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CONTEXT

Across the summer I visited the One Tree Project, where the work of ten British designers was exhibited. The wood they used was harvested from an Ash tree that had to be felled due to Dieback, a disease slowly wiping out the vast majority of our Ash trees.

Following on from this, I aimed to design items using materials that are considered waste or low-grade, while also developing my ability to turn vessels and construct furniture.

Modern life from wilder land A manifesto for nature-first land and resource use



Modern life from wilder land By Sebastian and Brogan Cox

ACCORDING TO THEIR MANIFESTO, TIMBER SHOULD BE USED MORE WIDELY ACROSS A VARIETY OF INDUSTRIES.

Conscious woodland management techniques, such as coppicing, would act to increase the biodiversity of our woodlands. This would also allow us a sustainable source of timber that would rapidly sequester more carbon than our current ancient woodland.







STANMER PARK

THE STANMER ESTATE HAS CREATED A LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN AS PART OF ITS ONGOING CONSERVATION EFFORTS. THEY WILL BE COPPICING SELECT AREAS ON A 25-YEAR CYCLE TO ALLOW FOR TIMBER PRODUCTION; THIS WILL IN TURN DEVELOP THE BIODIVERSITY OF THE LAND.

Taking part in coppicing efforts within Stanmer Park, we were given access to green timber of varying sizes.



RIGHT: LOGS AT THE TOOL SHED, NEW ENGLAND WOODLAND

NEW ENGLAND WOODLAND

Run by retired tutor and woodworker Patrick Letschka, New England Woodland is community-owned, based outside of Cucksfield, East Sussex.

As part of conservation and disease control efforts, over 600 Ash trees are gradually being felled.

Due to the location, this timber is difficult to remove, most of it will be kept and used within the woodland.









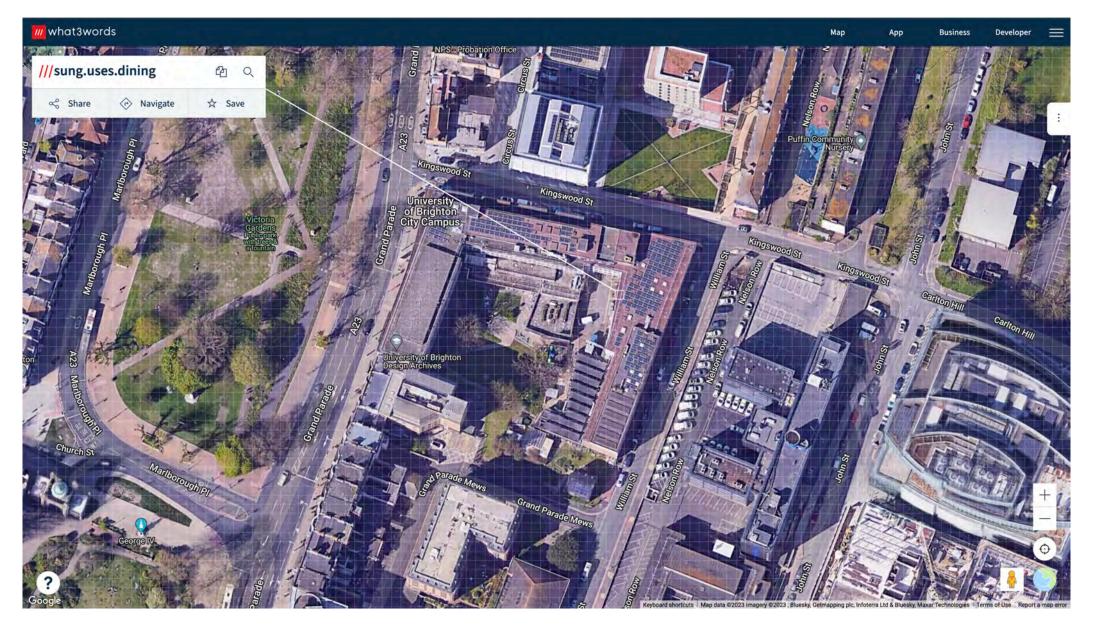


WEALD AND DOWNLAND MUSEUM

LEFT & ABOVE: THE FLOORBOARDS OF THE FLOUR MILL HAD YEARS OF FLOUR PUSHED INTO THE GRAIN, MAKING IT MORE PROMINENT.

BELOW: ALL TIMBER WAS USED, NO MATTER THE IMPERFECTIONS





What3words

Using What 3 words, I aim to create a series of tags for my work so individuals can track where the material came from.

ABOVE & RIGHT: A COLLECTION OF WOOD FIRED VESSELS







BRIGHTON **M**USEUM

I visited Brighton Museum to find inspiration for both form and making techniques. Throughout history imperfection has been a part of craft, often embraced by the maker through various ways of mending.

binding the wood together. This could be done with an iron staple, natural fibre, bronze wire or, on a few finely turned and highly prized bowls, with silver wire. Many old bowls show signs of years of wear after repair. It was only the introduction of cheaper mass-produced glazed pottery across the whole social spectrum which hastened the decline of domestic woodware.



A repaired burr maple mazer. Museum of Canterbury.

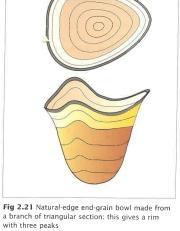
The historical evidence of wooden bowls is a little like the fossil record with some periods well represented, while others provide little or no evidence at all. Until 1600 AD,



The tool marks inside this Freiburg bowl are one continuous spiral, yet the "stop" on the inside edge of the rim shows it was made on a pole lathe.

LEFT - 'THE WOODEN BOWL'

ABOVE - 'THE WOODEN BOWL' RIGHT - 'TURNING GREEN WOOD'



a branch of triangular section: this gives a rim

Shrinkage, stress and distortion of bowls

As wood loses moisture it shrinks, on average, 0.1% longitudinally, 4% radially and 8% circumferentially (as we saw in Chapter 1). At the same time, internal stresses are introduced. These different shrinkage rates cause distortions in the drying timber, and therefore distortion is inevitable when bowls are turned green and then dried. The extent of shrinkage and distortion depends on the shape of the bowl and how it is positioned and orientated in the tree. If we take another look at bowls A, B, C, D and E (from Figs 2.2 and 2.3), with an even thickness of 1/sin (6mm), we can see what happens to the bowls as they dry slowly and evenly.

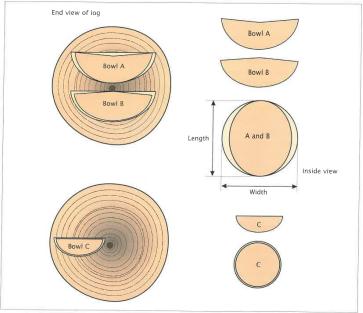
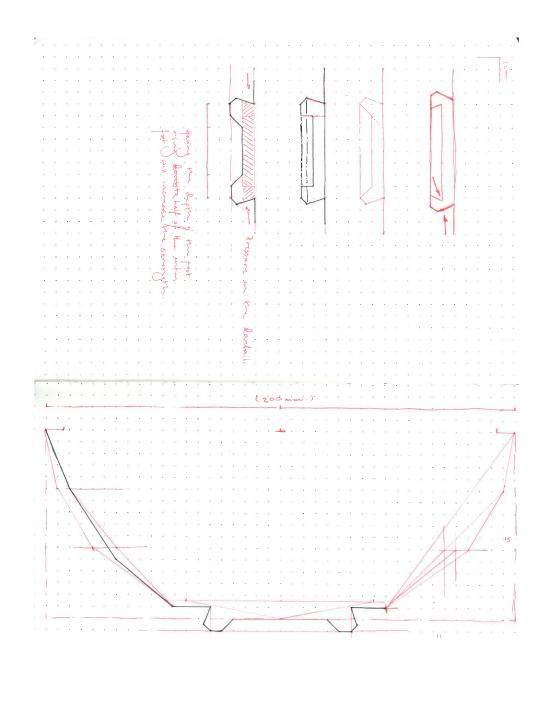
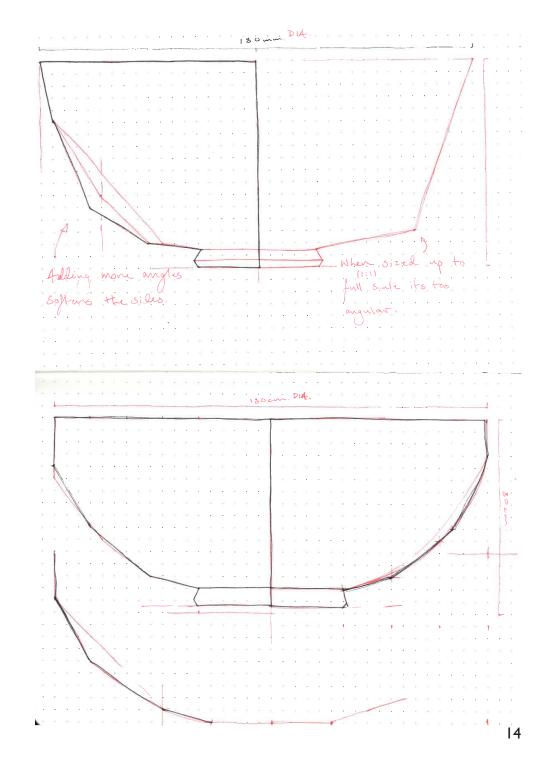


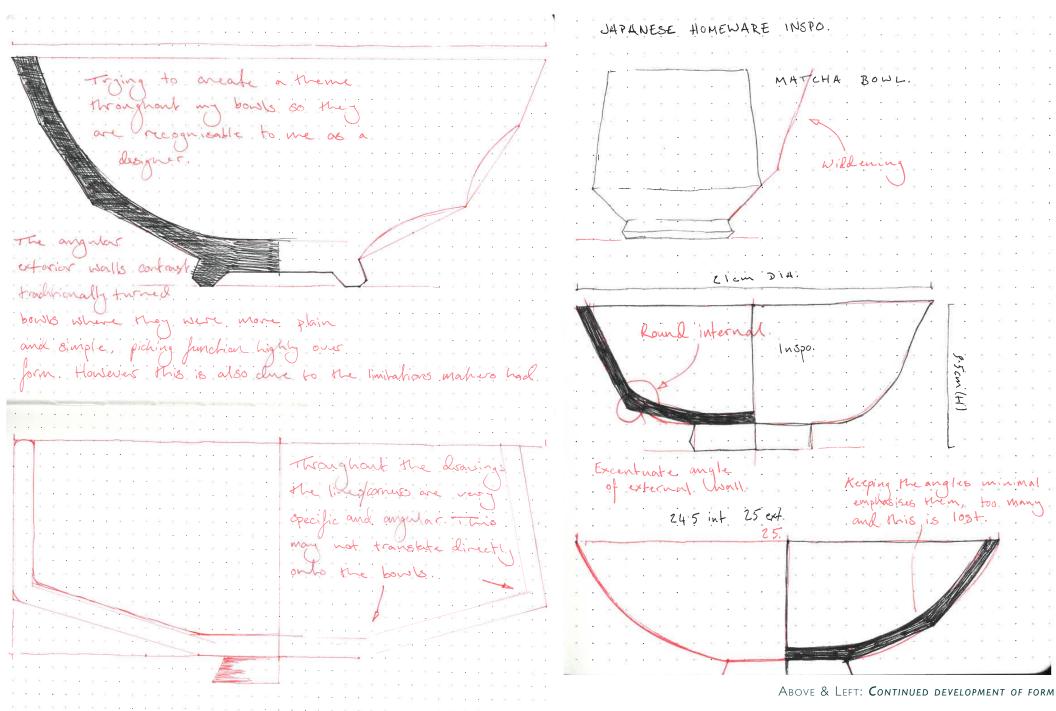
Fig 2.22 Shrinkage and distortion of the cross-grain bowls shown in Fig 2.2

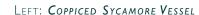


ABOVE: FOOTRING CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

RIGHT: FORM DEVELOPMENT









CONCEPT

As I continued my research I began to focus on designing items that embraced imperfection and utilise low-grade or waste timber. To minimize carbon emissions, I tried to source the majority of my materials from Sussex-based sources, such as Stanmer Park and Copford Sawmill.













LEFT: PLANNING BRASS PLATE TO VISUALLY 'FIX'

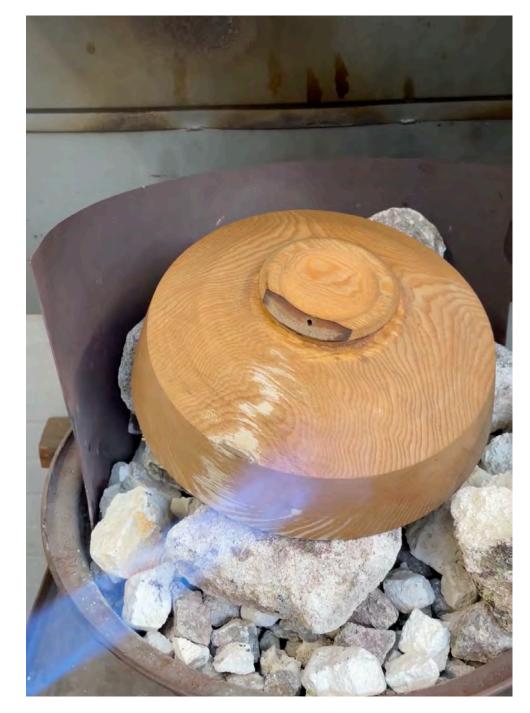


RIGHT: FIG. SPLIT ASH VESSEL, WOOD WORKSHOP

BELOW: VESSEL ON THE STEAMER, WOOD WORKSHOP
RIGHT: FORCING THE WOOD TO WARP, WOOD WORKSHOP

Adding steam, water and heat to the vessels forced them to dry and warp, however caused the grain to become more prominent or discoloured in places.

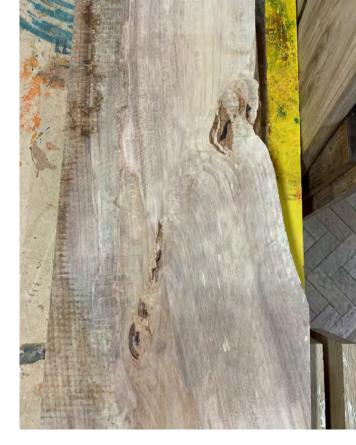








RIGHT: CLEANED UP TIMBER,
LEAVING IN SOME OF THE CUT
MARKS
BOTTOM: CHONKY BENCH, USING
WASTE TIMBER FROM COPFORD
SAWMILL



UTILISMG WASTE TIMBER FOR FURNITURE

MY AIM WAS TO USE THE MATERIAL TO THE BEST OF MY ABILITY TO CONSTRUCT FURNITURE, ACCEPTING IMPERFECTIONS AND FLAWS.

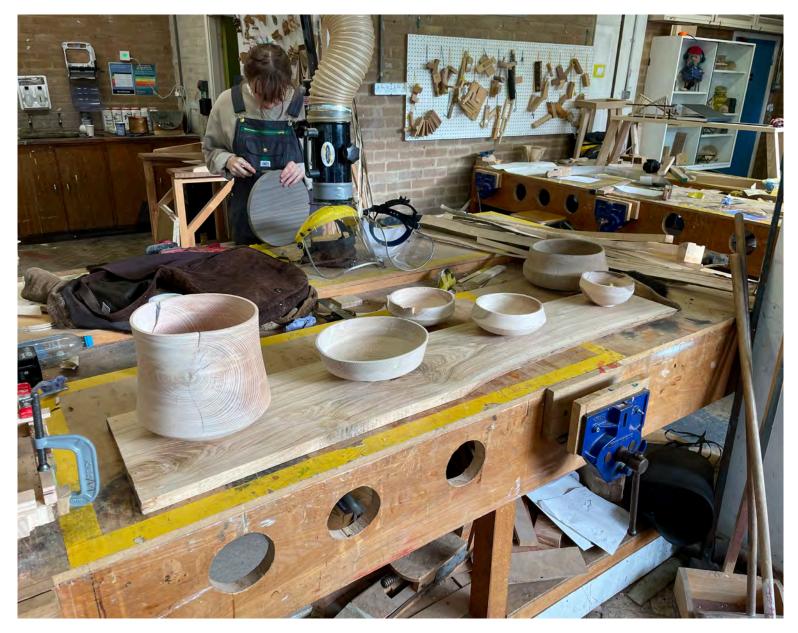


Top Left: One of \mathbf{JJ} 's tables for inspiration

TOP RIGHT: GIFTED TIMBER FROM JJ

ABOVE: OAK LEAVES PLANED FLAT, WOOD WORKSHOP









ABOVE: EXPERIMENTING WITH EXHIBITING, WOOD WORKSHOP

TOP RIGHT: PLAYING WITH FORM, WOOD WORKSHOP RIGHT: PLAYING WITH FORM, WOOD WORKSHOP

BELOW: ORGANIC ASPECTS LEFT BEHIND, WOOD WORKSHOP RIGHT: ROUGHED OUT SYCAMORE VESSEL, WOOD WORKSHOP









LEFT: SCORTCHED VESSEL, WOOD WORKSHOP
ABOVE: SCORTCHED VESSEL, WOOD WORKSHOP







LEFT: SAGGAR FIRED SLIPCAST FORMS, CERAMICS WORKSHOP
ABOVE: SAGGAR POT WITH SYCAMORE SHAVINGS, CERAMICS WORKSHOP

RIGHT: TURNING, WOOD WORKSHOP BELOW: TURNING, WOOD WORKSHOP

BOTTOM RIGHT: TURNING TOOLS, WOOD WORKSHOP











RESOLUTION

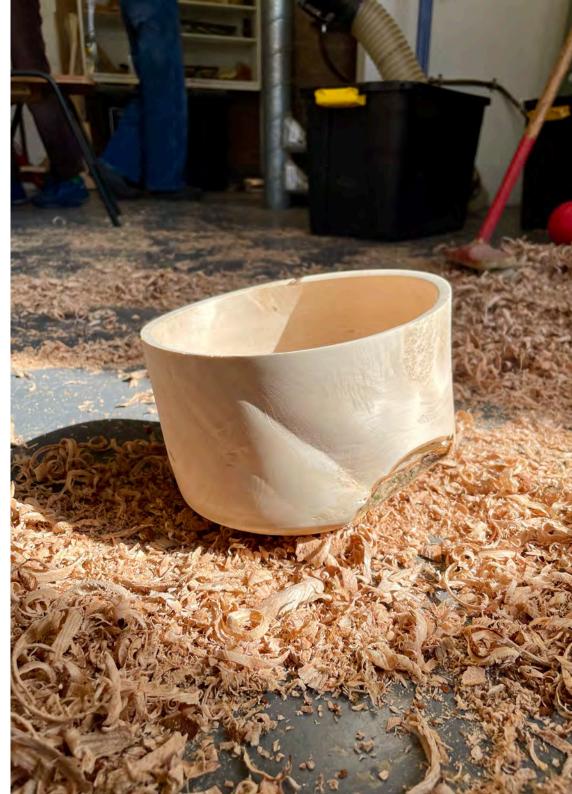
I have created a varying body of work that embraces the organic nature of the materials used. The timber is allowed to warp and crack, with it being 'fixed' where appropriate. The ceramics use the waste shavings to be fired. The waste timber from Copford Sawmill has been used to create my exhibition furniture.

It is more complicated using waste material as you have to design to fit it, however this then limits your waste as well as creates snippets of organic beauty.





RIGHT: New England Woodland Vessel, Wood Workshop







ABOVE: DANCING SYCAMORE, WOOD WORKSHOP
LEFT: THE COPPICED COLLECTION, WOOD WORKSHOP







TOP LEFT: Collection of vessels, Wood Workshop Above: The Firewood Collection, Wood Workshop Left: Ash Vessel, Wood Workshop