Discovery, Innovation and Science in the Historic Environment

RESEARCH

Historic England

ISSUE 9 • AUTUMN 2018

Welcome...

...to the Autumn issue of the magazine.

In this issue of *Historic England Research* we consider two examinations of very different and very important under-represented heritages.

HerStories is a centenary project on the buildings and special historic places associated with the struggle for Women's suffrage. This struggle was audacious, courageous and at times desperate and dangerous, and the project has made a start in revealing this important aspect of women's history.

Squeezing Blood from Stones also examines an under-represented heritage. The results of a collaborative PhD project with the University of Manchester, it examines the research potential of scatters of stone tools dating from between 15,000 and 6,000 years ago. These vulnerable "lithic scatters" of the Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods are the only evidence for those fascinating but elusive early inhabitants of Britain.

We also introduce two urban studies undertaken for different reasons. The *Historic Houses of Hereford 1200 to 1700* introduces a study drawing together years of research into the important early buildings of this beautiful and historic county town to help owners and authorities understand their significance; while in *Researching Sunderland's Heritage Action Zone* we look at the value of exploring the historic development of the town and look at how our combined applied research skills have been brought to bear at the local level to inform possible regeneration plans.

Finally, in *Woodland Futures* we showcase some strategic research which looks at how to reap the benefits of increased woodland targets at the same time as ensuring that local historic landscape character is retained or even enhanced.

Barney Sloane
Director of Research, Historic England.

Front cover image: National Society for Women's Suffrage Manchester Branch (24978186628) LSE Library © Flickr Commons

We are the **public body** that **helps people care for, enjoy** and **celebrate** England's **spectacular historic environment**

Contents Autumn issue

RESEARCH magazine

Editor
Jon Cannon

Designer
Vincent Griffin

Managing Editor
Paul Backhouse

Previous issues of Historic England Research can be viewed online at: **http://bit.ly/HEresearchbackissues**

ISSN: 2058-1858

Product Code: 52107

For any further information and questions please email: **Research@HistoricEngland.org.uk**

If you would like this document in a different format, please contact our customer service department on:

Telephone: **0370 333 0607**

Textphone: **01793 015 0174**

Email: **customers@HistoricEngland.org.uk**

A view looking south-east towards the junction of Fawcett Street and Bridge Street in April 1924. © Historic England Archive, Aerofilms Collection EPW010378

Researching Sunderland's Heritage Action Zone

Exploring the history and architecture of a city.

Sunderland was, in 2017, one of the first places to be granted Heritage Action Zone (HAZ) status by Historic England. Since then, the organisation has been working with Sunderland City Council and local partners to bring historic buildings to the forefront of regeneration and development in an area around the city's historic high streets. Historic England is contributing significantly to the HAZ, offering planning advice and grants, updating listings and funding a project officer post, while also carrying out targeted research.

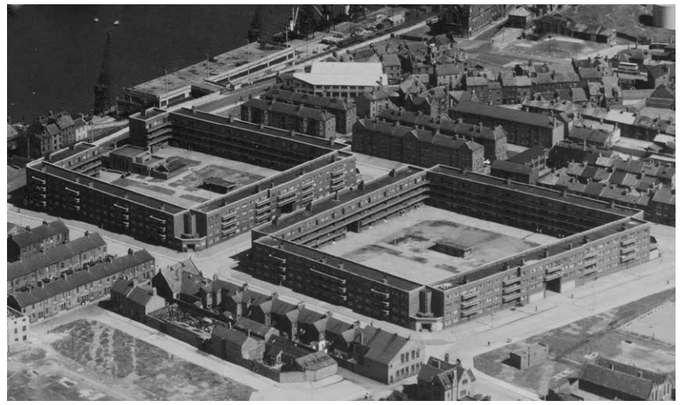
The city of Sunderland is formed from three separate historic settlements: Monkwearmouth on the north side of the Wear, and Old Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth on the river's south bank. They had come together by the late 18th century, with the high streets of Old Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth meeting at the junction with the newly laid-out Fawcett Street. Fawcett Street ran north-south and linked with the bridge over the Wear to Monkwearmouth; the bridge was completed in 1796. The commercial focus of Old Sunderland had been its own high street but this focus shifted westwards along the newly combined high street and onto Fawcett Street. The city's commercial heart moved again in the later 20th century with the building of the Bridges shopping centre to the west of Fawcett Street. Slum clearance, two World Wars and post-war rebuilding have all transformed the city, leaving pockets of important historic buildings in the midst of later developments, and a legacy of vacant sites and underoccupied commercial buildings on the former high streets. High Street East and High Street West (the combined high streets of Old Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth, as bisected by the post-war inner ring road and renamed), and Fawcett Street thus form the heart of Sunderland's HAZ. >>

Research into the history and development of the area, and into its surviving historic buildings, is a key part of the wider HAZ project. Each of these areas of work combines existing knowledge with information gained from the buildings themselves, in order to inform future development and contribute to sensitive, viable restoration. Two projects consider the HAZ and its immediate surroundings. The first is a Historic Area Assessment. This has been commissioned from consultants Wardell Armstrong, and brings written and pictorial resources together with a detailed examination of the area's buildings, in order to provide an overview of the area's history, development and significance. To inform the Historic Area Assessment, Historic England staff examined the collection of historic aerial photographs of the HAZ and its surroundings in the Historic England Archive (Oakey 2018). Key individual buildings within the HAZ have also been investigated and researched by Historic England's Historic Places Investigation Team. These include the commercial complex of Hutchinson's Buildings, with its landmark structure at Mackie's Corner; the late 18th-century Phoenix Hall; a trio of surviving houses-turned-commercial premises at 170-5 High Street West; and Athenaeum Buildings on Fawcett Street.

Sunderland in aerial photographs

The Historic England Archive holds a collection of over four million aerial photographs dating from the early 20th century to the present day. These provide a unique and engaging record of the historic environment, recording lost or radically altered aspects of our rural and urban landscapes, and capturing ephemeral elements which would otherwise go unrecorded. Although more commonly associated with discovering and recording archaeological sites, aerial photographs can be a valuable resource for those investigating villages, towns and cities.

Below left: Wear Garth (left) and Burleigh Garth (right), depicted in 1948, when they were little more than a decade or so old. RAF/540/A/396/SFFO-0291 05-JUL-1948 (detail), Historic England Archive RAF Photography



Below centre : Bomb damage around the riverside and shipyards, as photographed in 1946. RAF/106G/UK/1598 V 5120 25-JUN-1946 (detail), Historic England Archive RAF Photography

Below right: Cleared bomb sites being used as car parks on St Thomas' Street, immediately after the war. RAF/106G/UK/1598 V 5148 25-JUN-1946 (detail) Historic England Archive RAF Photography

The inter-war city

The earliest photographs of Sunderland in the collection are three low-level oblique photographs taken by Aerofilms late on a summer afternoon in April 1924. They illustrate the commercial district: the scene is busy with pedestrians and unfurled shop awnings displaying proprietors' names. These, and other images taken in 1928 and 1936, are of particular value as they capture the city before the outbreak of war and subsequent redevelopment.

By the early 20th century, large areas of Sunderland's East End were classified as slum housing. A programme of clearance had begun in the 1930s, when many of the terraced streets in the East End were replaced by large blocks of low-rise social housing in the Moderne style (combining Art Deco and traditional elements), known as the Garths. These were largely demolished in the 1990s but aerial photographs provide a record of them shortly after their completion. Six developments were constructed by the North Eastern Housing Association between 1937 and 1940. The largest were Wear Garth and Burleigh Garth, quadrangular four-storey blocks of three- to five-roomed flats. With their balconies and communal outside spaces, the Garths stood in stark contrast to the overcrowded and insanitary conditions in which residents had previously been living.

Sunderland at war

Sunderland's docks and shipyards made the city a prime target for the Luftwaffe during the Second World War. The first air raids came on the night of 21 July 1940, and by the cessation of hostilities in 1945 several areas of the city had been destroyed or rendered uninhabitable. RAF photographs from 1941 show the scars of the early air raids, but perhaps more striking are a series of large-scale photographs from 1945 and 1946 which record Sunderland in the months immediately after the war. >>

Within the area of the city assessed by the project, over six hectares of housing and commercial premises had been cleared by 1945. Some of the most extensive damage can be seen around the docks and the densely-packed terraced housing of the East End. In the commercial district and town centre significant buildings, such as St Thomas' church and Victoria Hall, had been destroyed. By 1946 some of these cleared areas were being used as temporary car parks; they were redeveloped in the 1950s.

Local authorities had been responsible for the provision of public air raid shelters since the 1937 Air Raid Precautions Act, and numerous shelters are visible on 1940s RAF photographs. Some of the larger terraced houses had domestic shelters in their back yards. In contemporary newspaper adverts, Binns department stores even offered 'all the equipment you need' to furnish them. Many other residents had to take refuge in communal and public shelters. Large complexes of covered trench shelters were constructed within the Garths, but the most substantial were located on Town Moor and in Mowbray Extension Park. These could accommodate close to 3,500 people in total.

Prefabs to point blocks – redevelopment of the East End

Apart from the development of the Garths, aerial photographs from 1945 show a street pattern that was largely unchanged since the early 20th century. However, a series of redevelopments from the 1950s onwards radically altered large parts of Sunderland's streetscapes. Some of the most significant changes were in the East End, where the remaining terraced houses were largely swept away and replaced by modern housing schemes, each of which reflected evolving ideas on town planning.

The Sunderland blitz had destroyed 1,200 homes. Around 35,000 further buildings suffered bomb damage. The city, like many across the country, turned to prefabs as a cost-effective temporary solution to the housing problem. Numerous designs were constructed nationally, but those in the project area were manufactured by Tarran of Hull. RAF photography from 1945 shows two such estates under construction, each with an electricity substation to service the electrical goods, such as cookers and refrigerators, which were part of each prefab's fit-out. By 1948 the residents had clearly settled in: RAF oblique photographs show several prefabs with rear vegetable gardens.

Aerial photographs continue to document the changing housing of the East End throughout the 1950s and 1960s. The earliest development – seen under construction in a 1958 RAF oblique photograph – retained the original street plan but replaced the terraced housing of Wear Street, Zion Street, Hendon Road and Moor Terrace/ Adelaide Place with a mixed development of maisonettes and flats set within communal grounds. The current housing retains this plan but the original blocks have since been replaced by two-storey terraces.

Sunderland was a relatively late adopter of high-rise housing. In 1964 Harvey Bishop was appointed as the borough architect. He was an advocate of prefabricated 'system' building, and oversaw a shift in urban planning in which new tower blocks radically altered Sunderland's skyline. The first were in the Coronation Street redevelopment area, where two 11-storey blocks were constructed. Both have since been demolished. This was followed by the Hendon Road, Walton Lane and Town Central Area developments, which were constructed through the 1960s. Much of this post-war landscape was lost or considerably altered in the later 20th century, leaving the aerial photographs as one of the only visual records of this significant period in Sunderland's architectural history. >>

Below left: Public air raid shelters in Mowbray Extension Park. RAF/106G/UK/885 RVp1 6068 03-OCT-1945 (detail), Historic England Archive RAF Photography

Below centre: Prefabs with gardens on the site of bombed-out streets. RAF/540/A/396/ PFFO-0382 05-JUL-1948 (detail), Historic England Archive RAF Photography

Below right: The dense terracing of the East End in 1941. RAF/4/ BR51/VD/0030 13-MAR-1941 (detail), Historic England Archive RAF Photography

Hutchinson's Buildings and Mackie's Corner

Hutchinson's Buildings and the domed Mackie's Corner have been Sunderland landmarks since they were completed in 1850. The buildings are prominently sited at the intersection of High Street West, Bridge Street and Fawcett Street. They were constructed as a terrace of self-contained properties, with shops on the ground floor and residential accommodation for shop tenants and staff above. The whole complex was fronted with a grand classical façade in the manner of London's Regent Street and Newcastle's Grainger Town. The design united the separate properties by being wrapped around the two principal elevations; a landmark was created by placing a dome on the corner.

The names of the complex were coined early. The site's developer was Ralph Hutchinson (born *c* 1813), a ship builder, ship owner and timber importer. He employed George Andrew Middlemiss (*c* 1815-87) to design the buildings; his name is carved into the drum of the dome. Mackie's Corner is the name most often used locally for the complex, though more accurately it refers just to the corner premises, whose first tenant was Robert Mackie, a maker and seller of silk hats. People met at the corner, where they could watch the hats being made as they waited, whilst keeping an eye on the clock faces installed by the town council in 1855. Mackie's operated from Hutchinson's Buildings until 1878, but key retailers, particularly drapers, grocers, boot-makers, restauranteurs, confectioners, milliners and furriers, had premises there into the mid-20th century.

Hutchinson's Buildings were badly damaged in Sunderland's 'Great Fire' of 1898, which started opposite to the complex, at Havelock House, a vast drapery on the corner of Fawcett Street and High Street West.

> People met at the corner, where they could watch the hats being made

Below left: The East End in 1970. RAF/58/0584 V 0035 23-JUN-1970 (detail) © Crown Copyright, MoD

Below centre: Hutchinson's Buildings and Mackie's Corner, Bridge Street and High Street West. DP174420 © Historic England, Alun Bull

Below right: The 1890 elevation of Hutchinson's Buildings, High Street West. DP174499 © Historic England, Alun Bull

Mackie's Corner and the Bridge Street wing were unaffected, but much of the High Street West part wasburned out internally, its stone façade cracked and spoiled. It was pulled down and rebuilt by the architect Henry Potts in a style sympathetic with, but not identical to, the original design. Although shops continued to operate from the ground and first floors of the new building, the second floor became 'chambers' or rentable office space accessed via a doorway from High Street West, behind which was a magnificently tiled hallway and an exuberant stairway. A commercial photography studio was built on the third floor.

In 1987, the ground and first floor of the 1899 part of Hutchinson's Buildings were transformed into a nightclub, radically changing the internal layout and obscuring most of its historic features. Since its closure, and that of the shops in Mackie's Corner, Hutchinson's Buildings had been vacant for many years before the current owners started to bring the complex back into use at the end of 2017. Our research and investigation highlights the significance of the buildings for the history of Sunderland as it enters a new phase in its life, and our report on the structure will be published later this year (Jessop & Wilson 2018).

Phoenix Hall

Phoenix Hall, Queen Street East, is a building of exceptional history and significance in the HAZ. It is England's oldest purpose-built masonic hall still in use by Freemasons; constructed in 1785, it is listed at Grade I. It was built at the southern end of the burgage plot occupied by the Golden Lion Inn, which stretched from High Street East southwards along the western side of Queen Street, then a long, narrow lane. The original structure consisted of a tall lodge room or temple (used for masonic ceremonies and dining) built over a basement, with a small lobby either side under a sloping roof. >>

Top left: Phoenix Hall, Queen Street East, looking north, DP175271 © Historic England, Alun Bull

Left: The temple, Phoenix Hall. DP175301 © Historic England, Alun Bull

Top right: 170-5 High Street West. DP174511 © Historic England, Alun Bull

The building has undergone many changes, although the original temple and much of the southern elevation survives. In the late 19th century, the brethren of Phoenix Lodge bought and remodelled the adjoining tenements along Queen Street, constructing within them a basement kitchen and a ground-floor banqueting room. The western lobby was demolished, and in 1925 a two-storey addition was built at the rear, creating a new entrance, storage and meeting rooms, and a flat for the caretaker. Where once Phoenix Hall was surrounded by a network of narrow streets, tightly-packed buildings and coaching inns, now its neighbours are tower blocks, car parks and industrial units, but moves are now afoot to improve both its setting and its accessibility. Research has included surveying and investigating the building and its location, so as to understand and articulate the local and national significance of this most intriguing structure. A report, by Tristan Wilson, will be published later in 2018.

Other building investigations

We have carried out a number of other more rapid investigations, so as to provide timely advice for the development of individual buildings within the HAZ. 170-5 High Street West is currently being rescued from near dereliction by the Tyne and Wear Building Preservation Trust. This terrace of three houses of about 1800 is a rare survival of the sort of buildings constructed along High Street West in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, as the settlements of Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth became conjoined. They were probably built as residential properties, but the ground and first floors were occupied by businesses as the area became increasingly commercial and the well-to-do decided to live elsewhere. Each originally had a small yard or garden with a stable and coach house accessed from Villiers Street at the rear. >>

Athenaeum Buildings, on Fawcett Street, represents a later generation of Sunderland's commercial buildings. The original Athenaeum of 1839-40 was built as a museum, library, and meeting place; it was another landmark Sunderland building from the start, with a massive portico dominating Fawcett Street. Its construction declared the town to be a place of art and culture rather than just a commercial and manufacturing powerhouse. Its later occupier, the Sunderland Liberal Club, rebuilt most of the structure in 1900, creating ground-floor shop units with new club rooms above. Investigation has shown that much more of the original building survives than previously thought; this dictates the outline of the building, and visibly survives on its rear elevation (Jessop 2018).

Sunderland has long been an important city. It has faced many challenges, particularly in the second half of the 20th century, but it now has the opportunity to reconcile the often opposing concepts of building for the future and valuing the legacy of the past. The HAZ's emphasis on partnership, research, grant-giving, and advice helps to celebrate the city's built heritage and to put it at the heart of plans for further regeneration ■

Athenaeum Buildings declared the town to be a place of arts and culture rather than just a commercial and manufacturing powerhouse

Left: Athenaeum Buildings, Fawcett Street. DP174516 © Historic England, Alun Bull

The authors

Lucy Jessop PhD
Senior Architectural Investigator with Historic England.

Lucy trained as an architectural historian and has worked for Historic England and its predecessor for over 12 years, investigating historic places and buildings primarily in the north of England. She is the project manager for the research component of the Sunderland HAZ.

Matthew Oakey MPhil
Aerial Investigation & Mapping Manager with Historic England.

Matthew has worked as an archaeologist since 2002, specialising in air photo interpretation and mapping. He currently manages the northern Aerial Investigation & Mapping team, part of the Historic Places Investigation Team.

Further information

Jessop, L and Wilson, T 2018 *Hutchinson's Buildings, 1 and 1a Bridge Street and 101-9 High Street West, Sunderland: Investigation, Research and Assessment of Significance*. Historic England Research Report **28/2018**, available soon at: http://research.historicengland.org.uk/

Jessop, L 2018 *Athenaeum Buildings, 27 Fawcett Street, Sunderland: Investigation and Research*. Historic England Research Report **27/2018**, available soon at: http://research.historicengland.org.uk/

Oakey, M 2018 *Sunderland Heritage Action Zone: An Assessment of the Historic England Archive Aerial Photographs*. Historic England Research Report **22/2018**, available at: http://research.historicengland.org.uk/

The Historic England Archive's collection of aerial photographs:
https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/
https://britainfromabove.org.uk/

Squeezing blood from stones

Lithic scatters and landscape in the Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic of eastern England.

The archaeology of the Late Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (*c* 12,700-4000 BC) presents a number of challenges for academic researchers and heritage professionals alike. The hunter-gatherer communities belonging to these periods have left only the most ephemeral traces, with a very restricted range of durable artefacts and an almost complete dearth of structural/architectural evidence of any kind. The vast majority of the evidence for these periods takes the form of lithic scatters and assemblages of stone tools, together with the debris deriving from their manufacture.

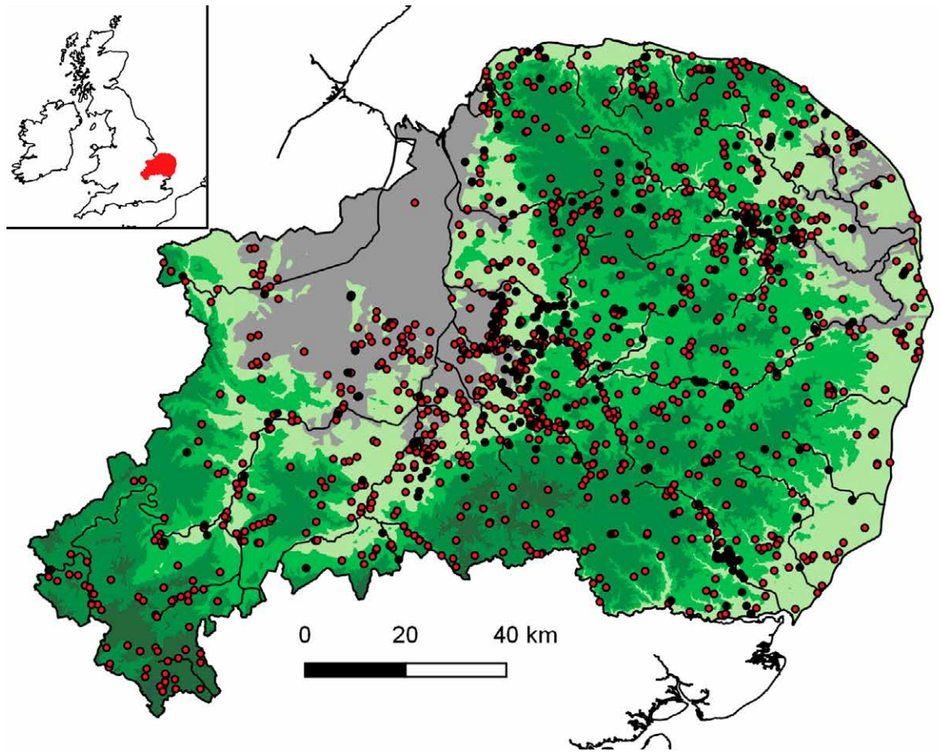
Evidential problems

In the heavily populated and cultivated landscapes of southern Britain such lithic scatters have invariably seen some degree of disturbance, very often surviving only as parts of multi-period lithic assemblages within modern ploughsoil deposits. Such assemblages are notoriously difficult to interpret robbed of their spatial and temporal integrity, and have been consistently neglected, both in the context of academic research and in terms of the management and protection of the historic environment. Instead, our understanding of these periods remains largely predicated on the results from a handful of exceptionally well-preserved sites found in very specific contexts, such as caves or wetland.

There has, however, been a growing appreciation that, in most parts of the country, these disturbed assemblages represent virtually the only evidence for such remote periods of prehistory, and are thus an extremely vulnerable resource – especially since they are not usually eligible for protection by scheduling or through agri-environment schemes. It was, therefore, in recognition of the potential importance of this kind of evidence, and the evident challenges associated with the study, that Historic England, in collaboration with the University of Manchester, set up a collaborative doctoral studentship funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council. The aim was to carry out a case study of the potential of lithic scatters to contribute to understanding of landscape occupation during the Late Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic.

The study area was defined by the modern county boundaries of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire. This area is well-known for its later prehistoric archaeology, but features little in accounts of the period under study, with very few well-preserved sites and even less in the way of associated faunal and/or environmental remains. The first stage of the research attempted to quantify and characterise the existing evidence for Late Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic lithic scatters and finds in the area. >>

Above: Mesolithic blades and bladelets from Two Mile Bottom, a prolific area for Mesolithic scatters in the Norfolk Breckland. © Lawrence Billington



Above: The case study area, showing the distribution of accurately located findspots of Mesolithic (red) and Late Upper Palaeolithic (black) lithics. Data open source, mapping. © Lawrence Billington

Above: test pitting a Mesolithic lithic scatter, first identified during fieldwalking, at Oily Hall in the Cambridgeshire Fens. Below: some of the diminutive but highly diagnostic later Mesolithic microliths recovered from meticulous sieving of the topsoil deposits. © Lawrence Billington

Based in the first instance on data held by county Historic Environment Records, a comprehensive database of finds assemblages of relevant lithic artefacts was created, drawing on a wide range of published and unpublished sources and records, from poorly provenanced single finds made in the 19th century to large, meticulously recorded assemblages from modern excavations.

In the course of this work the scale of the evidence became clear; across the study area almost 1,300 Mesolithic and over 200 Late Upper Palaeolithic findspots and assemblages had been recorded. What is more – given that stringent rules were applied for the inclusion of records, with many finds of uncertain date excluded – these figures are certainly a major underestimation of the actual archaeological resource which could be attributed to these periods. Up to 80 per cent of these finds were in ploughsoil or similarly disturbed contexts, and only a fraction have seen anything more than summary reportage in Historic Environment Record entries.

Landscape solutions

The database records were classified and analysed within a Geographic Information System, allowing the distribution and character of findspots to be studied in relation to a host of other spatial datasets. Analyses of the distribution of records has revealed striking patterns, some of which clearly relate to patterns of land use and settlement in the Late Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic, and it has been possible to investigate the influence of topography and geology on the location and density of this prehistoric activity. This has shown, for instance, clear preferences for Late Upper Palaeolithic sites to be located on the floodplains of the major river valleys, in close proximity to sources of high-quality flint. Other distribution patterns, however, owe much more to the vagaries of geomorphology, recent land-use and research histories, all of which have served to bias the recognition and recovery of lithic scatters in different parts of the study area.

Beyond such large-scale distributional studies, the research was also concerned with investigating the extent to which it is possible to make robust interpretations from disturbed lithic scatter sites, and with assessing the efficacy of different methodologies for their investigation. The study of Late Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic lithic scatters offers particular challenges in this regard; interpretation relies heavily on the recovery of a large and representative enough sample of material to allow the composition and character of an assemblage to be confidently assessed. A review of the methods used to approach lithic scatters in the study area demonstrated how rarely effective methodologies are applied to these sites – especially those from ploughsoil contexts. In particular, traditional surface collection/fieldwalking of ploughzone sites invariably yields small and biased samples of lithic artefacts, seriously compromising any attempt to obtain reliable information on their chronology and functional character. These issues were fully examined by a programme of fieldwork carried out as part of the research. This focused on a ploughzone scatter in the Cambridgeshire Fens, where a tiered approach to investigation, involving two phases of surface collection followed by test pit excavation, clearly demonstrated the effects of sampling strategies on the composition of assemblages and on consequent interpretations of the data.

> The existing record is a rich one and the potential of the area is richer still

In terms of outcomes, the research has provided an opportunity to develop the first detailed synthesis of the Late Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic in this part of the country, providing a key resource for future researchers and fieldworkers in the region. The existing record is a rich one and the potential of the area is richer still. Isolated finds of extremely rare Late and Final Upper Palaeolithic pieces (*c* 12,700-10,600 BC) highlight a clear potential for nationally important assemblages to be preserved in some parts of the study area, whilst the scale and quality of evidence for Terminal Palaeolithic (*c* 9700-9400 BC) activity makes this part of Eastern England of special importance in the wider context of north-west Europe. Meanwhile, analysis of the Mesolithic material from the study area has allowed a consideration of issues which are of relevance to studies of the period at a national level, including the long-term use by prehistoric people of favoured locales, and changes in the character and intensity of settlement and activity over the course of the period.

Perhaps more importantly, it has been possible to demonstrate that, given appropriate methodologies and approaches, the study of even the most disturbed lithic scatters can provide valuable evidence for Late Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic activity, contributing to understanding of these periods at both a regional and national level. The enduring challenge is ensuring that appropriate resources and approaches are directed towards the investigation of lithic scatters, and that their potential, and the resulting need to protect and manage them, is appreciated by the wider archaeological community ■

The author

Lawrence Billington PhD
Post-Excavation Project Officer at Oxford Archaeology East, Cambridge.

Lawrence has worked in developer-funded archaeology in Eastern England since 2004. The research described here was undertaken in the course of a collaborative PhD jointly supervised by Historic England and the University of Manchester 2013-16.

Further information

Billington, L P 2016 'Lithic Scatters and Landscape Occupation in the Late Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic: A Case Study from Eastern England'. Unpublished PhD thesis, Univ Manchester.

Woodland futures

Using historic environment data to map potential new areas for forestry.

Woodland coverage in England was at its lowest in the early 20th century, when it stood at around 5 per cent of the country. Tree cover increased throughout the 20th century, mainly because of post-1918 coniferous plantations, and included the replanting of areas of former native woodland. At present, woodland covers 13 per cent of the UK (10 per cent in England), though this is still less than half the European average of 30 per cent.

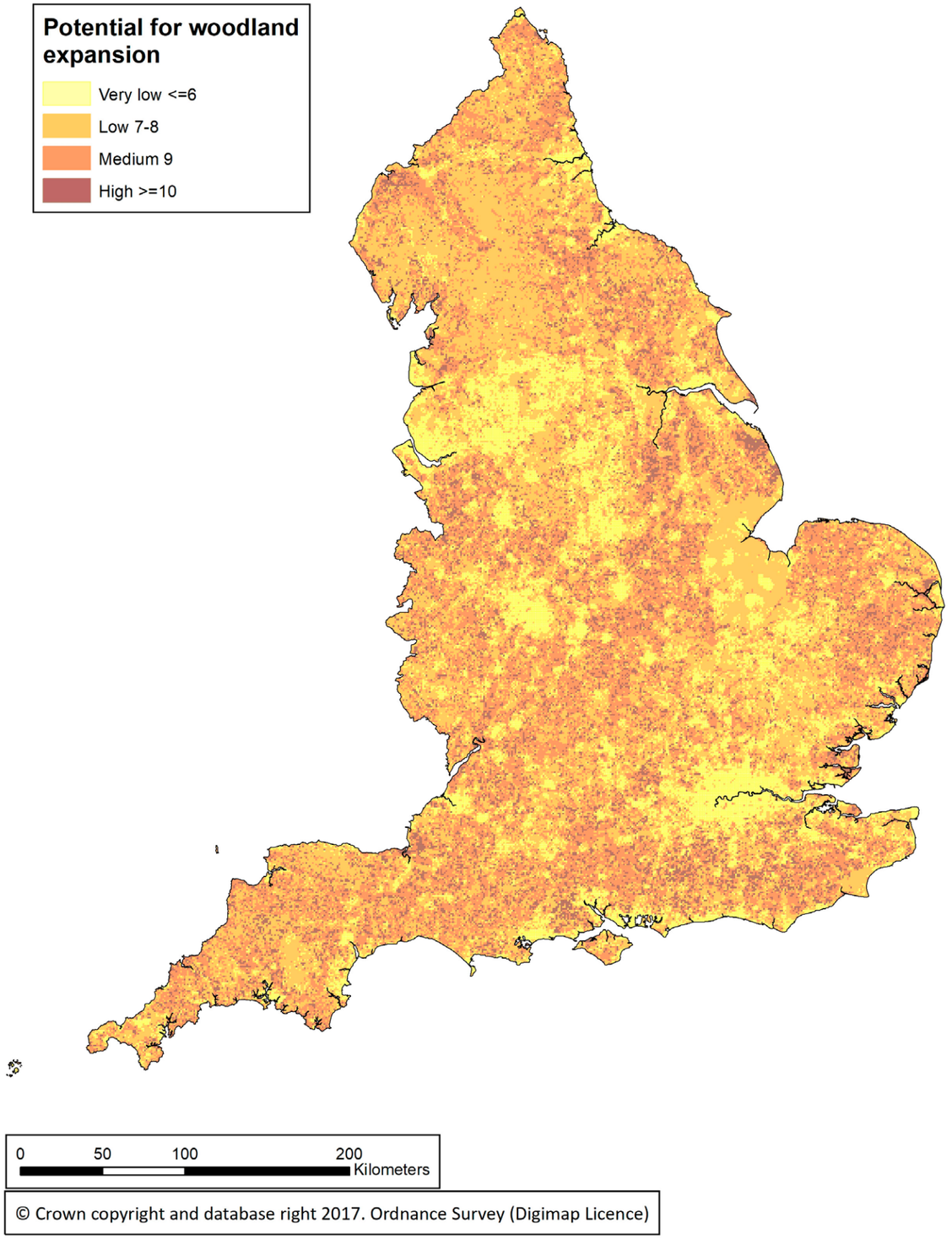
The Government has made a commitment to increase the woodland coverage of England from 10 to 12 per cent by 2060. The benefits of doing so are clear: woodland can deliver social, environmental and economic benefits to society. It also helps to safeguard clean water and to manage water-flow in areas at risk of flooding. It can improve biodiversity and is a source of renewable energy.

Areas targeted for the planting of new woodland are likely to be away from the most productive farmland, on poorer soils and in areas of permanent pasture; often these are in uplands or on upland fringes. In these areas, where farm incomes are often relatively low, the planting of woodland can help diversify the rural economy. The recent plans for a Northern Forest, with up to 50 million trees running in a wide band from Liverpool to Hull, fits this description; much of the area is centred on the M62, and runs through the moors and hills of the Pennines. Many such less productive agricultural areas, however, have considerable archaeological potential, with good preservation of historic landscape features, earthworks and below-ground remains. Woodland planting schemes may, therefore, have a significant impact on the historic environment as well as on the character of the historic landscape.

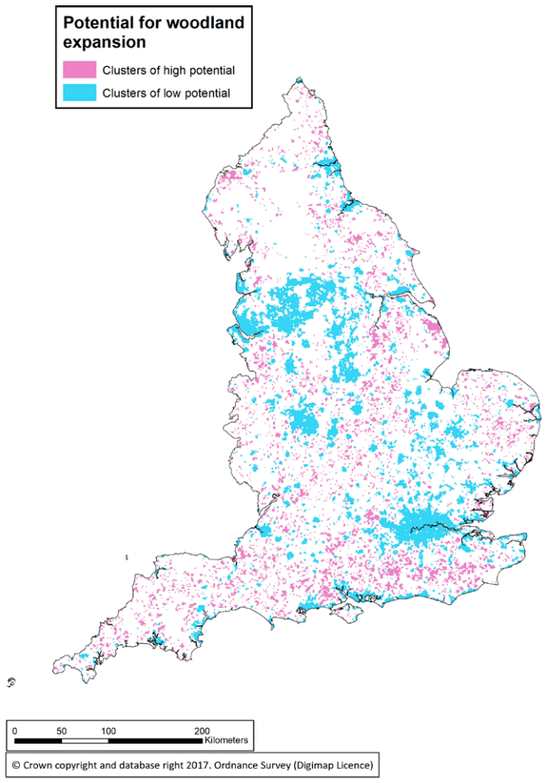
In 2016, Historic England commissioned the McCord Centre for Landscape at Newcastle University to carry out the Woodland Futures project. The project, which was completed in 2018, examined ways of measuring the impact of woodland expansion on the historic environment, as well as how landscapes with a rich historic environment can offer opportunities for new woodland. The project thus helped to identify ways in which heritage-related concerns could inform and benefit woodland planting schemes. Areas potentially suitable for transformation through woodland expansion were identified, along with those most sensitive to change. The project's key outputs are a series of statements on the potential for woodland expansion in each of Natural England's National Character Areas (NCAs); a sensitivity map of England, which plots the capacity for woodland planting across the country; and an assessment framework to help those planning woodland planting schemes to effectively consider the historic environment when they do so.

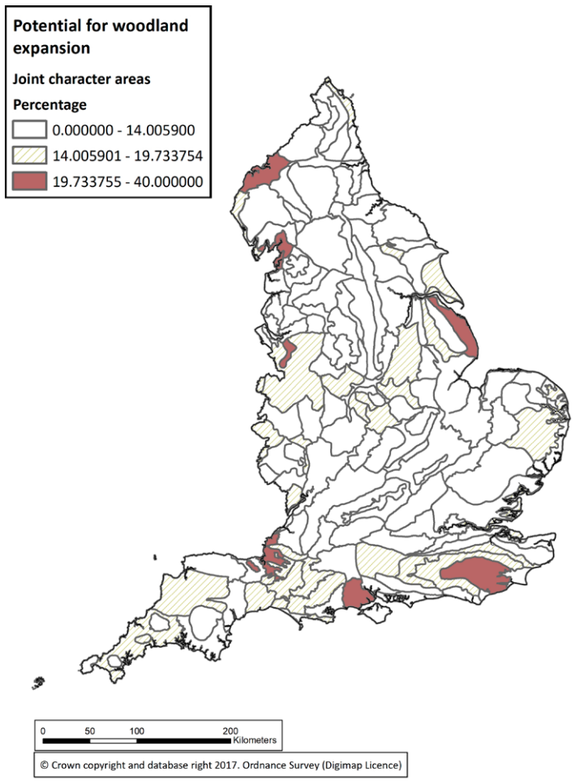
Creating the national maps

To create the sensitivity map, a series of national historic and natural environment datasets were plotted onto a grid. The datasets chosen had to be available for the whole of England, and have well-defined attributes that allowed a consistent scoring system for woodland potential to be developed. As the intention was to assess what opportunities for woodland planting were available as well as the possible impact of such planting on the historic environment, and to do so both for individual sites and for entire landscapes, historic and natural environment attributes were compared. Many of the datasets involved were highly complex, and comprised numerous areas that were very small in size. It would have been a lengthy and difficult process to produce countrywide coverage at a large scale, and >>



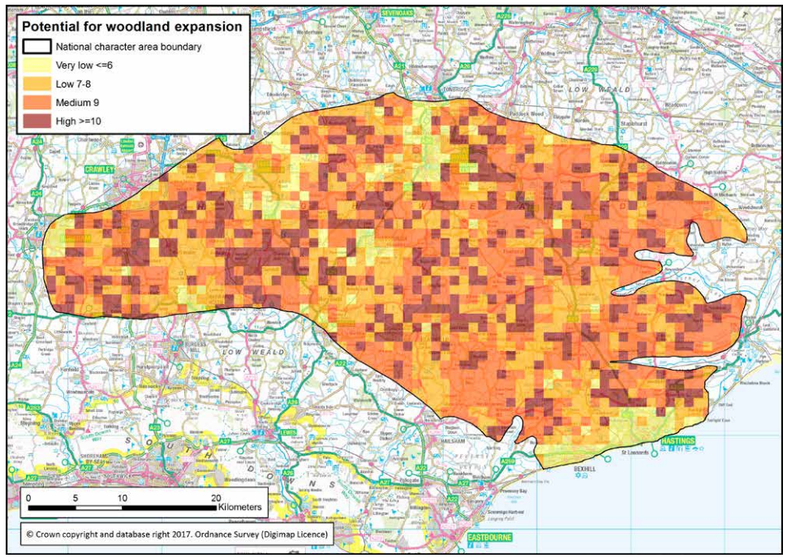
Above: Map of the grid of attributes of the historic and natural environment across England. The darker the shade, the higher the potential for new woodland planting. © Caron Newman





Far left: Results of an analysis showing where clusters of high and low potential for new woodland across England can be found. Areas of low potential are dominated by urban areas. Many of the moorlands and mountains of the north of England have been targeted by the Government for new forestry, but their high archaeological potential gave them a low grading in this exercise.
© Caron Newman

Left: National Character Areas and their potential for woodland expansion. Solid brown: areas with the highest potential for new woodland; hatched green: areas with a medium potential; blank: low-potential areas.
© Caron Newman



Right: High Weald NCA. The area is considered to have a high potential for new woodland planting, reflecting its historically well-wooded character.
© Caron Newman

the very small polygons that resulted would have been inappropriate for use at a regional or national level. It was thus decided that a grid of 1km squares was most appropriate. The squares were scored for each of the natural and historic environmental attributes indicated by the data. A total score for all attributes in each square was then calculated. This score thus indicated the potential for a given grid square to absorb new woodland, with higher scores indicating greater potential. The higher the score, the darker the shade used on the resulting map. The darkest squares with the highest potential for the planting of new woodland are those with a score equal to or greater than 10. Having produced a national map, it became possible to also select areas in which clusters of grid squares of high and low potential lay.

Four historic environment attributes were mapped, all relating to national or international designations: registered parks and gardens, scheduled monuments, registered battlefields and World Heritage Sites. Grid squares containing such sites were scored 0 (least able to absorb new woodland), while all other squares were scored 1. The datasets were chosen because they were readily available and provided national coverage. Other datasets were either unavailable to the project or did not provide consistent coverage across England. The original intention, for example, was to map historic environment data as recorded on the Selected Heritage Inventory for Natural England database, but this was not available during the mapping phase of the project. National Historic Landscape Characterisation data was also unavailable, as that project was incomplete. It would be possible to refine the mapping at a later date by incorporating such datasets.

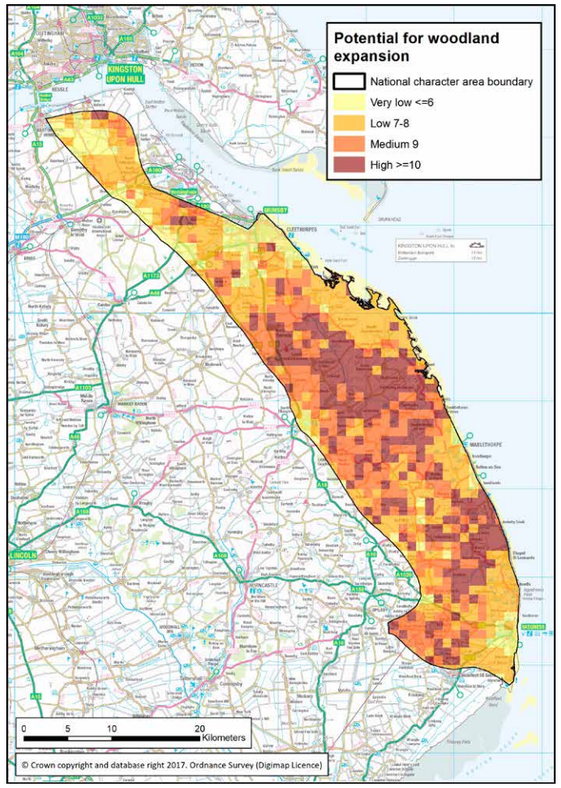
The results were analysed against each of the 159 of Natural England's NCAs. These divide the country into distinct areas, each defined by a combination of characteristics, described in a character profile for each area. These characteristics include landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity, history and cultural and economic activity. The NCAs are used by governmental and non-governmental bodies, particularly Natural England itself, to inform a range of activities and to help monitor landscape change, including forest and woodland plans and strategies. The overall potential for each NCA to absorb new woodland was estimated by calculating the percentage it contained of areas given a high score in the kilometre-square assessment. If the locations considered to have high potential for new woodland covered less than 14 per cent of the total area of an NCA, then that NCA was considered to have an overall low potential for new woodland; those with a score of between 14 per cent and 20 per cent were considered to have medium potential, and scores of greater than 20 per cent were considered to have high potential. For most NCAs, the potential for woodland expansion fits well with the environmental opportunities for the area already outlined by Natural England in their NCA profiles. For very small NCAs, such as Lundy and the Isle of Portland, the mapping grid was too small in scale to provide a statistically valid result. Caution should be taken, therefore, when using the woodland potential map for these areas, and more emphasis should be placed on Natural England's written report for each NCA.

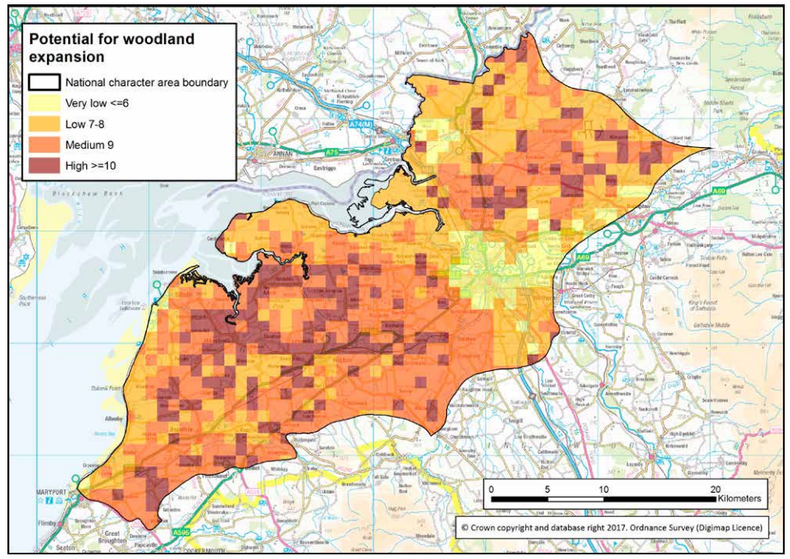
The potential for woodland expansion

As might be expected, the areas with the fewest opportunities for woodland expansion are urban: they include London, Birmingham, Merseyside, Manchester, the former industrial towns and cities of the Pennines, and coastal towns. Other areas with low potential are clustered in the east of England, in a wide band from the Wash to London which represents some of the most valuable areas of arable agriculture. Areas of high potential for new woodland are scattered more evenly across the country, but include noticeable clusters along the Pennine fringes, in Norfolk and in a wide band stretching across south-eastern England from the Weald to Hampshire.

Overall, 10 NCAs had attributes that indicated a high potential for new woodland. They are:
Cheshire Sandstone Ridge; High Weald; Lundy; Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes; Quantock Hills; Morecambe Bay Limestones; Morecambe Coast and Lune Estuary; New Forest; Solway Basin; and Somerset Levels and Moors. >>

Right: Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes NCA. This is one of the few areas of high agricultural value that also has a high potential for new woodland. The partly reflects the low amount of existing woodland coverage, but it also responds to the opportunities to reduce flooding that wet woodland planting would provide.
© Caron Newman





Left: The Solway Basin NCA has a very low level of existing woodland, and this is one reason for the high score it has been given for its new woodland potential. The score also reflects the fact that the area was well-wooded in the medieval period, and carefully located planting of appropriate species would thus reflect the historic character of its landscape.
© Caron Newman

The assumption that upland and upland fringe areas are the most suitable for new woodland was not necessarily borne out by the project

Of these 10 NCAs, only Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes is an area dominated by arable agriculture. Both High Weald and New Forest are areas that are already very well-wooded. Solway Basin, a low-lying area in northern Cumbria, currently has very low levels of woodland, but the author's own research indicates that the area was well-wooded in the medieval period. The high score for Lundy is an anomalous result, reflecting the small size of the island in relation to the 1km grid used for the initial mapping exercise. There is no significant woodland on the island, and given its high historic and nature conservation value as an open landscape, new woodland would not be appropriate here. The assumption that upland and upland fringe areas are the most suitable for new woodland was not necessarily borne out by the project, reflecting the high value of their existing historic and natural environments.

The project report and assessment framework, the statement of woodland potential for each NCA, and the underlying GIS layers have all been made publicly accessible through the Archaeology Data Service, where the information is available to download ■

The author

Dr Caron Newman MCIfA FSA
Research Associate of the McCord Centre for Landscape, Newcastle University.

Caron's PhD research was on the medieval and post-medieval landscape of Cumbria. She worked in north-west England for many years, both in commercial archaeology and for Historic England's predecessor English Heritage. Her previous projects include the historic landscape characterisations for Cumbria and the Lake District National Park, the Extensive Urban Survey for Lancashire and the Irish Sea region of the Historic Seascapes project.

Further information

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs 2013 ***Government Forestry Policy Statement***. London: Defra: www.gov.uk/government/publications/government-forestry-policy-statement

Forestry Commission 2015 ***Corporate Plan***. Bristol: Forestry Commission: https://www.forestry.gov.uk

Forestry Commission 2017 ***Forestry Statistics 2017***. Bristol: Forestry Commission: https://www.forestry.gov.uk

Heritage Gateway: http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/

Historic England's Pastscape: https://www.pastscape.org.uk/

Historic England's National Heritage List for England: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/

Natural England's National Character Area Profiles: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles

Newman, C 2014 'Mapping the Medieval and Post Medieval Landscape of Cumbria'. Unpublished PhD thesis, Univ. Newcastle: http://hdl.handle.net/10443/2556

Newman, C 2018 ***Woodland Futures. Assessing Impacts of Forestry Strategies on the Historic Environment***. Archaeology Data Service: https://doi.org/10.5284/1047576

HerStories

Suffragette history and listed places.

In 1918 the Representation of the People Act gave votes to British women for the first time. Although full gender equality in voting rights wasn't achieved until ten years later, the act was the most significant milestone of all in the campaign for women's suffrage. To mark this important centenary Historic England worked with professor Krista Cowman of the College of Arts at Lincoln University, a specialist in the era, to identify the buildings which witnessed the story of the struggle for women's suffrage.

The campaign for women's suffrage is a much wider story than that of the suffragettes, and scholarly discourse persists as to whether it was the peaceful suffragists, or the militant suffragettes, who made the greatest contribution. Because their campaign was more heavily bound up with the built environment, the project chose to focus on the activity of the suffragettes in the HerStories listing project. >>

The suffragettes' campaign was heavily bound up with the built environment

Emmeline Pankhurst addressing a WSPU meeting in 1912. LSE Library © Flickr Commons

Left: The Free Trade Hall, Manchester, which saw the first acts of militancy by Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenney in 1905. DP220475 © Historic England

"The Suffragette," June 13, 1913. Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

The Suffragette

Edited by Christabel Pankhurst. The Official Organ of the Women's Social and Political Union

No. 35—Vol. 1. FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1913. Price 1d. Weekly (Post Free 1½d.)

LOVE THAT OVERCOMETH

IN HONOUR AND IN LOVING, REVERENT MEMORY OF

EMILY WILDING DAVISON.

SHE DIED FOR WOMEN.

"Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friends."

Miss Davison, who made a protest at the Derby against the denial of Votes to Women, was knocked down by the King's horse and sustained terrible injuries of which she died on Sunday, June 8th, 1913.

Right: *The Suffragette*, the WSPU newspaper. This commemorative edition was published following Emily Wilding Davison's death as a result of her protest at the Epsom Derby in 1912. *The Suffragette*, 13 June 1912; public domain

Far right: The Duke of York, Westminster: one of a number of theatres in which suffragettes would interrupt performances so as to deliver their campaign messages to captive audiences. © Historic England Archive, AA025749

A militant tendency

Emmeline Pankhurst founded the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) in Manchester in 1903. One of a great number of suffrage organisations, it grew to become the largest and most important of those which used direct action to get its message across. Pankhurst, along with her daughters, was an expert orator and propagandist, and ran aspects of the WSPU campaign as might a military tactician. Initially union members carried out relatively small acts of civil disobedience, such as protesting at political meetings or interrupting speeches. 1905 marks the beginning of what became known as the militant campaign. In this year, Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenney went to a Liberal party election meeting at the Free Trade Hall in Manchester. They unfurled a banner reading 'Votes for Women' over the balcony, and demanded to know whether a Liberal government would give women the vote. A scuffle ensued and the pair were arrested. As became the union's policy, they refused to pay a fine and so were imprisoned. This began nine years of militant direct action by women determined to get the right to vote. As the Free Trade Hall stands on the site of the Peterloo massacre, in which protestors seeking voting reform were charged by cavalry in 1819, Pankhurst and Kenney's arrest had huge symbolic resonance.

Our partners in Lincoln scrutinised editions of the suffrage publications ***Votes for Women*** and ***The Suffragette*** to build a picture of the places which were the setting for the events of the campaign. The project was thus able to identify those locations which could tell the story of the militant campaign, from its founding in Manchester to its migration to London, and including its methods of campaigning and propagandising, its regional growth, the varied and innovative methods of protest which it employed, and the cruel punishments the suffragettes endured. The result was a list of many hundreds of sites – far more than could be addressed in a single listing project – and so the main themes which arose were identified, and summarised in a series of web pages.

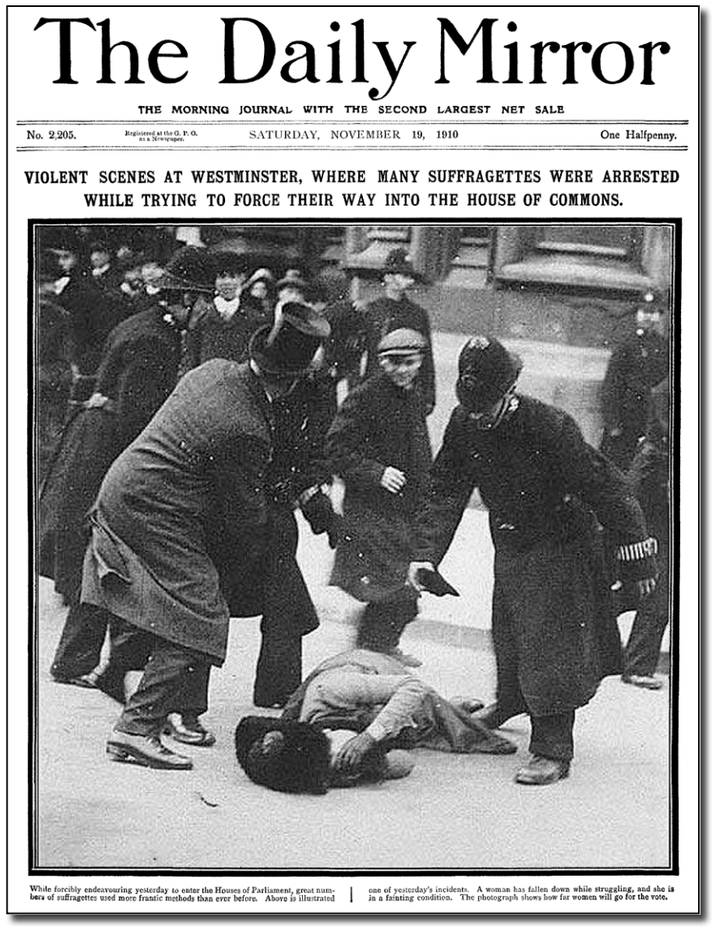
In addition amendments were made to 42 listings. The aim was to enhance the list descriptions, adding further information about the role that these sites played in the struggle for women's suffrage. Most were sites of protest and sabotage, acts which in themselves encompassed a broad range of activities, from the disruption of important political meetings, to open-air rallies, to protests at churches and theatres. The latter in particular provided protestors with a captive audience, and there were a number of instances of women interrupting performances to deliver their message. Reception was sometimes hostile, with women being roughly ejected. London's Duke of York Theatre and Her Majesty's Theatre both witnessed such events, and their descriptions have been updated to reflect this.

Militancy escalated significantly after 'Black Friday' (18 November 1910), during which protesting suffragettes suffered violent, and sometimes sexual, abuse from police in Parliament Square. At a subequent WSPU meeting at the Albert Hall Pankhurst incited her members to rebellion, encouraging each woman to respond in her own way. From this late period there were numerous instances of arson, window-smashing, pillar-box attacks, and bombings . The suffragettes were very careful to ensure that in their attacks on buildings, people were never affected. They would often target the sorts of venues that were empty at night, such as recreational buildings, churches and meeting halls. Bombing attempts included those on the spectacular Sefton Park Palm House, Liverpool; the Spinner's Hall, Bolton; and the Smeaton Tower, Plymouth. In 1913 two home-made incendiary devices were laid at Pinfold Manor, Surrey, which was under construction for David Lloyd George, then Chancellor of the Exchequer in Asquith's Liberal government; only one exploded, causing damage which remains >>

evident in the fabric of the building. Post boxes began to be attacked in 1911; the project identified two listed examples which were set on fire, and has recorded these events in their list descriptions. The full list of designated places the project identified as associated with the suffragettes – including those mentioned above – is available on the project web site.

Designation and historic stories

The project captured the stories of some of the highest profile suffragettes: Emmeline Pankhurst's historic importance as a pivotal figure in the campaign has been recognised in the upgrading of her grave in Brompton Cemetery, London, to Grade II*, for example. Emily Wilding Davison's reckless and fatal entry onto Epsom Racecourse, Surrey has been recorded in the list entry for the Prince's Stand there. Lady Constance Lytton featured in two of our amendments. Hailing from Knebworth, Hertfordshire Constance joined the WSPU in 1909 and soon set up a local branch, though her main activities took place away from her family seat. In February 1909 she was part of a 'deputation' of women who marched from a WSPU 'Women's Parliament' meeting at Caxton Hall, London, to the Houses of Parliament to deliver their resolutions to the Government. It resulted in the first of four prison sentences: a month in Holloway. Lytton was concerned about the treatment of women in prison, particularly the issue of forcible feeding, which was sanctioned by the Government in 1909 in reaction to the suffragette's hunger strikes. Convinced that her own aristocratic status had brought her favourable treatment, Lytton disguised herself as a working-class seamstress and adopted the pseudonym Jane Warton. She was arrested in disguise during a protest outside Walton Gaol, Liverpool, in January 1910 and the cursory health check she was given failed to identify her heart condition. She was then force-fed eight times during her two-week sentence of 'hard labour'. Later that year Lytton suffered a heart attack and a series of strokes, which paralysed the right side of her body; she taught herself to write with her left hand in order to complete her book ***Prison and Prisoners***. Her work is considered to have helped bring an end to the barbaric practice of forcible feeding and to have contributed to prison reform. The project recorded Lytton's significant contribution to the women's suffrage campaign in the list entries for Walton Gaol and the Lytton family Mausoleum. >>



The Daily Mirror

THE MORNING JOURNAL WITH THE SECOND LARGEST NET SALE

No. 2,205. Registered at the G. P. O. as a Newspaper. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1910 One Halfpenny.

VIOLENT SCENES AT WESTMINSTER, WHERE MANY SUFFRAGETTES WERE ARRESTED WHILE TRYING TO FORCE THEIR WAY INTO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

While forcibly endeavouring yesterday to enter the Houses of Parliament, great numbers of suffragettes used more frantic methods than ever before. Above is illustrated one of yesterday's incidents. A woman has fallen down while struggling, and she is in a fainting condition. The photograph shows how far women will go for the vote.

Above: The cover of *The Daily Mirror* for 19 November 1910, following 'Black Friday', when protesting suffragettes underwent harsh treatment by the police in Parliament Square. Public domain/Archives of *The Daily Mirror*

Above: The WSPU grew to such numbers that it used the Albert Hall for meetings. In 1912 Emmeline Pankhurst delivered her call to rebellion here, and the trustees of the hall then banned the WSPU from using it for further meetings. © Historic England Archive, CC97/00491.

The Sefton Park Palm House, the site of an attempted bombing in 1913, at the height of the militant campaign.
© Historic England Archive, DP030946

Suffragette cities

Though concentrated in urban centres, the struggle for suffrage was countrywide and cut across class divides. Some of the forms of protest developed by the suffragettes were innovative, audacious and courageous; others were formulaic, repetitive and ubiquitous, while the bombings and arson attacks of the last years of the campaign were desperate and dangerous. The suffragette's plight can be told through our stock of listed buildings, and the HerStories project has made the first steps towards representing on the list this important aspect of women's history. There is more to be done however, and readers are invited to share suffrage stories associated with listed buildings by adding historic information, photographs and web-links via Enriching the List ■

The author

Rachel Williams Grad Dipl Cons (AA)
Listing Adviser with Historic England.

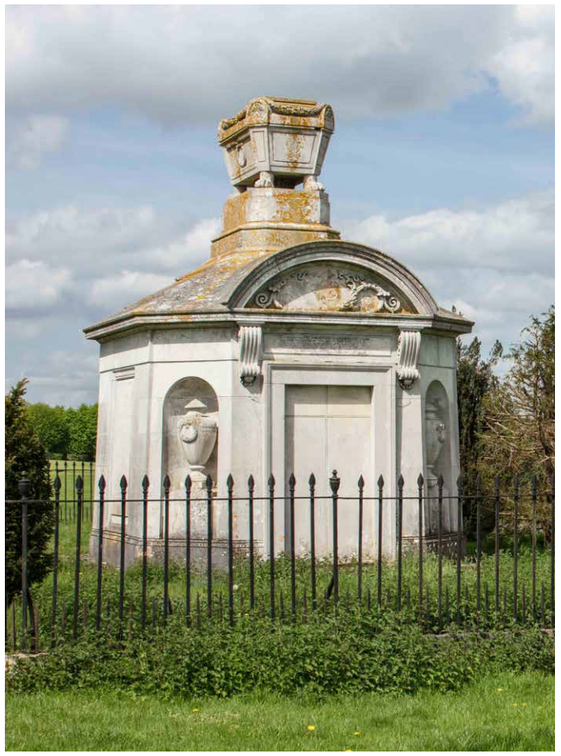
Rachel has worked in the organisation and its predecessor for the last ten years, in the Western and Southern listing teams.

Further information

HerStories: https://historicengland.org.uk/whats-new/news/suffragette-protest-and-sabotage-sites; https://historicengland.org.uk/research/inclusive-heritage/womens-history/suffrage/

Below left: Emmeline Pankhurst's grave in Brompton Cemetery. Pankhurst died in June 1928, only weeks before the 1928 Representation of the People Act, which brought gender equality in voting rights. © Historic England, Rachel Williams

Below right: The Lytton family mausoleum at Knebworth Park, Hertfordshire contains the remains of Lady Constance Lytton. DP232157 © Historic England, Patricia Payne



The historic houses of Hereford, *c* 1200-1700

The much-delayed publication of an important group of buildings.

One bay of the arcade of the late 12th-century great hall of the bishops of Hereford, surviving at attic level in the bishop's palace. Appropriately, the late Romanesque nailhead decoration is nailed in position. © Nigel Baker

The work of Ron Shoesmith and the City of Hereford Archaeological Unit (CHAU) in the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s is best known from the series of CBA Research Reports in which their excavations on and within the pre-Conquest defences of the city were published. The unit, however, also undertook a large body of historic building surveys and analyses. The publication of this work too was well advanced until it was halted by local government reorganisation. A few years ago the publication process was revived and now, twenty years after the first draft and thirty years after many of the buildings were first surveyed, a new book is about to appear that examines a selection of the city's most important historic houses – some of them exceptionally early survivals.

In archaeological and architectural history circles, the city of Hereford is famous for just one historic building, in addition (of course) to the cathedral. This is the great hall of the bishop's palace, built in the 1190s for Bishop William de Vere. A vast, timber-built aisled hall, part of its roof survives at attic level and some of its aisle posts were encased, but left accessible to visitors, by 18th and 19th-century restorers. It has been described as one of the most important survivals of this period north of the Alps and has received its fair share of scholarly attention over many years. What is less well known is that the quiet streets around the cathedral close contain further surviving buildings of a very early date. Like, for example, the unassuming-looking Cathedral Barn in one corner of the close: outwardly a 16th- or 17th-century barn, investigation showed it to be a 13th-century aisled building (very plain in its detailing – it may always have been a barn), that was moved to its present position in the early modern era, when much of its external framing was rebuilt. And, just yards away, set back from the street frontages in a large garden, stands 20 Church Street: a timber-framed first-floor hall that documentary research and dendrochronology agree was built in 1328. It was constructed as a residence for one of the cathedral canons, and the Cathedral Barn also probably once belonged to one of the canonical residences in this distinctive, leafy and precious enclave of central Hereford.

A long-awaited project

Magnificently restored in the 1980s, 20 Church Street was thoroughly investigated at that time by the then CHAU under Ron Shoesmith. In fact CHAU were well 'ahead of the curve' for the 1980s and early 1990s in terms of the quantity of historic building repairs-related casework that they undertook, and which they wrote up in their series of grey-literature reports. But as the corpus grew, it became increasingly obvious that it needed drawing together so that comparison, synthesis and proper publication could take place. So the CHAU's principal buildings investigator, Richard K Morriss, and Pat Hughes, a freelance historian and herself no mean expert on historic townhouses, were engaged as authors. Their book, given the working title 'The Secular Buildings of Hereford', got to first-draft stage in 1995-6, but before it could be completed and published, local government reorganisation took a hand: Herefordshire became a unitary authority, CHAU ceased to exist, and the project stalled. And so, for a decade, this very substantial typescript remained confined to the shelves of building conservation officers, English Heritage inspectors and the staff of the local historic environment record – amongst whom, it has to be said, it was in almost daily use – while remaining unknown and inaccessible to a wider world. And so, around 2009, conversations began between the new county archaeological organisation (Herefordshire Archaeology), and the local inspectors of ancient monuments (successively, Tony Fleming, Colum Giles and Rebecca Lane), to update, edit and complete the volume with a new introduction, conclusions and digital photography. A funding package was put in place, and the finished book is now available.

In addition to the canonical residences, a couple of mercantile halls of *c* 1400 are covered, both displaying the ornate carpentry characteristic of wealthy townhouses of the period, with ogee-headed doorways, curving cusped braces and bratticed (crenellated) wall-plates. A farmhouse overtaken by suburban development was also included in the CHAU remit and appears in the book. >>

Left: The first-floor hall of 20 Church Street, one of the city's canonical residences. Dated to 1328, it has Hereford's only known crown-post roof. DP181285 © Historic England, James O. Davies

Above: Authors Pat Hughes and Richard K Morriss re-visiting the 17th-century first-floor great chamber of the former Conservative Club building on East Street. © Nigel Baker

The social exclusivity represented by the medieval buildings is diluted somewhat in the corpus of early modern structures the book discusses. Most, certainly, were built for the urban mercantile elite or county gentry families. The former Farmers' Club building on Widemarsh Street, for example was built just inside the city wall by members of the Church family, wealthy dyers and urban office-holders. But buildings from far less grand levels of the social strata are present as well. One of the fanciest of all the interiors is to be found in the rear range of the former Conservative Club on East Street. Built by a brewer father and son, its ornate, early 17th-century plaster ceilings were perhaps some compensation for the building's insalubrious location in a back lane, which regularly featured in court accounts of pub brawls. By the time construction activity picks up in Hereford in the later 16th century, after decades in the doldrums, the open hall had been consigned to the past and new buildings had ceiled halls with great chambers over, and attics above lit by dormer gable windows, as the above two buildings indicate.

The Old House in the market space of High Town is probably known to every Hereford visitor. Now isolated, it is the sole survivor of rows of 'marketplace encroachment' structures, which were cleared in the 18th century. Built for John Jones the butcher in 1621, it is a standing tribute to the skill of its carpenters and woodcarvers, executed on a compressed scale – two-up, two-down, with multi-gabled attics. But the buildings covered by the book descend still further below the level of the office-holding classes with a mid-17th century pewterer's house and workshop (now the Grapes, East Street) and, at the most basic level, the former Essex Arms in the Widemarsh suburb, surveyed by CHAU before it was removed and re-assembled in a local country park. This was another two-up two-down, built very plainly – there are no decorative flourishes at all – *c* 1600 in a flood-prone tanning district. It was built for (another) John Jones – a carrier known from his regular brushes with the law: a 17th-century Herefordian 'white-van man'.

The case-studies, which open with a necessarily summary account of the Bishop's Hall, conclude with a description of the so-called Mansion House on the part of Widemarsh Street within the walls: this is Hereford's earliest known surviving symmetrically-planned brick house, and dates to the 1690s.

Undiscovered riches

But if anyone should think that Hereford has now been 'done' – in the manner of a city such as Salisbury, pored over in great detail by the old Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England, and published by them as an inventory volume – they would be wildly wrong. The volume reports on just 24 historic houses, all but the first and the last arising from building-repair casework: not quite a random sample, but almost. Others are discussed, but there has been no comprehensive city-wide search for early fabric and, particularly amongst the old canonical resideces around the close, it is almost certain that more early buildings await discovery. Perhaps, even, that most elusive of prizes, further survivals from the years before the Black Death. ■

The author

Nigel Baker PhD FSA MCIfA
Freelance urban archaeologist.

Nigel has been a professional urban archaeologist since the late 1970s. Excavations and historic buildings work led to PhD research at Nottingham University. Excavation projects at Shrewsbury Abbey were followed by a Leverhulme Research Fellowship on Birmingham University's English Medieval Towns & the Church project. Between 1994 and 2005 work as an archaeological consultant included principal responsibility for English Heritage's Urban Archaeological Databases for Shrewsbury, Worcester and Hereford.

Further information

Baker, N, Hughes, P and Morriss, R K 2018 ***The Houses of Hereford, 1200-1700***. Oxford and Swindon: Oxbow Books and Historic England

HISTORIC ENGLAND
PUBLICATIONS

In this edition of ***Historic England Research*** we present two new titles in our Twentieth Century Architects series: ***Arup Associates*** celebrates a survivor among leading British architectural practices; whilst ***Alison and Peter Smithson*** reassesses the work of these hugely influential architects, writers and pedagogues.

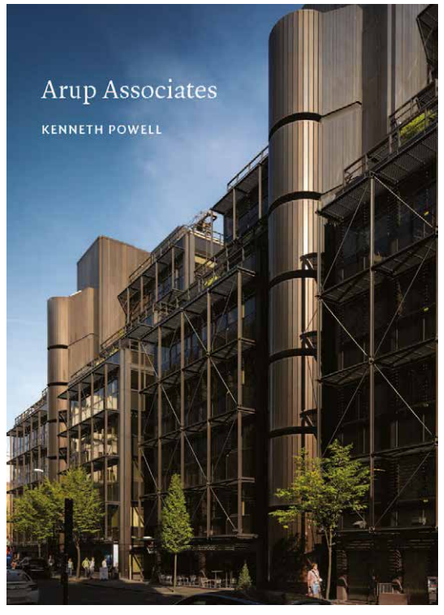
Music takes centre stage in two of our other new releases, ***Bandstands*** and ***Liverpool's Musical Landscapes***; both books uncover how the spaces in which music is performed can be integral to our heritage.

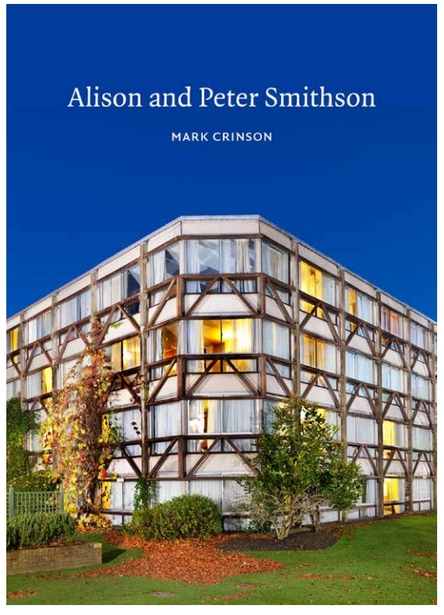
Visit the Historic England Bookshop to discover a huge variety of books on archaeology, architectural history, sporting heritage and heritage conservation.

Readers of *Historic England Research* can get **20 per cent discount** on all books sold through the online shop with **free postage and packaging** on orders where the catalogue price is £20 and over.

Enter discount code **HERES18** on the basket page before you checkout. Code valid until 31 December 2018.

Our 2018 Publishing Catalogue is now available. View online or contact publishing@historicengland.org.uk for a hard copy.





Arup Associates
Kenneth Powell

Arup Associates, a major presence on the British architectural scene for more than half a century, emerged from the famous engineering consultancy founded by Ove Arup in 1946. The company reflected Arup's own vision of 'total design'. With architects, engineers and other professionals working in groups, it offered a uniquely interdisciplinary approach to the design of buildings.

From early groundbreaking factories to a series of university commissions, innovative offices and cultural projects including the Snape Maltings concert hall, the practice went on to become a major player on the London development scene, with major projects at Finsbury Avenue and Broadgate.

This book, the first monograph on Arup Associates for more than 30 years, discusses the work of the firm from the years of the Arup Building Group in the 1950s, to the 1990s. It assesses the contribution of its leading designers, including Sir Philip Dowson, Derek Sugden and Peter Foggo. The text is based on interviews with many former and current members of the practice. The book is fully illustrated with images from the Arup archive, as well as stunning new photography, which offers a new perspective on an exceptional body of work.

£30.00 : June 2018 : 978-1-8402-367-3 : Paperback : 196pp : 240x170mm : 100 illustrations

https://retail.historicenglandservices.org.uk/arup-associates.html

Alison and Peter Smithson
Mark Crinson

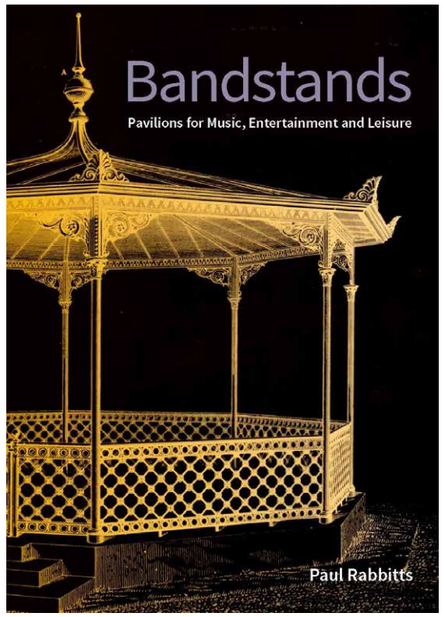
This is the first overview of the career of Alison and Peter Smithson, at once the most controversial and most widely-influential of post-war architectural practices. From their first youthful project (the school at Hunstanton), to their final works, they epitomised the idea of the avant-garde architect, and were strongly engaged with artists and critics and with groups and tendencies in Britain and beyond.

Structured thematically and chronologically, the book gives a coherent and compact narrative of the Smithsons' work and ideas. As well as all of the major buildings – including the Economist complex, the Garden building at St Hilda's College and the Robin Hood Gardens estate – the book also discusses unbuilt projects, including substantial work for the British embassy at Brasilia and the Kuwait mat-building. It culminates with the less well-known museum, house and factory additions for Axel Bruchhäuser, a furniture manufacturer in Germany. Central to their work, Mark Crinson argues, was a concern with belonging, with how we identify ourselves with places in a context of change.

£30.00 : June 2018 : 978-1-8402-352-9 : Paperback : 144pp : 240x170mm : 105 illustrations

https://retail.historicenglandservices.org.uk/alison-and-peter-smithson.html

Bandstands
Pavilions for music, entertainment and leisure
Paul Rabbits



In the 19th century it was hoped that 'the provision of parks would lead to a better use of Sundays and the replacement of the debasing pleasures'. Music was seen as an important moral influence and 'musical cultivation ... the safest and surest method of popular culture'. As a result, the bandstand was an important development in the landscape of the public park.

The move towards ordered recreation provided by these structures has never been fully explored, and their history and heritage has largely been ignored. Yet in their heyday, there were over 1,500 bandstands in Britain, in public parks, on piers and on seaside promenades.

This beautifully illustrated book tells the story of these pavilions made for music, and discusses the music played within them, as well as their design, manufacture and worldwide influence. The book describes the bandstand's evolution from 'orchestras' in the early pleasure gardens, through the reforming Victorian period, to the post-Second World War decline and subsequent revival, which took place in the late 1990s. A gazetteer lists all extant and demolished bandstands in Britain.

£25.00: June 2018 : 978-1-84802-372-7 : Paperback : 248pp : 240x170mm : 244 illustrations

https://retail.historicenglandservices.org.uk/bandstands.html

Liverpool's Musical Landscapes
Sara Cohen and Robert Kronenburg

Liverpool has a national and international reputation for popular music, most recently recognised in its designation as a UNESCO City of Music. This book examines Liverpool's popular music through the history of the places where it has been performed, and examines their role and significance. It explores the richness of Liverpool's live performance scene and tells a story of changing music sites, sounds and experiences. In doing so it highlights music's contribution to the city's history and identity, and shows how the Liverpool's architectural and urban form has shaped its musical life and character.

By touching on groups and artists involved with many diverse musical styles, the authors reveal new and fascinating information on well-known historic venues such as the Cavern Club and the Blue Angel, as well as new ones such as the Echo Arena. With a glossary of artists and venues, maps of the city's musical landscape, and many previously unpublished photographs and illustrations, Liverpool's musical landscapes are investigated in unprecedented detail and depth.

£25.00 : June 2018 : 978-1-8402-284-3 : Paperback : 364pp : 210x210mm : 198 illustrations

https://retail.historicenglandservices.org.uk/liverpool-s-musical-landscapes.html

Historic England