summer and autumn of 2017, three charcoal platform community-excavations led by Pennine Prospects were undertaken within the woodlands of Hardcastle Crags, Hirst Wood and North Dean Wood (West Yorkshire). The investigations served to enhance the understanding of these often understudied features, serving to highlight structural characteristics; provide datable evidence concerning longevity of use; and to offer the opportunity to reconstruct woodland environments through the analysis of the charcoal assemblage and surviving pollen.
Abstract: Forest Schools have become extremely popular and are widely practiced across the UK, attracting children, schools, families and youth organisations alike. They emphasise child-led learning in the outdoors; encouraging children's communication, personal, social, emotional and physical development in new ways. Whilst developing an understanding and love of the outdoor environment and a range of social, physical, creative and intellectual skills through a diverse range of activities such as woodland games, art, den building and campfires.

Through the Heritage Lottery Fund, Yorkshire Water, Green Bank Trust and Newground Together funded Celebrating Our Woodland Heritage project over 220 Forest School workshops with 30 schools have taken place across the South Pennines, attracting over 1,400 children. Many of the schools involved come are from the urban fringes of the South Pennines, such as Bradford, Rochdale, Huddersfield, Burnley and Halifax.

As well as the emphasis of child-led play and learning within a natural environment, the Forest School sessions have incorporated heritage, in particular traditional woodland management and woodland use into the sessions as a means of further enhancing the importance of woodlands in human history.

This presentation, led by Forest School Practitioners Annie Berrington of Get Out More CIC and Rachel Street of Newground serves to highlight the importance of Forest Schools in child education and development and show examples of their Celebrating Woodland Heritage projects.
Date: 17th November 2018

Title: From National Parks to the national box office: How woodland heritage understanding and management are changing in the South of England

Author: Lawrence Shaw

Affiliation: New Forest National Park Authority

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Abstract: The Forestry Commission’s Central Southern District encompasses woodlands from Wareham in West, Farnham in the North, Chichester in the East and the Isle of Wight to the South. This wide and divers area crosses six counties, two National Parks and varying geologies and landscape. With a remit of commercial forestry, leisure, and conservation, it is often hard to meet these all requirements whilst also accounting for known and previously unknown archaeological assets.

With over 300 scheduled monuments, including relic landscapes such as Mitcheldever, Roman pottery industries at Alice Holt and Second World War gun batteries in Bouldnor, it has become increasingly important to find a pragmatic approach to meet all the divers uses of these woodlands, from harvesting to Hollywood, without having a detrimental effect on the finite archaeological resource. Recently commissioned remote sensing projects by the New Forest and South Downs National Parks, as well as the release of the Environment Agency Lidar data, has helped to revolutionise the way foresters approach their woodland management whilst also aiding in the identification of lost and forgotten sites and furthering our understanding of these rich and diverse landscapes.

This paper will review how a partnership between the New Forest National Park Authority and the Forestry Commission has improved our understanding and the protection of archaeological assets in woodlands, whilst also reviewing the role of developing technologies and local volunteers to aid in the recording and management of sites and monuments.
Referred to by John Wise as ‘the park of the nation’ as early as 1883, the New Forest was only confirmed as a National Park as late as 2005. As the major landholder, the policies of the Office of Woods and its successor the Forestry Commission have always been a major factor in New Forest affairs. This paper examines the effects of these policies on the preservation of the Forest from the mid-nineteenth century onwards, against the background of contemporary views of countryside preservation. The first section takes us from the 1851 ‘Deer Removal Act’ – which allowed the Office of Woods to step up timber production at the expense of the stock keepers with common rights in the Forest – to the first New Forest Act of 1877. The second section covers the period up to 1930, with threats posed by ‘military manoeuvres’ and, later, the effects of a post-war perceived need for more timber and the establishment of the Forestry Commission. The third section takes us up to 1949, a period when the loss of countryside was increasingly appreciated, and eventually responded to by the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, while in the same year, the second New Forest Act was passed. The fourth section traces the (mis)fortunes of the Forest from the 1950s to the late ‘80s, when calls for statutory protection of the New Forest became louder. Finally we look at the controversial emergence of the New Forest as a National Park.
Abstract: The Lake District National Park Authority (LDNPA) has been involved in a number of community archaeology projects to survey and research the rich industrial heritage of woodlands, including Windermere Reflections and Rusland Horizons, both funded through the Heritage Lottery Fund Landscape Partnership Scheme. A rich history of charcoal and iron production has left its mark on the landscape in the form of archaeological earthworks and upstanding remains. These features illustrate the huge amount of industry that was taking place in the Lake District and demonstrates what a different landscape it would have been just a couple of hundred years ago.

In 2017/8, volunteers from the Rusland Horizons has been working with professional archaeologists from Northern Archaeological Associates (NAA) to survey the industrial heritage of woodlands within the Rusland valley. Over 550 previously unrecorded archaeological features were discovered in just 369 hectares of woodland, revealing the density of industrial activity within these woods.

This paper will exam how the community projects have worked and what makes them successful; the types of features encountered and lessons learnt.
Abstract: Over a thirty-year period, research on ‘ancient woods’ and ‘wood pastures’ has highlighted the complex eco-cultural nature of the landscape. Furthermore, being enclosed within a (usually) medieval wood has often protected archaeological features of both non-woodland phase occupation and of woodland management. Investigating these places inevitably involves multi- and cross-disciplinary research which for many decades has been a Cinderella of Research Council budgets and even of leading scholarly journals. However, frequently led by HLF-funded projects and involving volunteer, practitioner, professional, and academic contributions, awareness is now growing of the unique importance and potential of wooded landscapes.

The remarkable but vulnerable heritage of ancient woods and treescapes is increasingly recognised and valued. Despite this, there is still only limited work to conserve the archaeology ‘of’ the woods, or even the archaeology ‘in’ the woods. Furthermore, there remains a fuzzy zone between ‘ecology’ and ‘archaeology’; of when does a thousand year-old tree become recognised as a ‘monument’ and whether the ancient woodland plants are part of the ‘heritage’ along with soils, and artefacts.

Growing awareness of ancient woodland begs the questions of ‘what is a wood’, ‘what is a treescape’, and of ‘trees beyond the wood’. Investigating these questions and paradigms has led to a new concept of ‘Shadow Woods’ – as lost landscapes of Domesday, and of the potentially critical importance of recognising these overlooked wooded commons and wood-pastures in planning for future woodlands.
Sunday 18th November 2018

**Activity:** Field visit to Hirst Wood

**Meeting at:** Hirst Wood Carpark located off Hirst Lane (see map below)

**Time:** 1030 (The walk should last no more than 2 hours)

**Detail:** Join Chris Atkinson (Woodland Heritage Officer, Pennine Prospects) and Hywel Lewis (University of Bradford) on a field visit to Hirst Wood, which runs alongside the Leeds-Liverpool Canal and the River Aire to the north of Bradford. The woodland was surveyed as part of the Celebrating Our Woodland Heritage project in January 2017. Volunteers from across the region recorded over 60 previously unrecorded features relating to medieval and post-medieval industry and settlement.

As well as the walk highlighting key aspects of the woodland heritage, the event will include demonstrations of greenwood crafts, pottery firing and Forest School activities. This will be followed by the opportunity to visit Salts Mill and the World Heritage Site of Saltaire village.

A reservation has been made for 1300 at Salts Diner, Salts Mill. If you would like to attend lunch please sign the booking sheet located at the registration desk on Saturday.
Useful Information

Friday 16th November

A table at Omar Khan’s (curry house; see map) is booked for 19:30. Access to the restaurant carpark is from Walton Street to the rear of the restaurant. If you would like to attend the meal please sign the booking sheet located at the conference registration desk by Friday at 14:00.

Saturday 17th November

No evening meal booking has been made for Saturday, but never fear! Bradford has a great range of places to eat and drink. Here are some possibilities in the area around the University and the city centre:

- **Omar Khan’s Indian restaurant**
  30 Little Horton Lane, Bradford, BD5 1AA
  01274 390777
  http://omarkhans.co.uk

- **The Avenue Bar and Restaurant**, Great Victoria Hotel
  Bridge Street, BD1 1JX
  https://www.victoriabradford.co.uk/

- **Jinnah**, Kashmiri cuisine
  109 The Gatehaus, Leeds Road, Bradford BD1 5BQ
  01274 733732
  www.jinnahbradford.co.uk

- **MyLahore** British Asian restaurant
  52 Great Horton Road, Bradford BD7 1AL
  01274 308508
  mylahore.co.uk

- **Restaurant 1914**, The Alhambra Theatre
  Morley Street, Bradford, BD7 1AJ
  01274 431052
  https://www.bradford-theatres.co.uk

Sunday 18th November

A table has been reserved at Salts Diner, Salts Mill for 13:00. If you would like to attend lunch please sign the booking sheet located at the registration desk. There are several other options for lunch in Saltaire, including Don’t Tell Titus, Massarella’s and The Boathouse Inn.

Taxis Numbers

*Bradford City Taxis* - 01274 725998  
*Green and White Taxis* - 01274 782453
NOTES:
Access to Omar Khan's restaurant carpark via Walton Street

1:10,000 OS Basemap: Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Reference number [10001877]