

UK WOOD COMMITTEE ZOOM PRESENTATIONS

WE WOULD LIKE TO INVITE YOU TO OUR MONTHLY ZOOM PRESENTATION

THE OBJECTIVE IS TO SPREAD KNOWLEDGE AND BUILD RELATIONSHIPS WITHIN THE HERITAGE SECTOR

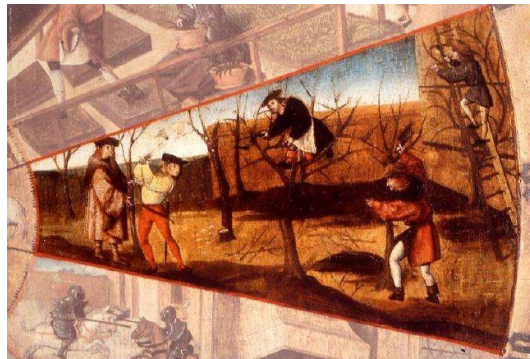
DATE : 27-5-21

TIME : 19:00 GMT to 20:00 GMT

PRESENTER: Welmoed Out

Zoom Link: <https://zoom.us/j/6098176754> Meeting ID: 609 817 6754

Dr. Welmoed Out is an archaeobotanist with a background in Biology. After a PhD and postdoc positions at various universities and research institutes in Europe as well as experience in development-led archaeology in the Netherlands, she currently works as a phytolith and wood/charcoal specialist at the Department of Archaeological Science and Conservation of Moesgaard Museum in Denmark. Welmoed's research interests concern plant use and land use during the Mesolithic and Neolithic in northwestern Europe, the application of phytolith morphometry to identify archaeological plant remains and woodland management in the past.



Woodland management in the past: from method development to changing a narrative?

It is often presumed that woodland management, i.e. pollarding and coppicing, was practiced in Europe from the Neolithic or Mesolithic onwards, but the precise beginning and the details of such practices in the past are unknown. While written evidence and iconographic sources clearly support that people managed woodlands in the historical past, prehistoric archaeological sites rarely yield direct evidence of intentional woodland management. This raised some basic questions: Is it possible to see a difference in the wood of unmanaged and managed trees, is it possible to detect woodland management by studying wood assemblages from archaeological sites, and when is evidence for woodland management in the past robust? This presentation, based on work developed together with Caroline Vermeeren and Kirsti Hänninen (BIAX Consult), aims to present earlier and new models used to detect woodland management in archaeological wood assemblages by analysis of wood age and diameter. The new model (2013) will be applied to case studies from various archaeological sites in Europe, focusing on the Neolithic.