Centre for Archaeology Report 37/2005

Tree-Ring Analysis of Timbers from Poltimore House, Poltimore, Devon

A J Arnold, R E Howard and Dr C D Litton

© English Heritage 2005

ISSN 1473-9224

The Centre for Archaeology Report Series incorporates the former Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report Series. Copies of Ancient Monuments Laboratory Reports will continue to be available from the Centre for Archaeology (see back cover for details).

.

Centre for Archaeology Report 37/2005

Tree-Ring Analysis of Timbers from Poltimore House, Poltimore, Devon

A J Arnold, R E Howard and Dr C D Litton

Summary

Analysis was undertaken on 55 samples taken from timbers of the south, east and north-range roofs, from floor beams of the ground and first-floor frames, and from two stud posts in the east-range attic, resulting in the construction and dating of two site sequences.

The first contains 29 samples and spans the period AD 1380-1559. The second contains 16 samples and spans the period AD 1534-1725.

The earliest timbers in the north-range roof are dated to AD 1559. Also dated to the mid-sixteenth century are roof timbers and the stud posts in the east range (AD 1544-69), although this roof also shows evidence for repair in the first half of the eighteenth century. The south-range roof contains timbers felled in AD 1725.

Timbers were also dated in the ground and first-floor frames in the south and east ranges. Four elements in the south-range ground and first-floor frames were dated to the late-seventeenth or early-eighteenth centuries, though these frames also contained material dating to the mid-sixteenth century (AD 1547-72). Floor timbers of the ground-floor frame in the east range were also dated to AD 1547-72.

Keywords

Dendrochronology Standing Building

Author's address

Department of Mathematics, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham, NG7 2RD

Many CfA reports are interim reports which make available the results of specialist investigations in advance of full publication. They are not usually subject to external refereeing, and their conclusions may sometimes have to be modified in the light of archaeological information that was not available at the time of the investigation. Readers are therefore advised to consult the author before citing the report in any publication and to consult the final excavation report when available.

Opinions expressed in CfA reports are those of the author(s) and are not necessarily those of English Heritage.

Introduction

Poltimore House is situated just to the north of Exeter (Fig 1; SX 9678 9635), and was the residence of the Bampfylde family (Lords Poltimore, after AD 1831). Thought to originate in the late-sixteenth century, this building has been extensively extended and remodelled in the late-seventeenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries until it now almost completely fills an internal courtyard (Figs 2-4). In recent years this building has been used as a private hospital.

The oldest, surviving part of the building is the L-shaped portion formed by the east wing and the three-gabled eastern part of the north wing (Fig 5), along with the polygonal stair turret (Fig 6). The presence of this stair turret suggests an originally quadrangular plan for the building, although there is no other architectural or documentary evidence for this. It is unknown as to whether the two wings belong to the same construction programme but both are thought to date to the end of the sixteenth century.

The next building period is thought to have occurred in about AD 1700 with the construction of the south front. This has been attributed variously to Sir Coplestone Bampfylde (2nd Bart; Images of England List Description) who died in AD 1691 or Sir Coplestone Bampfylde (3rd Bart; Fortescue Foulkes, nd) who died in AD 1727. It is of 11 bays, of which the central three project slightly. (Figs 7 and 8). The east wing is also believed to have been remodelled at this time. That work was carried out in the late-seventeenth century is further evidenced by the inscription of a stone gate pier at the main entrance to the estate of the date AD 1681. The original entrance has been obscured by a single-storey porch with Doric columns which was added in about AD 1831.

The date of the west wing, which closed the court, is difficult to judge on architectural features but is thought to be AD 1800.

The Laboratory would like to thank Alan Payne of the Friends of Poltimore House for his advice and assistance in arranging access. Christine Locatelli of The University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory provided the photographs and the building plans were drawn by Louis Hawkins, Architect.

Sampling and analysis by tree-ring dating was funded by English Heritage to inform conservation and restoration plans being produced for the building.

<u>Sampling</u>

Fifty-five core samples were taken from roof, stud posts, and floor timbers at Poltimore House. Each sample was given the code POL-B (for Poltimore) and numbered 01-55. Samples were taken from the south-range roof (POL-B01-12), the east-range roof timbers and two studs from the attic (POL-B13-28), the north range roof (POL-B29-40), the first-floor frame (POL-B41-49), and the ground-floor frame (POL-B50-55). When the west-range roof was inspected with a view to sampling, a substance that was thought likely to be asbestos

was seen. In the interests of health and safety, it was felt that the quickest and easiest way to mitigate the problem would be to avoid the area until a full asbestos survey had been undertaken and any possible hazard removed. The position of all samples was noted at the time of sampling and has been marked on Figures 9-14. Further details relating to the samples can be found in Table 1. Trusses have been numbered north to south (east range roof) and east to west (north and south range roofs) as shown in Figures 9-11.

Analysis and Results

All 55 samples were prepared by sanding and polishing and their growth-ring widths measured; the data of these measurements are given at the end of the report. These samples were then compared with each other by the Litton/Zainodin grouping procedure (see appendix).

At a least value of t=4.5, 45 samples grouped, forming three site sequences. Firstly, 29 samples matched each other and were combined at the relevant offset positions to form POLBSQ01, a site sequence of 180 rings (Fig 15). This site sequence was then compared with a large number of relevant reference chronologies for oak indicating a consistent match when the date of its first ring is AD 1380 and of its last measured ring is AD 1559. The evidence for this dating is given by the *t*-values in Table 2.

Two samples matched each other and were combined at the relevant offset positions to form POLBSQ02, a site sequence of 97 rings (Fig 16). This site sequence was then compared with the reference material where it was found to match at a first-ring date of AD 1564 and a last ring date of AD 1660. The evidence for this dating is given by the *t*-values in Table 3.

Finally, 14 samples matched each other and were combined at the relevant offset positions to form POLBSQ03, a site sequence of 192 rings (Fig 17). This site sequence was consistently dated against the reference material at a first-ring date of AD 1534 and a last measured ring date of AD 1725 (Table 4).

It was then ascertained that site sequence POLBSQ02 and POLBSQ03 matched each other at the expected offset at a value of t=4.1. Another site sequence was then constructed containing all 16 samples (Fig 18). This new site sequence, POLBSQ04, was matched at a first-ring date of AD 1534 and a last measured ring date of AD 1725. The evidence for this dating is given by the *t*-values in Table 5.

The remaining ten ungrouped samples were then compared individually against the reference material but no consistent match could be found and these samples remain undated.

Interpretation

Analysis of 55 samples taken from timbers at Poltimore House has resulted in the dating of two site sequences.

The first, POLBSQ01, of 180 rings, contains samples from the north and eastrange roofs and from ground and first-floor joists, and spans the period AD 1380-1559. Ten of these samples are from the north-range roof. Of these, one (POL-B34) has complete sapwood and a last measured ring date of AD 1559, the felling date of the timber represented. Of the other nine, seven have the heartwood/sapwood boundary ring, which is broadly contemporary and suggestive of a single felling. The average of this is AD 1536, which allows an estimated felling date to be calculated for the seven timbers represented to within the range AD 1551-76, consistent with a felling of AD 1559. The other two north-range roof samples do not have the heartwood/sapwood boundary ring and so an estimated felling date cannot be calculated, except to say that with last measured ring dates of AD 1503 (POL-B35) and AD 1507 (POL-B37) this would be AD 1519 and AD 1523 at the earliest, respectively.

Twelve of the samples are taken from timbers of the east-range roof and the two stud posts in the east-range attic. Of these ten have the heartwood/sapwood boundary ring, which is broadly contemporary and therefore suggestive of a single felling. The average heartwood/sapwood boundary ring date for these ten samples is AD 1529, which calculates to an estimated felling date for the timbers represented to within the range AD 1544-69. The other two samples from the east range, both roof timbers (POL-B13 and POL-B19) do not have the heartwood/sapwood boundary ring, however, both have the last measured ring date of AD 1509, which means that at the earliest these two timbers would have been felled in AD 1525, making it possible that these two samples were also felled sometime within the range AD 1544-69.

Seven samples from the ground and first-floor frames were dated within this site sequence. Six of these samples, four from the south range and two from the east range, have the heartwood/sapwood boundary ring date, which is broadly contemporary. The average of this is AD 1532, which calculates to an estimated felling date range of AD 1547-72 for the six timbers represented. Sample POL-B43, from the first-floor frame of the east range does not have the heartwood/sapwood boundary ring and, therefore, other than an estimated earliest possible felling date of AD 1484 it is not possible to assign a felling date range to this timber.

The second site sequence, POLBSQ04, of 192 rings, contains 16 samples and spans the period AD 1534-1725. Eleven of the samples in this site sequence are from timbers of the south-range roof. One of these, POL-B07, has complete sapwood and the last measured ring date of AD 1725, the felling date of the timber represented. Six of the other south-range roof timbers in this sequence have the heartwood/sapwood boundary ring. In all six samples this is broadly contemporary and therefore, suggestive of a single felling. The average heartwood/sapwood boundary ring date of these six samples is AD

1705, which calculates to an estimated felling date within the range AD 1723-45 (allowing for sample POL-B12 having a last measured ring of AD 1722 without complete sapwood). This date range is consistent with these timbers also having been felled in AD 1725. The remaining four south-range roof samples in this site sequence do not have the heartwood/sapwood boundary ring, however with last measured ring dates ranging from AD 1662 (POL-B03) to AD 1698 (POL-B08) it is possible that these samples were also felled at the same time as the others.

Also contained within this site sequence are four samples taken from floor beams, three from the ground-floor frame of the south range, and one from the first-floor frame of the south range. Three of these have the heartwood/sapwood boundary ring. In the case of two of these (POL-B53 and POL-B54), this is broadly contemporary and suggestive of a single felling. The average heartwood/sapwood boundary ring of these two samples is AD 1656, which allows an estimated felling date to be calculated for the two timbers represented to within the range AD 1671-96. The third sample with the heartwood/sapwood boundary ring is POL-B49. The heartwood/sapwood boundary ring for this sample is AD 1684, slightly later than that of the other two samples. This gives an estimated felling date range for POL-B49 of AD 1699-1724. The third sample from the ground-floor frame, POL-B55, does not have the heartwood/sapwood boundary ring and, therefore, an estimated felling date range cannot be calculated for the timber it is taken from. However, with a last measured ring date of AD 1597 this is estimated to be AD 1613 at the earliest.

The final sample in site sequence POLBSQ04 is POL-B20, taken from the east range. The last measured ring on this sample is the heartwood/sapwood boundary ring. This is dated to AD 1701 which calculates to an estimated felling date range for the timber represented of AD 1716-41, consistent with a felling of AD 1725 with those timbers from the south-range roof.

All felling dates have been calculated using the estimate that 95% of mature oak trees from this area have between 15-40 sapwood rings.

Discussion

On stylistic grounds, the earliest part of the building was believed to be the Lshaped portion formed by the east wing and the eastern part of the north wing. This was thought to be sixteenth century with the surviving features suggesting a date nearer AD 1600 than AD 1550. Roof timbers and two stud posts from these two areas have been dated to AD 1559 (north wing) and AD 1544-69 (east wing), in fact nearer to AD 1550 than AD 1600. Without an absolute felling date for the east-range roof it is still uncertain as to whether these two parts of the building represent a single construction phase or two separate building phases, however, it is known that they both belong to the midsixteenth century. The south front has been attributed to both Sir Coplestone Bampfylde (2nd bart; died AD 1691) and Sir Coplestone Bampfylde (3rd bart, died AD 1727). Roof timbers from this part of the building have been dated to AD 1725 and, therefore, this is now known to be the work of the 3rd bart. A single timber from the east range has been dated to AD 1716-41, supporting the suggestion that work in this part of the building was also being undertaken at this time.

Timbers from the ground and first-floor frames in the east and south ranges have been dated to the mid-sixteenth (AD 1547-72) and the late-seventeenth/early-eighteenth (AD 1671-96 and AD 1699-1724) centuries. In the case of those from the south range these must represent the secondary use of timbers, some of them probably from original construction timbers, as this range has been shown to be built with timbers felled in AD 1725.

The west range cannot be closely dated on architectural features but is thought to be c AD 1800. It is unfortunate that the possible presence of asbestos in this area meant sampling could not be undertaken at this time. If in the future, this material was found not to be asbestos or was removed and this part of the building made safe for sampling, it might be beneficial to return and sample timbers from its roof in order to clarify the development of Poltimore House.

Bibliography

Alcock, N W, Warwick University, Howard, R E, Laxton, R R, and Litton, C D, Nottingham University Tree-ring Dating Laboratory, and Miles, D H, 1989 Leverhulme Cruck Project Results: 1988, *Vernacular Architect*, **20**, 43 – 5

Alcock, N W, Howard, R E, Laxton, R R, and Litton, C D, and Miles, D H, 1991 Leverhulme Cruck Project (Warwick University and Nottingham University Tree-ring Dating Laboratory Results: 1990, *Vernacular Architect*, **22**, 45-7

Arnold, A J, Howard, R E, and Litton, C D, 2003a *Tree-ring analysis of timbers* from the roofs of the Lady Chapel north and south aisle, and the Choir south aisle, Worcester Cathedral, Worcester, Cent for Archaeol Rep, **96/2003**

Arnold, A J, Howard, R E, and Litton, C D, 2003b *Tree-ring analysis of timbers from Hulme Hall, Allostock, Near Northwich,* Anc Mon Lab Rep, **84/2003**

Baillie, M G L, and Pilcher, J R, 1982 unpubl A master tree-ring chronology for England, unpubl computer file *MGB-E01*, Queens Univ, Belfast

Bridge, M, 1988 The Dendrochronological Dating of Buildings in Southern England, *Medieval Archaeol*, **32**, 166-74

Esling, J, Howard, R E, Laxton, R R, Litton, C D, and Simpson, W G, 1990 Nottingham University Tree-Ring Dating Laboratory results, *Vernacular Architect*, **21**, 37 – 40

Fortescue Foulkes, J, nd Story of Poltimore House, privately printed

Howard, R E, Laxton, R R, and Litton, C D, 1997 Nottingham University Tree-Ring Dating Laboratory Results: general list, *Vernacular Architect*, **28**, 124-7

Howard, R E, Laxton, R R, and, C D, 1999 Nottingham University Tree-Ring Dating Laboratory: results, *Vernacular Architect*, **30**, 90 – 1

Howard, R E, 2001 unpubl, Nottingham University Tree-ring Dating Laboratory unpubl computer file for Nevile Holt, Leicestershire, *NVHASQ03*

Howard, R E, Laxton, R R, and Litton, C D, 2001 *Tree-ring analysis of timbers* from the East roof of the East Range of the Cloister, Wells Cathedral. Somerset, Centre for Archaeol Rep, **49/2001**

Howard, R E, 2002 unpubl, composite working mean of material from West Sussex and Wiltshire, unpubl computer file *SOUTH1*, Nottingham Univ Tree-Ring Dating Laboratory

Howard, R E, Laxton, R R, and Litton, C D, 2003 *Tree-ring analysis of timbers from Staircase House (30A & 31 Market Place), Stockport, Greater Manchester*, Centre for Archaeol Rep, **12/2003**

Howard, R E, and Litton, C D, 2004 unpubl Nottingham University Tree-Ring Dating Laboratory unpubl computer file for Stoneleigh Abbey, *STOASQ02*

Howard, R E, Laxton, R R, and Litton, C D, forthcoming *Tree-ring analysis of timbers from the Riding School, Bolsover Castle, Bolsover, Derbyshire,* Centre for Archaeol Rep

Laxton, R R, and Litton, C D, 1988 An East Midlands master tree-ring chronology and its uses in dating vernacular buildings, University of Nottingham, Dept of Classical and Archaeol Studies, Monograph Series, III

Laxton, R R, and Litton, C D, 1989 Construction of a Kent master chronological sequence for Oak, 1158 – 1540, *Medieval Archaeol*, **33**, 90 – 8

Tyers, I, and Groves C, 1999 unpubl England London, unpubl computer file *LON1175*, Sheffield Univ

Sample	Sample location	Total	Sapwood	First measured	Last heartwood	Last measured		
number		rings	rings*	ring date (AD)	ring date (AD)	ring date (AD)		
South Rang	South Range: roof							
POL-B01	South principal rafter, truss 1	87	14	1635	1707	1721		
POL-B02	North principal rafter, truss 1	80	21					
POL-B03	North principal rafter, truss 2	64		1599		1662		
POL-B04	South lower purlin, trusses 3-4	116	h/s	1592	1707	1707		
POL-B05	South mid purlin, trusses 4-5	137	Post Salt	1536		1672		
POL-B06	North principal rafter, truss 8	64	17	1656	1702	1719		
POL-B07	North lower purlin, trusses 8-9	94	23C	1632	1702	1725		
POL-B08	South principal rafter, truss 9	100		1599		1698		
POL-B09	North principal rafter, truss 9	123	h/s	1580	1702	1702		
POL-B10	South principal rafter, truss 10	107		1580		1686		
POL-B11	Collar, truss 10	101	h/s	1609	1709	1709		
POL-B12	North wallplate, trusses 8-9	84	20	1639	1702	1722		
East Range	: roof and stud posts							
POL-B13	Main joist, truss 3	103		1407		1509		
POL-B14	Main joist, truss 4	94	h/s	1424	1517	1517		
POL-B15	Main joist, truss 5	128	h/s	1413	1540	1540		
POL-B16	East common rafter 6, bay 4	67	h/s	1464	1530	1530		
POL-B17	East common rafter 4, bay 4	73	h/s	1470	1542	1542		
POL-B18	West lower purlin, trusses 1-2	73	h/s	1454	1526	1526		
POL-B19	West lower purlin, trusses 3-4	95		1415		1509		
POL-B20	East principal rafter, truss 6	88	h/s	1614	1701	1701		
POL-B21	East upper purlin, trusses 6-south end	59	10					
POL-B22	Collar, truss 3	90	h/s	1446	1535	1535		
POL-B23	Collar, truss 4	99	h/s			-and-lines 1994 Read		

Table 1: Details of tree-ring samples from Poltimore House, Poltimore, Devon

	East principal rafter truck 0	400	h /n	1400	4607	4507
POL-B24	East principal rafter, truss 3	106	h/s	1422	1527	1527
POL-B25	East lower purlin, trusses 2-3	69	h/s			
POL-B26	East principal rafter, truss 4	71	h/s	1454	1524	1524
POL-B27	Stud post 3, bay 4	58	h/s	1472	1529	1529
POL-B28	Stud post 4, bay 4	68	h/s	1453	1520	1520
North Range	e: roof					8
POL-B29	West purlin to east gable roof, (south)	144	h/s	1391	1534	1534
POL-B30	South queen post to west truss, east	145	h/s	1394	1538	1538
	gable					
POL-B31	East purlin to west gable roof	117	h/s	1420	1536	1536
POL-B32	East principal rafter to west gable	111	h/s	1425	1535	1535
	(south)					
POL-B33	East common rafter 1, west gable	77	h/s			
	(south)					
POL-B34	East purlin to east gable (south)	111	32C	1449	1527	1559
POL-B35	South principal rafter to east gable roof	115		1389	240 Mill Mile Mar	1503
POL-B36	South purlin, bay 2	134	h/s	1406	1539	1539
POL-B37	South principal rafter, truss 2	99		1409		1507
POL-B38	South purlin, trusses 1-2	132	h/s	1405	1536	1536
POL-B39	South queen post to truss 2	141	h/s	1393	1533	1533
POL-B40	South principal rafter, truss 1	62	h/s			100 VD 00 004
East Range: First-floor frame						
POL-B41	Joist, room 50	168	21	1380	1526	1547
POL-B42	Joist, room 50	71	08			
POL-B43	Joist, room 50	83		1386		1468
POL-B44	Common joist, room 48	127	h/s			
POL-B45	Common joist, room 48	154	01	1383	1535	1536
POL-B46	Common joist, room 48	91	21C			
		<u> </u>		I		

South Rang	e: First-floor frame				· · · ·	
POL-B47	Main joist, room 58 (east beam)	64	10	1491	1544	1554
POL-B48	Main joist, room 58 (west beam)	145	09	1390	1525	1534
POL-B49	Main joist, room 59h	66	h/s	1619	1684	1684
South Rang	e: Ground-floor frame					
POL-B50	Main joist, room 4 (west)	112	h/s	1422	1533	1533
POL-B51	Main joist, room 4 (east)	70	h/s		and the line and	
POL-B52	Common joist 6, room 4	93	h/s	1435	1527	1527
POL-B53	Common joist, room 4	88	h/s	1564	1651	1651
POL-B54	Common joist, room 4	88	h/s	1573	1660	1660
POL-B55	Common joist, room 4	64		1534		1597

*NM = not measured;

h/s = the heartwood/sapwood ring is the last ring on the sample C = complete sapwood retained on sample, last measured ring is the felling date.

Table 2: Results of the cross-matching of site sequence POLBSQ01 and relevant reference chronologies when the first-ring date is AD 1380 and the last-ring date is AD 1559

Reference chronology	<i>t</i> -value	Span of chronology	Reference
England, London	6.3	AD 413-1728	Tyers and Groves 1999 unpubl
Southern England	5.3	AD 1083-1981	Bridge 1988
Kent	4.8	AD 1158-1540	Laxton and Litton 1989
Pye Corner, Moulsford, Oxon	6.7	AD 1340-1558	Alcock <i>et al</i> 1991
Wells Cathedral, E range roof C1 - 19	5.8	AD 1279-1451	Howard <i>et al</i> 2001
Lacock Abbey, Wilts	5.5	AD 1395-1546	Esling <i>et al</i> 1990
The Forge, Church St, E Hendred, Oxon	5.1	AD 1379-1521	Alcock et al 1989

Table 3: Results of the cross-matching of site sequence POLBSQ02 and relevant reference chronologies when the first-ring date is AD 1564 and the last-ring date is AD 1660

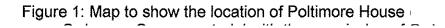
Reference chronology	t-value	Span of chronology	Reference
England	5.7	AD 401-1981	Baillie and Pilcher 1982 unpubl
England, London	5.1	AD 413-1728	Tyers and Groves 1999 unpubl
Stoneleigh Abbey	6.1	AD 1398-1658	Howard et al 2004 unpubl
Nevile Holt, Leicestershire	5.9	AD 1570-1638	Howard 2001 unpubl
Sinai House, Burton on Trent, Staffs (central range)	5.3	AD 1555-1665	Howard et al 1999
Staircase House, Stockport, Greater Manchester	4.9	AD 1069-1248	Howard et al 2003
Bolsover Castle (Riding House), Derbys	4.7	AD 1494-1744	Howard et al forthcoming

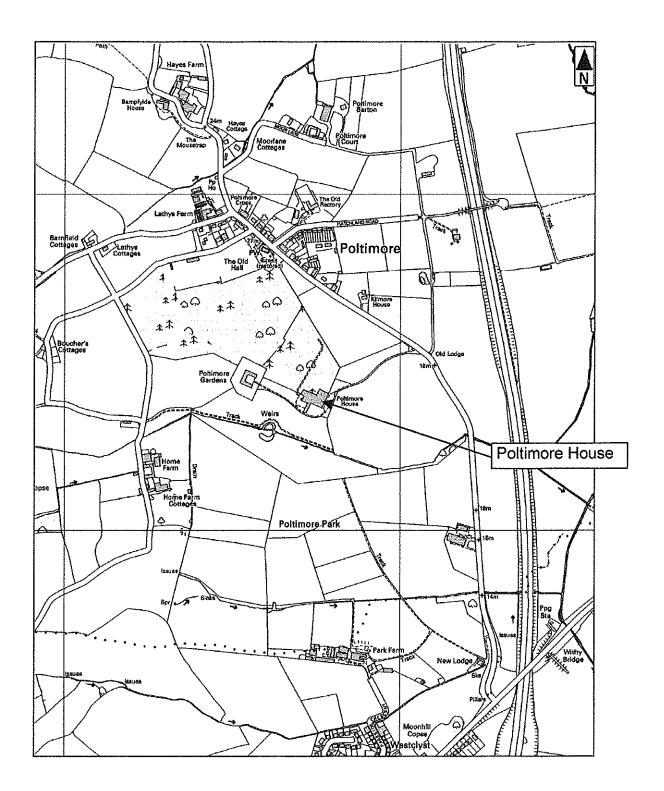
Table 4: Results of the cross-matching of site sequence POLBSQ03 and relevant reference chronologies when the first-ring date is AD 1534 and the last-ring date is AD 1725

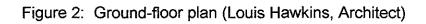
Reference chronology	t-value	Span of chronology	Reference	
England, London	7.4	AD 413-1728	Tyers and Groves 1999 unpubl	
East Midlands	5.9	AD 882-1981	Laxton and Litton 1988	
England	5.5	AD 401-1981	Baillie and Pilcher 1982 unpubl	
Worcester Cathedral	6.7	AD 1484-1772	Arnold <i>et al</i> 2003a	
Manor Ho, Templecombe, Somerset	6.2	AD 1486-1591	Howard <i>et al</i> 1997	
South	6.0	AD 1458-1681	Howard 2002 unpubl	
Hulme Hall, Allostock	5.6	AD 1574-1689	Arnold et al 2003b	

Table 5: Results of the cross-matching of site sequence POLBSQ04 and relevant reference chronologies when the first-ring date is AD 1534 and the last-ring date is AD 1725

Reference chronology	<i>t</i> -value	Span of chronology	Reference	
England, London	8.2	AD 413-1728	Tyers and Groves 1999 unpubl	
East Midlands	6.6	AD 882-1981	Laxton and Litton 1988	
England	6.3	AD 401-1981	Baillie and Pilcher 1982 unpubl	
Worcester Cathedral	7.1	AD 1484-1772	Arnold <i>et al</i> 2003a	
Manor Ho, Templecombe, Somerset	7.1	AD 1486-1591	Howard <i>et al</i> 1997	
South	6.7	AD 1458-1681	Howard 2002 unpubl	
Sutton Scarsdale manor, Derbys	5.9	AD 1520-1632	Howard <i>et al</i> 1997	







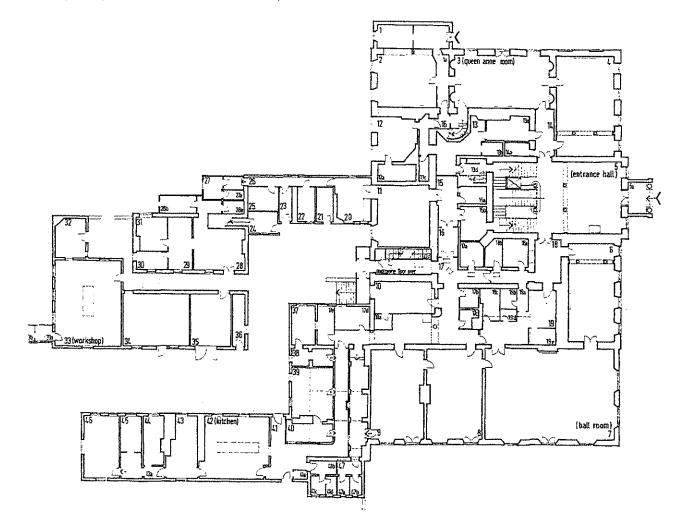
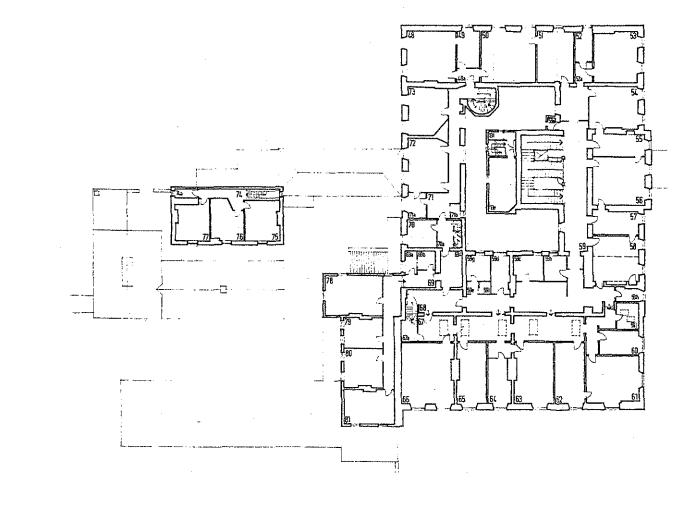
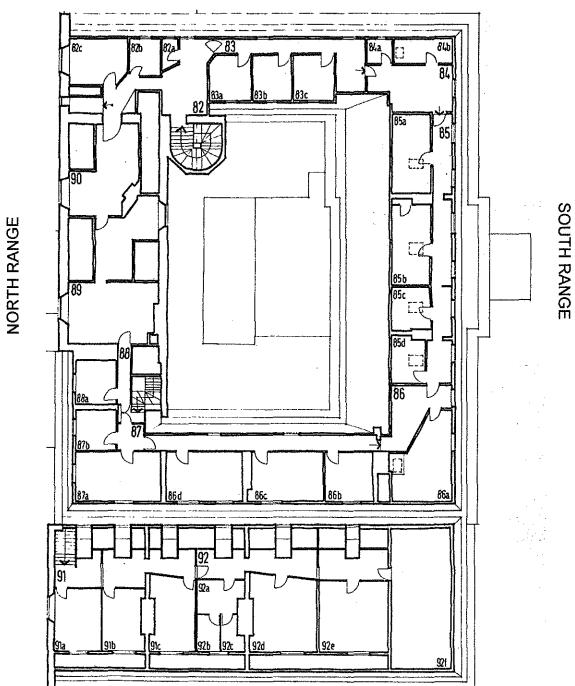


Figure 3: First-floor plan (Louis Hawkins, Architect)





EAST RANGE

N **∢**-----

Figure 5: The rear (or north) wing (Christine Locatelli)



Figure 6: The polygonal stair turret, from the internal courtyard (Christine Locatelli)

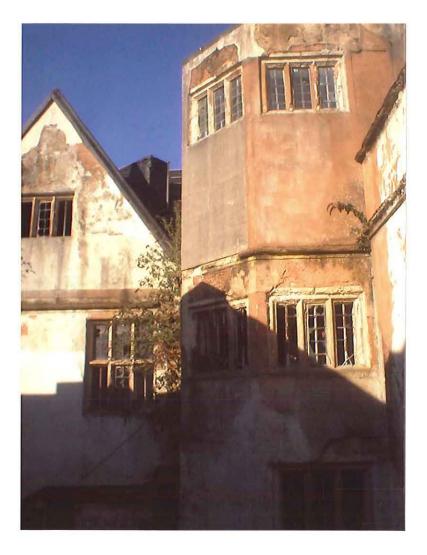


Figure 7: The south front (Christine Locatelli)



Figure 8: South range roof, truss 4 (Christine Locatelli)



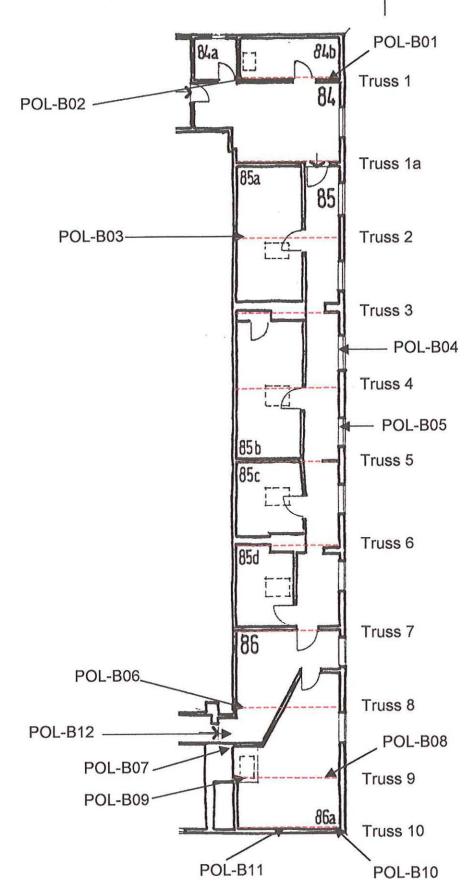
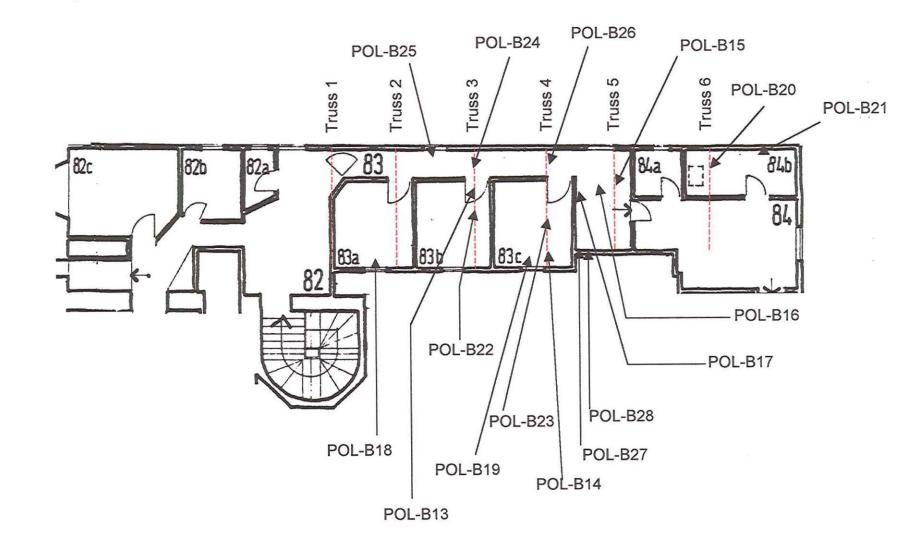


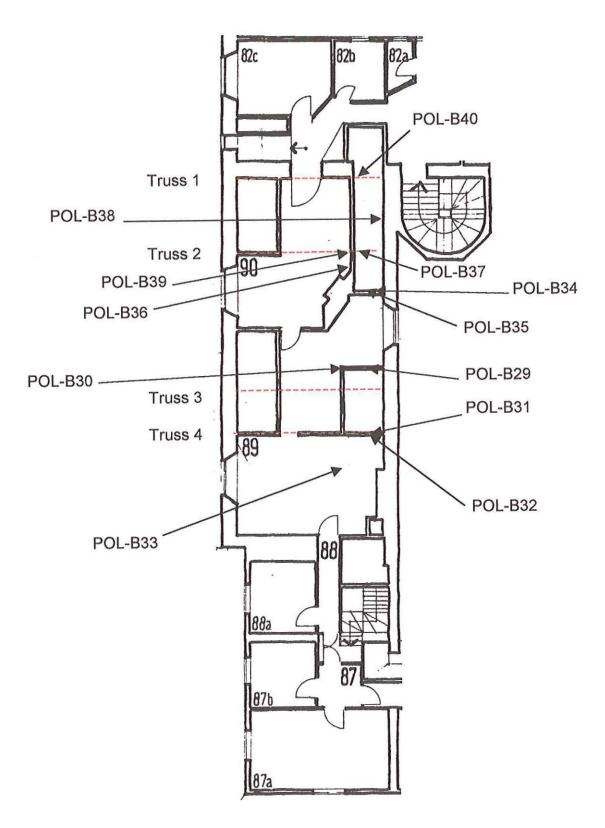
Figure 9: South range, second-floor plan, showing truss numbering and location of samples POL-B01-12 (Louis Hawkins, Architect)

Figure 10: East range, second-floor plan, showing truss numbering and the location of samples POL-B13-28 (Louis Hawkins, Architect)



22

Figure 11: North range, second-floor plan, showing truss numbering and the location of samples POL-B29-40 (Louis Hawkins, Architect)



23

Figure 12: First-floor plan, showing the location of samples POL-B41-46 (Louis Hawkins, Architect)

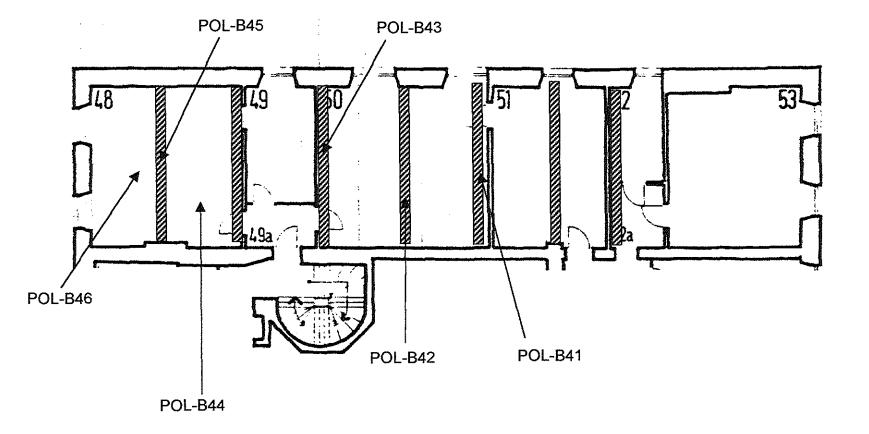


Figure 13: South range, first-floor plan, showing the location of samples POL-B47-49 (Louis Hawkins, Architect)

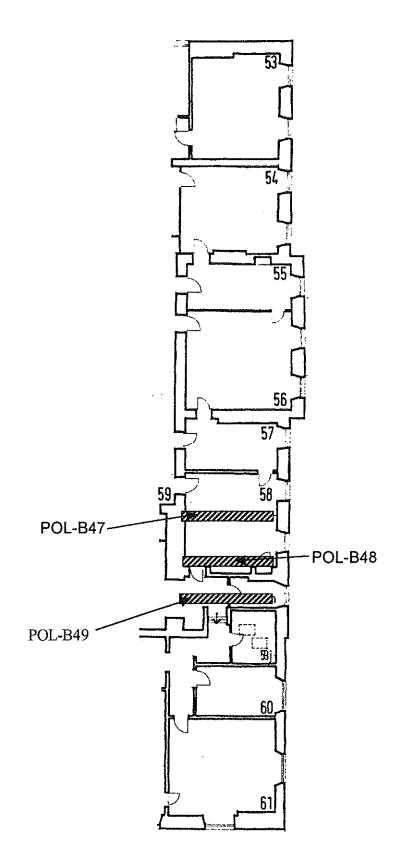
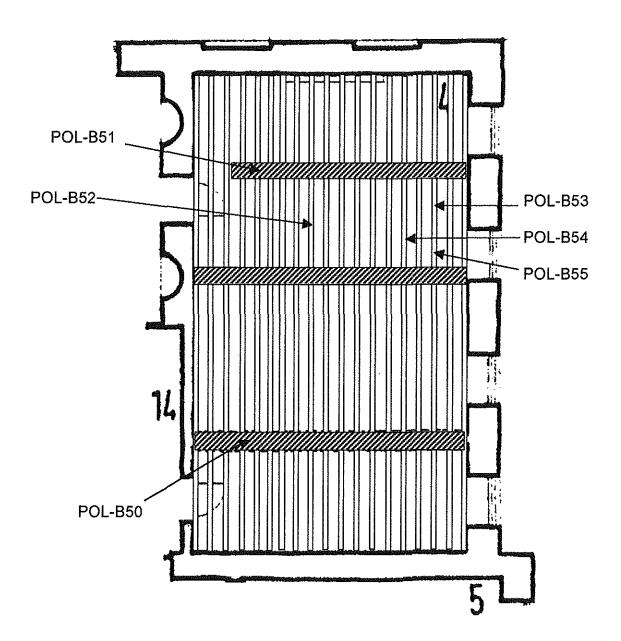


Figure 14: South range, ground-floor plan (room 4), showing the location of samples POL-B50-55 (Louis Hawkins, Architect)

·



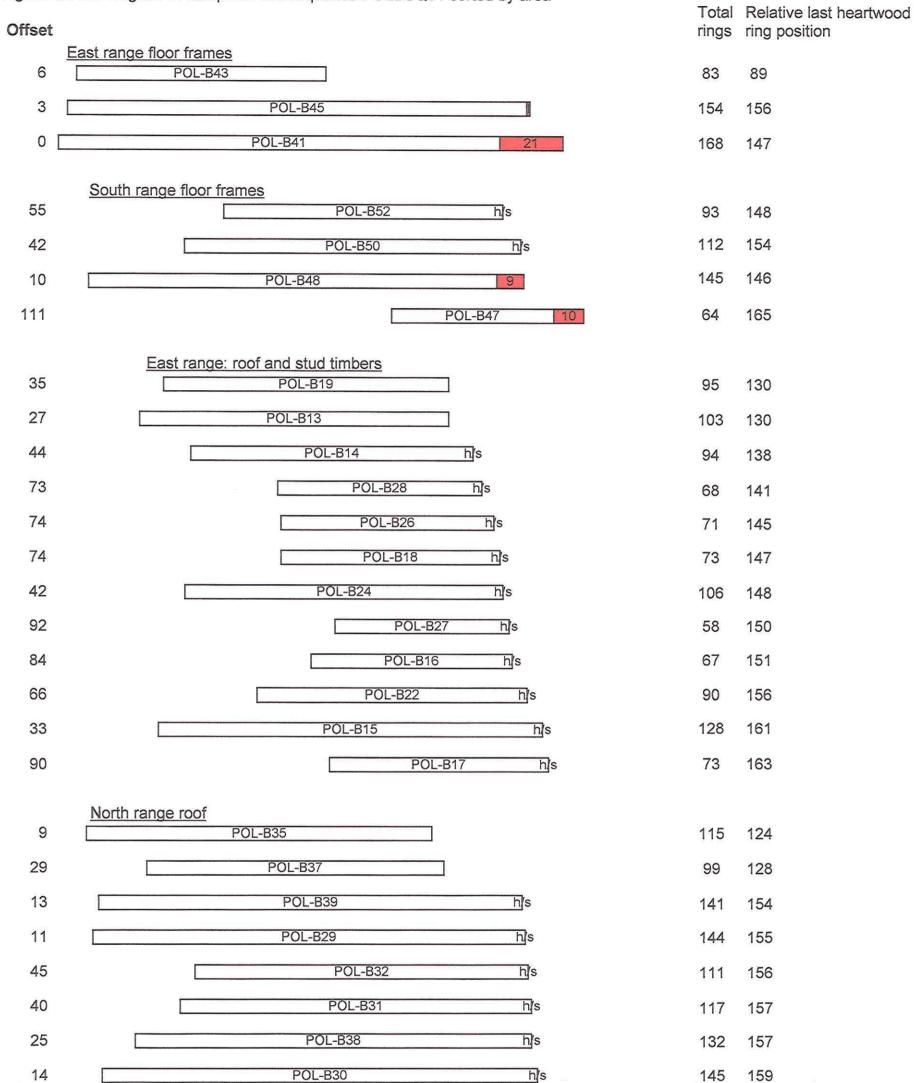
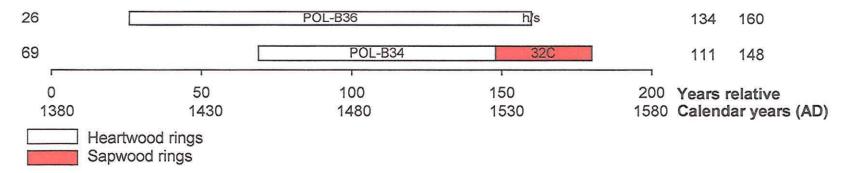


Figure 15: Bar diagram of sample in site sequence POLBSQ01 sorted by area

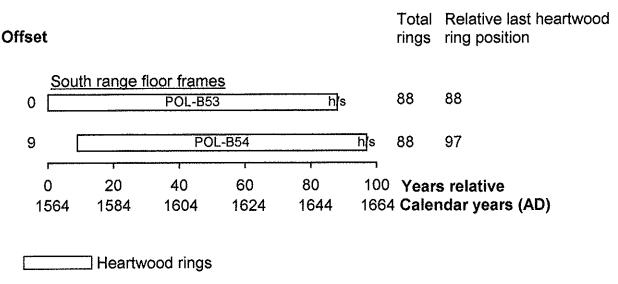
27



h/s = the heartwood/sapwood boundary is the last measured ring

C = complete sapwood on sample, last measured ring is the felling date.

Figure 16: Bar diagram of samples in site sequence POLBSQ02 sorted by area



h/s = the heartwood/sapwood boundary is the last measured ring.

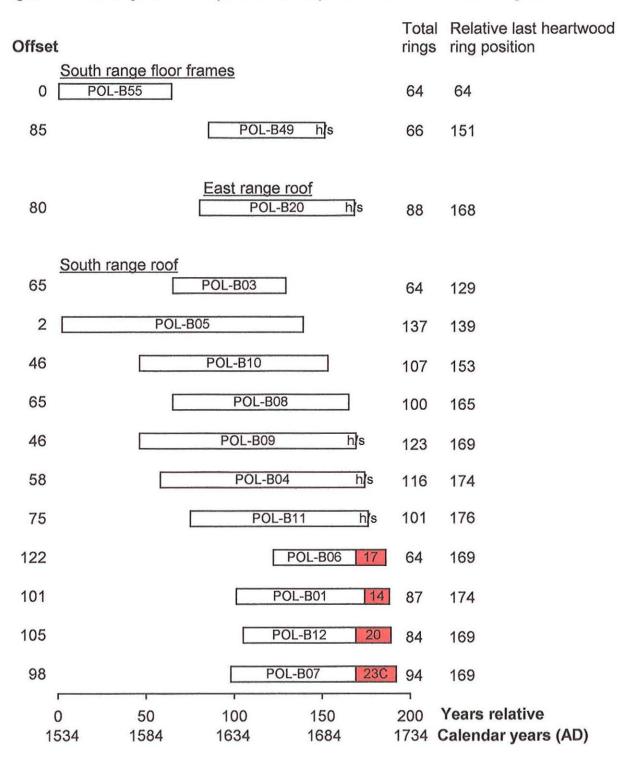
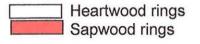


Figure 17: Bar diagram of samples in site sequence POLBSQ03 sorted by area



h/s = the heartwood/sapwood boundary is the last measured ring

C = complete sapwood retained on sample, last measured ring is the felling date

Offset	South range floor frames	Total	
0	POL-B55	64	64
30	POL-B53 h	88	118
39	POL-B54 his	88	127
85	POL-B49 his	66	151
80	East range roof POL-B20 his	88	168
65	South range roof POL-B03	64	129
2	POL-B05	137	139
46	POL-B10	107	153
65	POL-B08	100	165
46	POL-B09 h/s	123	169
58	POL-B04 h/s	116	174
75	POL-B11 hs	101	176
122	POL-B06 17	64	169
101	POL-B01 14	87	174
105	POL-B12 20	84	169
98	POL-B07 23C	94	169
			ears relative alendar years (AD)
	Heartwood rings Sapwood rings		

Figure 18: Bar diagram of samples in site sequence POLBSQ04 sorted by area

h/s = the heartwood/sapwood boundary is the last measured ring C = complete sapwood, last measured ring is the felling date Data of measured samples - measurements in 0.01mm units

POL-B01A 87

POL-B05A 137 122 142 139 182 147 174 135 116 108 126 89 115 155 230 140 185 154 129 164 108 91 105 125 102 84 79 103 77 132 121 78 97 83 107 114 98 91 90 126 123

91 105 125 102 84 79 103 77 132 121 78 97 83 107 114 98 91 90 126 123 82 112 143 138 216 92 141 121 147 122 150 133 138 140 105 137 123 161 189 203 173 133 131 159 125 128 115 109 125 84 165 155 165 152 131 133 94 180 149 141 102 157 155 111 122 188 155 136 105 106 78 84 103 128 121 104 100 79 77 61 42 103 91 91 113 121 96 90 88 83 81 51 59 63 79 78 64 54 48 53 62 61 71 57 71 45 47 104 84 107 88 77 110 91 132 169 222

POL-B05B 137

101 137 134 189 141 162 141 113 115 107 114 123 191 224 133 180 146 126 164 137 88 106 124 95 93 74 107 79 135 113 78 85 76 96 126 97 89 94 127 116 91 107 139 145 216 102 127 134 156 127 144 139 136 151 98 140 132 162 189 207 187 134 131 164 121 139 115 99 121 83 137 155 154 159 123 137 91 175 135 157 107 150 144 116 139 183 162 122 126 94 83 93 105 122 129 103 110 84 70 85 56 107 99 88 122 130 100 93 84 91 86 51 62 72 78 79 70 49 45 64 55 66 72 60 66 47 41 99 86 108 86 81 121 97 147 166 206

POL-B06A 64

194 306 302 274 408 390 469 335 266 286 294 282 301 369 350 365 363 362 214 225 193 308 274 318 293 256 246 194 171 166 249 205 177 225 245 190 137 158 153 173 175 169 163 127 103 105 105 115 131 89 81 109 103 116 111 124 122 132 134 106 112 121 134 121

POL-B06B 64

187 306 315 266 411 395 469 317 345 280 293 288 300 367 332 365 372 362 205 226 172 295 260 303 289 256 233 202 185 162 258 201 184 230 240 204 129 140 156 157 175 175 155 130 102 105 101 109 141 95 84 103 96 124 108 109 133 128 138 108 110 123 142 107

POL-B07A 94

105 105 83 153 85 165 195 160 188 185 138 118 122 129 176 110 178 131 105 126 140 121 140 180 158 118 140 90 142 185 179 131 149 213 204 189 194 251 165 202 247 283 211 213 141 199 235 157 229 180 240 210 156 122 175 121 148 181 208 159 119 143 129 153 194 151 163 128 167 133 91 114 111 39 39 64 108 130 104 161 141 167 97 76 110 89 138 131 83 95 129 99 173 125

POL-B07B 94

104 99 90 146 88 165 195 157 202 172 155 110 113 137 181 114 163 102 125 126 140 121 141 191 155 127 136 118 152 189 166 143 152 238 150 188 219 227 167 234 271 277 207 220 158 178 225 175 220 197 231 207 155 126 164 123 152 175 196 158 128 140 146 141 195 159 170 135 141 138 78 120 106 43 43 65 105 129 104 149 136 172 97 77 111 88 133 130 85 82 133 108 169 121 POL-B08A 100

180 294 279 286 323 244 290 246 336 129 150 177 186 218 215 270 157 90 60 67 79 105 147 159 175 195 217 246 283 230 270 289 243 266 278 291 276 235 267 174 231 153 153 214 191 164 216 280 172 256 163 226 246 290 268 308 340 321 342 331 231 362 301 346 223 300 304 365 311 346 243 236 229 312 324 287 250 215 251 223 221 241 217 239 177 169 175 217 167 168 184 173 158 158 118 112 119 162 155 160 POL-B08B 100

222 282 289 288 285 222 299 236 306 149 144 160 196 188 196 262 198 93 45 65 64 113 146 149 182 151 237 242 282 226 270 288 248 273 278 279 295 216 280 171 232 154 160 207 190 174 223 283 177 249 145 206 270 286 264 300 330 351 357 324 228 362 308 339 225 295 314 357 312 351 267 241 228 301 336 267 252 223 245 235 225 237 217 251 186 170 173 219 185 179 184 185 162 157 119 95 118 165 157 182

POL-B09A 123

131 357 279 376 371 418 262 192 220 254 179 278 287 290 337 355 266 289 379 453 389 478 404 411 365 316 348 416 243 242 205 203 161 202 163 83 57 43 57 94 123 100 98 92 119 116 133 103 133 112 123 124 157 200 145 191 187 206 192 208 182 153 164 173 131 202 262 227 251 136 190 172 187 212 289 316 285 258 258 247 286 253 231 185 261 217 231 190 241 224 287 208 266 378 277 209 156 187 192 156 274 222 245 188 147 150 194 165 162 199 222 173 128 128 125 173 172 175 167 166 153 129 121

POL-B09B 123

148 366 279 393 351 408 273 191 204 255 176 294 270 288 330 355 268 300 382 444 385 489 392 437 375 300 356 412 224 246 201 216 153 195 173 94 75 44 65 102 127 104 91 94 117 125 145 116 118 118 124 111 168 204 160 181 183 192 201 206 168 148 165 164 145 201 265 217 248 166 188 171 185 198 301 324 279 273 259 214 321 256 212 170 235 217 245 188 235 219 278 215 268 362 282 212 158 193 177 162 257 226 249 185 152 139 201 175 155 206 202 171 141 128 132 161 194 164 167 168 146 128 137

POL-B10A 107

231 439 411 352 360 376 351 374 327 329 246 457 356 228 290 297 293 265 316 346 255 299 286 268 301 242 276 238 212 274 252 336 222 299 275 91 56 81 151 147 157 153 152 130 149 137 155 166 176 171 176 184 250 282 208 355 305 429 269 247 227 214 165 275 255 329 322 211 277 178 184 263 309 290 306 337 315 340 340 243 410 260 231 208 263 405 348 210 277 236 235 220 259 357 294 196 208 220 258 214 235 199 195 154 139 132 161

POL-B10B 107

306 452 392 361 360 378 345 366 311 330 250 476 351 237 283 293 298 245 318 324 280 301 285 288 311 235 279 235 210 265 259 340 226 282 281 77 75 80 139 152 162 142 146 130 150 133 157 158 171 159 179 170 244 270 214 348 308 438 281 243 235 215 176 281 269 314 329 205 283 160 199 248 298 292 303 323 302 327 341 249 390 261 236 203 259 401 357 211 285 244 231 221 283 366 309 205 202 226 247 219 233 197 192 143 164 128 176

POL-B11A 101

171 116 136 72 150 141 125 112 134 136 75 110 156 139 101 112 103 116 89 107 147 159 116 110 115 63 95 69 104 113 140 147 120 122 103 100 101 124 71 111 88 102 103 86 82 76 85 93 78 90 63 120 90 113 204 189 207 168 213 234 158 150 164 166 177 168 131 137 153 131 147 254 147 246 158 131 115 179 181 124 141 152 134 132 158 100 134 200 149 175 129 148 94 144 193 166 111 122 88 121 150

POL-B11B 101

162 117 130 83 143 124 134 115 136 141 86 107 147 140 114 89 113 95 83 107 129 165 105 136 92 71 87 81 84 113 117 151 116 105 119 86 112 126 66 108 79 96 100 73 80 81 92 98 90 88 57 128 97 122 213 172 211 170 201 267 157 139 162 160 178 142 135 142 156 137 135 277 152 264 167 126 122 191 175 138 130 135 138 132 165 107 128 210 192 166 139 138 108 138 198 176 95 90 90 142 121

POL-B12A 84

293 319 326 298 282 268 244 274 225 281 247 236 220 226 197 183 315 263 253 247 235 232 205 200 225 194 211 166 179 174 195 152 118 143 200 168 126 98 151 128 107 147 142 175 141 126 89 87 92 144 131 162 119 102 83 88 110 118 121 170 125 109 92 95 107 138 79 75 66 90 127 106 107 141 124 92 87 121 111 77 86 89 166 125

87 45 63 73

POL-B45B 154

POL-B49A 66

486 721 492 537 512 611 655 603 540 507 552 466 471 519 510 416 426 334 474 424 438 535 438 305 339 240 311 318 171 334 294 286 273 192 198 200 260 278 274 227 247 407 362 305 295 302 270 211 174 244 208 217 217 268 294 364 332 298 316 294 228 282 257 290 297 310

POL-B49B 66

378 701 501 537 520 609 649 620 539 497 536 456 459 503 488 404 414 329 473 430 425 530 433 328 335 229 326 300 192 330 302 284 271 194 199 207 252 260 265 236 238 422 374 304 298 290 255 211 177 250 212 206 218 268 292 352 351 298 310 282 246 256 273 299 293 321

POL-B50A 112

 79
 80
 87
 117
 95
 75
 152
 91
 123
 118
 125
 112
 136
 203
 166
 117
 86
 82
 86
 103

 85
 66
 68
 97
 100
 131
 112
 157
 103
 86
 84
 98
 128
 178
 207
 141
 126
 95
 60
 85

 106
 146
 124
 131
 188
 223
 201
 164
 181
 166
 193
 125
 138
 201
 193
 163
 143
 164
 173
 187

 143
 174
 148
 130
 114
 108
 141
 76
 104
 120
 78
 84
 84
 112
 106
 110
 89
 114
 117
 69

 89
 117
 109
 78
 117
 69
 84
 102
 79
 85
 138
 118
 108
 151
 78
 79
 95
 95
 81
 81

 127
 90
 63
 70

POL-B50B 112

 83
 78
 85
 116
 116
 67
 142
 94
 123
 116
 144
 116
 164
 175
 160
 119
 93
 90
 81
 99

 90
 62
 70
 92
 109
 125
 119
 168
 101
 83
 90
 90
 139
 167
 212
 140
 136
 82
 62
 85

 115
 127
 143
 126
 172
 232
 210
 156
 182
 167
 187
 129
 128
 208
 192
 158
 157
 160
 181
 177

 142
 166
 153
 128
 124
 101
 141
 82
 97
 121
 74
 81
 94
 109
 109
 115
 89
 96
 125
 72

 95
 97
 117
 81
 118
 73
 78
 108
 79
 90
 138
 115
 108
 144
 77
 86
 73
 110
 78
 97

 95
 97
 117
 81</

POL-B51A 70

231 81 160 191 240 366 418 352 421 416 490 429 366 400 375 423 371 358 436 442 371 284 362 351 478 468 367 465 359 339 350 317 286 338 306 373 333 224 286 281 193 183 237 338 277 302 262 200 203 279 392 390 441 403 369 332 208 227 216 234 228 213 244 174 255 193 267 302 292 243

POL-B51B 70

134 97 169 189 235 421 440 347 431 413 493 444 372 405 363 398 364 345 458 434 370 288 379 344 476 468 374 470 360 355 348 312 300 344 305 377 337 222 282 280 190 187 236 343 272 297 261 192 212 272 406 407 418 410 371 338 214 217 232 222 242 207 251 183 253 190 260 301 287 250

POL-B52A 93

 143
 43
 34
 117
 160
 142
 148
 171
 112
 68
 101
 91
 106
 121
 135
 88
 94
 95
 84
 97

 82
 98
 76
 93
 77
 58
 79
 70
 123
 68
 77
 96
 117
 132
 122
 140
 136
 113
 133
 140

 161
 132
 89
 114
 106
 133
 120
 144
 116
 148
 117
 102
 82
 62
 55
 63
 54
 38
 58
 73

 61
 129
 98
 106
 70
 90
 113
 109
 140
 124
 61
 107
 112
 82
 71
 66
 99
 89
 118
 108

 76
 39
 51
 40
 58
 38
 40
 57
 47
 43
 40
 36
 62

POL-B52B 93

119 46 35 115 155 153 149 157 91 69 110 100 101 138 90 90 101 96 84 98 91 100 82 98 81 45 76 69 117 75 74 94 120 112 120 165 128 108 139 131 162 128 91 124 105 121 119 142 101 148 133 98 77 63 50 62 51 47 53 63 60 119 100 101 74 90 109 107 151 119 71 98 121 74 77 62 95 92 118 111 87 39 47 49 53 43 44 46 44 50 47 22 42

POL-B53A 88

253 233 156 172 150 181 196 172 185 157 192 131 164 127 112 134 152 86 94 115 88 109 93 106 79 93 122 141 179 214 161 173 150 139 156 130 154 100 135 135 193 113 128 142 149 124 131 120 118 110 139 152 127 168 159 114 132 191 168 119 148 101 102 112 153 145 158 141 169 122 124 136 137 232 272 152 160 178 190 162 139 159 189 167 175 149 168 182

POL-B53B 88

302 230 162 178 145 198 195 156 196 151 187 136 156 133 107 139 136 107 87 102 105 108 92 98 76 99 120 135 136 177 166 163 143 144 153 132 152 97 147 127 196 109 129 133 142 119 134 121 128 109 130 146 154 149 151 129 127 205 163 117 145 90 111 109 148 150 139 153 164 117 127 132 135 231 252 153 167 163 193 161 147 161 183 153 163 162 175 167

POL-B54A 88

205 221 194 187 145 118 177 239 129 149 134 124 158 179 158 151 183 141 172 208 158 185 160 119 215 203 173 149 129 173 156 198 145 183 213 196 168 150 158 142 166 153 198 105 138 175 139 149 217 167 171 152 159 167 145 173 163 166 148 168 162 144 163 194 218 227 175 197 207 209 219 146 161 179 160 178 177 163 184 181 160 141 194 172 157 167 121 162

POL-B54B 88

207 214 183 182 160 119 167 238 149 155 114 126 147 168 157 151 174 173 171 172 175 193 164 124 190 199 173 150 135 164 174 191 139 192 210 186 163 155 172 141 169 160 184 119 134 172 144 156 212 177 172 159 163 161 157 171 165 161 133 164 156 153 176 188 213 236 175 204 210 207 215 157 181 173 155 185 175 151 184 180 158 150 189 181 161 152 152 144

POL-B55A 64

375 467 352 331 298 480 366 441 419 404 309 326 258 249 319 346 402 346 266 189 263 275 158 189 181 222 198 176 262 168 209 174 160 127 115 143 176 150 113 141 203 155 148 172 196 258 259 170 251 153 154 196 160 146 189 193 104 101 122 133 144 141 143 147

POL-B55B 64

354 469 376 307 281 490 374 434 428 387 310 317 269 253 310 350 401 342 260 201 264 278 152 179 189 227 220 157 269 174 191 181 149 128 117 146 162 185 117 139 191 174 136 186 187 231 276 169 259 149 151 205 167 141 182 213 104 90 134 120 127 140 149 144

APPENDIX

Tree-Ring Dating

The Principles of Tree-Ring Dating

Tree-ring dating, or *dendrochronology* as it is known, is discussed in some detail in the Laboratory's Monograph, 'An East Midlands Master Tree-Ring Chronology and its uses for dating Vernacular Building' (Laxton and Litton 1988) and, Dendrochronology; Guidelines on Producing and Interpreting Dendrochronological Dates (English Heritage 1988). Here we will give the bare outlines. Each year an oak tree grows an extra ring on the outside of its trunk and all its branches just inside its bark. The width of this annual ring depends largely on the weather during the growing season, about April to October, and possibly also on the weather during the previous year. Good growing seasons give rise to relatively wide rings, poor ones to very narrow rings and average ones to relatively average ring widths. Since the climate is so variable from year to year, almost random-like, the widths of these rings will also appear random-like in sequence, reflecting the seasons. This is illustrated in Figure 1 where, for example, the widest rings appear at irregular intervals. This is the key to dating by tree rings, or rather, by their widths. Records of the average ring widths for oaks, one for each year for the last 1000 years or more, are available for different areas. These are called master chronologies. Because of the random-like nature of these sequences of widths, there is usually only one position at which a sequence of ring widths from a sample of oak timber with at least 70 rings will match a master. This will date the timber and, in particular, the last ring.

If the bark is still on the sample, as in Figure 1, then the date of the last ring will be the date of felling of the oak from which it was cut. There is much evidence that in medieval times oaks cut down for building purposes were used almost immediately, usually within the year or so (Rackham 1976). Hence if bark is present on several main timbers in a building, none of which appear reused or are later insertions, and if they all have the same date for their last ring, then we can be quite confident that this is the date of construction or soon after. If there is no bark on the sample, then we have to make an estimate of the felling date; how this is done is explained below.

The Practice of Tree-Ring Dating at the University of Nottingham Tree-Ring dating Laboratory

1. Inspecting the Building and Sampling the Timbers. Together with a building historian the timbers in a building are inspected to try to ensure that those sampled are not reused or later insertions. Sampling is almost always done by coring into the timber, which has the great advantage that we can sample *in situ* timbers and those judged best to give the date of construction, or phase of construction if there is more than one in the building. The timbers to be sampled are also inspected to see how many rings they have. We normally look for timbers with at least 70 rings, and preferably more. With fewer rings than this, 50 for example, sequences of widths become difficult to match to a unique position within a master sequence of ring widths and so are difficult to date (Litton and Zainodin 1991). The cross-section of the rafter shown in Figure 2 has about 120 rings; about 20 of which are sapwood rings.

To ensure that we are getting the date of the building as a whole, or the whole of a phase of construction if there is more than one, about 8 to 10 samples per phase are usually taken. Sometimes we take many more, especially if the construction is complicated. One reason for taking so many samples is that, in general, some will fail to give a date. There may be many reasons why a particular sequence of ring widths from a sample of timber fails to give a date even though others from the same building do. For example, a particular tree may have grown in an odd ecological niche, so odd indeed that the widths of its rings were determined by factors other than the local climate! In such circumstances it will be impossible to date a timber from this tree using the master sequence whose widths, we can assume, were predominantly determined by the local climate at the time.

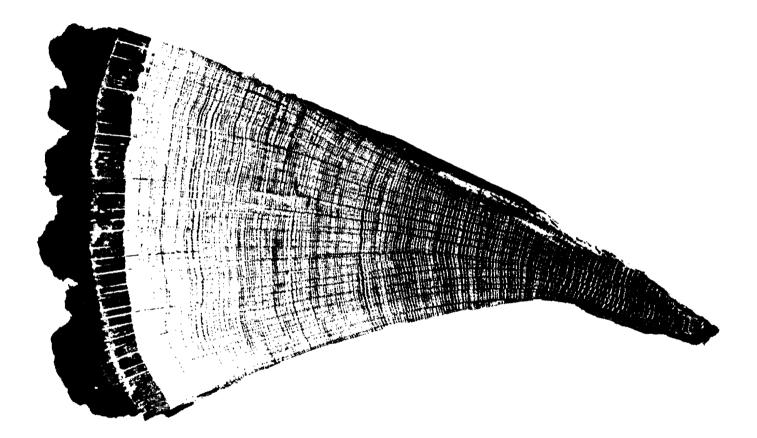


Fig 1. A wedge of oak from a tree felled in 1976. It shows the annual growth rings, one for each year from the innermost ring to the last ring on the outside just inside the bark. The year of each ring can determined by counting back from the outside ring, which grew in 1976.

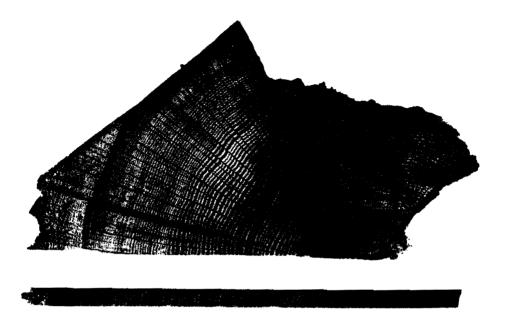


Fig 2. Cross-section of a rafter showing the presence of sapwood rings in the left hand corner, the arrow is pointing to the heartwood/sapwood boundary (H/S). Also a core with sapwood; again the arrow is pointing to the H/S. The core is about the size of a pencil.



Fig. 3 Measuring ring widths under a microscope. The microscope is fixed while the sample is on a moving platform. The total sequence of widths is measure twice to ensure that an error has not been made. This type of apparatus is needed to process a large number of samples on a regular basis.

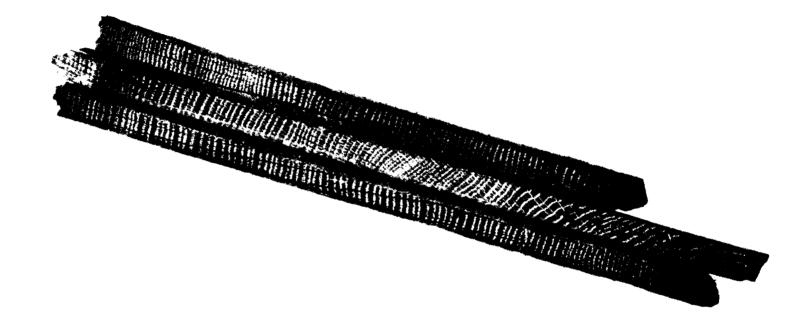


Fig 4. Three cores from timbers in a building. They come from trees growing at the same time. Notice that, although the sequences of widths look similar, they are not identical. This is typical.

Sampling is done by coring into the timber with a hollow corer attached to an electric drill and usually from its outer rings inwards towards where the centre of the tree, the pith, is judged to be. An illustration of a core is shown in Figure 2; it is about 15cm long and 1cm diameter. Great care has to be taken to ensure that as few as possible of the outer rings are lost in coring. This can be difficult as these outer rings are often very soft (see below on sapwood). Each sample is given a code which identifies uniquely which timber it comes from, which building it is from and where the building is located. For example, CRO-A06 is the sixth core taken from the first building (A) sampled by the Laboratory in Cropwell Bishop. Where it came from in that building will be shown in the sampling records and drawings. No structural damage is done to any timbers by coring, nor does it weaken them.

During the initial inspection of the building and its timbers the dendrochronologist may come to the conclusion that, as far as can be judged, none of the timbers have sufficient rings in them for dating purposes and may advise against sampling to save further unwarranted expense.

All sampling by the Laboratory is undertaken according to current Health and Safety Standards. The Laboratory's dendrochronologists are insured.

- 2. *Measuring Ring Widths*. Each core is sanded down with a belt sander using medium-grit paper and then finished by hand with flourgrade-grit paper. The rings are then clearly visible and differentiated from each other with a result very much like that shown in Figure 2. The core is then mounted on a movable table below a microscope and the ring-widths measured individually from the innermost ring to the outermost. The widths are automatically recorded in a computer file as they are measured (see Fig 3).
- 3. Cross-matching and Dating the Samples. Because of the factors besides the local climate which may determine the annual widths of a tree's rings, no two sequences of ring widths from different oaks growing at the same time are exactly alike (Fig 4). Indeed, the sequences may not be exactly alike even when the trees are growing near to each other. Consequently, in the Laboratory we do not attempt to match two sequences of ring widths by eye, or graphically, or by any other subjective method. Instead, it is done objectively (ie statistically) on a computer by a process called cross-matching. The output from the computer tells us the extent of correlation between two sample sequences of widths or, if we are dating, between a sample sequence of widths and the master, at each relative position of one to the other (offsets). The extent of the correlation at an offset is determined by the *t*-value (defined in almost any introductory book on statistics). That offset with the maximum *t*-value among the *t*-values at all the offsets will be the best candidate for dating one sequence relative to the other. If one of these is a master chronology, then this will date the other. Experiments carried out in the past with sequences from oaks of known date suggest that a t-value of at least 4.5, and preferably at least 5.0, is usually adequate for the dating to be accepted with reasonable confidence (Laxton and Litton 1988; Laxton et al 1988; Howard et al 1984-1995).

This is illustrated in Fig 5 with timbers from one of the roofs of Lincoln Cathedral. Here four sequences of ring widths, LIN-C04, 05, 08, and 45, have been cross-matched with each other. The ring widths themselves have been omitted in the *bar-diagram*, as is usual, but the offsets at which they best cross-match each other are shown; eg the sequence of ring widths of C08 matches the sequence of ring widths of C45 best when it is at a position starting 20 rings after the first ring of C45, and similarly for the others. The actual *t*-values between the four at these offsets of best correlations are in the matrix. Thus at the offset of +20 rings, the *t*-value between C45 and C08 is 5.6 and is the maximum found between these two among all the positions of one sequence relative to the other.

It is standard practice in our Laboratory first to cross-match as many as possible of the ringwidth sequences of the samples in a building and then to form an average from them. This average is called a *site sequence* of the building being dated and is illustrated in Fig 5. The fifth bar at the bottom is a site sequence for a roof at Lincoln Cathedral and is constructed from the matching sequences of the four timbers. The site sequence width for each year is the average of the widths in each of the sample sequences which has a width for that year. Thus in Fig 5 if the widths shown are 0.8mm for C45, 0.2mm for C08, 0.7mm for C05, and 0.3mm for C04, then the corresponding width of the site sequence is the average of these, 0.55mm. The actual sequence of widths of this site sequence is stored on the computer. The reason for creating site sequences is that it is usually easier to date an average sequence of ring widths with a master sequence than it is to date the individual component sample sequences separately.

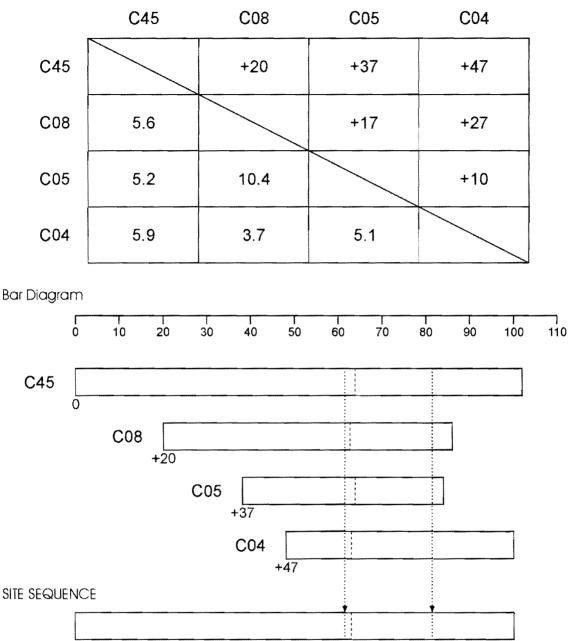
The straightforward method of cross-matching several sample sequences with each other one at a time is called the 'maximal *t*-value' method. The actual method of cross-matching a group of sequences of ring-widths used in the Laboratory involves grouping and averaging the ring-width sequences and is called the 'Litton-Zainodin Grouping Procedure'. It is a modification of the straight forward method and was successfully developed and tested in the Laboratory and has been published (Litton and Zainodin 1991; Laxton *et al* 1988).

4. **Estimating the Felling Date.** As mentioned above, if the bark is present on a sample, then the date of its last ring is the date of the felling of its tree. Actually it could be the year after if it had been felled in the first three months before any new growth had started, but this is not too important a consideration in most cases. The actual bark may not be present on a timber in a building, though the dendrochronologist who is sampling can often see from its surface that only the bark is missing. In these cases the date of the last ring is still the date of felling.

Quite often some, though not all, of the original outer rings are missing on a timber. The outer rings on an oak, called *sapwood* rings, are usually lighter than the inner rings, the *heartwood*, and so are relatively easy to identify. For example, sapwood can be seen in the corner of the rafter and at the outer end of the core in Figure 2, both indicated by arrows. More importantly for dendrochronology, the sapwood is relatively soft and so liable to insect attack and wear and tear. The builder, therefore, may remove some of the sapwood for precisely these reasons. Nevertheless, if at least some of the sapwood rings are left on a sample, we will know that not too many rings have been lost since felling so that the date of the last ring on the sample is only a few years before the date of the original last ring on the tree, and so to the date of felling.

Various estimates have been made and used for the average number of sapwood rings in mature oak trees (English Heritage 1998). A fairly conservative range is between 15 and 50 and that this holds for 95% of mature oaks. This means, of course, that in a small number of cases there could be fewer than 15 and more than 50 sapwood rings. For example, the core CRO-A06 has only 9 sapwood rings and some have obviously been lost over time - either they were removed originally by the carpenter and/or they rotted away in the building and/or they were lost in the coring. It is not known exactly how many sapwood rings are missing, but using the above range the Laboratory would estimate between a minimum of 6 (=15-9) and a maximum of 41 (=50-9). If the last ring of CRO-A06 has been dated to 1500, say, then the estimated felling-date range for the tree from which it came originally would be between 1506 and 1541. The Laboratory uses this estimate for sapwood in areas of England where it has no prior information. It also uses it when dealing with samples with very many rings, about 120 to the last heartwood ring. But in other areas of England where the Laboratory has accumulated a number of samples with complete sapwood, that is, no sapwood lost since felling, other estimates in place of the conservative range of 15 to 50 are used. In the East Midlands (Laxton et al 2001) and the east to the south down to Kent (Pearson 1995) where it has sampled extensively in the past, the Laboratory uses the shorter estimate of 15 to 35 sapwood rings in 95% of mature oaks growing in these parts. Since the sample CRO-A06 comes from a house in Cropwell Bishop in the East Midlands, a better estimate of sapwood rings lost since felling is between a minimum of 6 (=15-9) and 26 (=35-9) and the felling would be estimated to have taken place between 1506 and 1526, a shorter period than before. (Oak boards quite often come from the Baltic and in these cases the 95% confidence limits for sapwood are 9 to 36 (Howard et al 1992, 56)).

Even more precise estimates of the felling date and range can often be obtained using knowledge of a particular case and information gathered at the time of sampling. For example, at the time of sampling the dendrochronologist may have noted that the timber from which the core of Figure 2 was taken still had complete sapwood but that none of the soft sapwood rings were lost in coring. By measuring into the timber the depth of sapwood lost, say 2 cm, a reasonable estimate can be made of the number of sapwood rings lost, say 12 to 15 rings in this case. By adding on 12 to 15 years to the date of the last ring on the sample a good tight estimate for the range of the felling date can be obtained, which is often better than the 15 to 35 years later we would have estimated without this observation. In the example, the felling is now estimated to



t-value/offset Matrix

Fig 5. Cross-matching of four sequences from a Lincoln Cathedral roof and the formation of a site sequence from them.

The *bar diagram* represents these sequences without the rings themselves. The length of the bar is proportional to the number of rings in the sequence. Here the four sequences are set at relative positions (*offsets*) to each other at which they have maximum correlation as measured by the *t*-values.

The *t*-value/offset matrix contains the maximum *t*-values below the diagonal and the offsets above it. Thus, the maximum *t*-value between C08 and C45 occurs at the offset of +20 rings and the *t*-value is then 5.6.

The *site sequence* is composed of the average of the corresponding widths, as illustrated with one width.

have taken place between AD 1512 and 1515, which is much more precise than without this extra information.

Even if all the sapwood rings are missing on a sample, but none of the heartwood rings are, then an estimate of the felling-date range is possible by adding on the full compliment of, say, 15 to 35 years to the date of the last heartwood ring (called the heartwood/sapwood boundary or transition ring and denoted H/S). Fortunately it is often easy for a trained dendrochronologist to identify this boundary on a timber. If a timber does not have its heartwood/sapwood boundary, then only a *post quem* date for felling is possible.

- 5. Estimating the Date of Construction. There is a considerable body of evidence collected by dendrochronologists over the years that oak timbers used in buildings were not seasoned in medieval or early modern times (English Heritage 1998 and Miles 1997, 50-55). Hence provided all the samples in a building have estimated felling-date ranges broadly in agreement with each other, so that they appear to have been felled as a group, then this should give an accurate estimate of the period when the structure was built, or soon after (Laxton *et al* 2001, figure 8 and pages 34-5 where 'associated groups of fellings' are discussed in detail). However, if there is any evidence of storing before use or if there is evidence the oak came from abroad (eg Baltic boards), then some allowance has to be made for this.
- 6. Master Chronological Sequences. Ultimately, to date a sequence of ring widths, or a site sequence, we need a master sequence of dated ring widths with which to cross-match it, a Master Chronology. To construct such a sequence we have to start with a sequence of widths whose dates are known and this means beginning with a sequence from an oak tree whose date of felling is known. In Fig 6 such a sequence is SHE-T, which came from a tree in Sherwood Forest which was blown down in a recent gale. After this other sequences which cross-match with it are added and gradually the sequence is 'pushed back in time' as far as the age of samples will allow. This process is illustrated in Fig 6. We have a master chronological sequence of widths for Nottinghamshire and East Midlands oak for each year from AD 882 to 1981. It is described in great detail in Laxton and Litton (1988), but the components it contains are shown here in the form of a bar diagram. As can be seen, it is well replicated in that for each year in this period there are several sample sequences having widths for that year. The master is the average of these. This master can now be used to date oak from this area and from the surrounding areas where the climate is very similar to that in the East Midlands. The Laboratory has also constructed a master for Kent (Laxton and Litton 1989). The method the Laboratory uses to construct a master sequence, such as the East Midlands and Kent, is completely objective and uses the Litton-Zainodin grouping procedure (Laxton et al 1988). Other laboratories and individuals have constructed masters for other areas and have made them available. As well as these masters, local (dated) site chronologies can be used to date other buildings from nearby. The Laboratory has hundreds of these site sequences from many parts of England and Wales covering many short periods.
- 7. Ring-width Indices. Tree-ring dating can be done by cross-matching the ring widths themselves, as described above. However, it is advantageous to modify the widths first. Because different trees grow at different rates and because a young oak grows in a different way from an older oak, irrespective of the climate, the widths are first standardized before any matching between them is attempted. These standard widths are known as ring-width indices and were first used in dendrochronology by Baillie and Pilcher (1973). The exact form they take is explained in this paper and in the appendix of Laxton and Litton (1988) and is illustrated in the graphs in Fig 7. Here ring-widths are plotted vertically, one for each year of growth. In the upper sequence of (a), the generally large early growth after 1810 is very apparent as is the smaller later growth from about 1900 onwards when the tree is maturing. A similar phenomena can be observed in the lower sequence of (a) starting in 1835. In both the widths are also changing rapidly from year to year. The peaks are the wide rings and the troughs are the narrow rings corresponding to good and poor growing seasons, respectively. The two corresponding sequence of Baillie-Pilcher indices are plotted in (b) where the differences in the immature and mature growths have been removed and only the rapidly changing peaks and troughs remain, that are associated with the common climatic signal. This makes cross-matching easier.

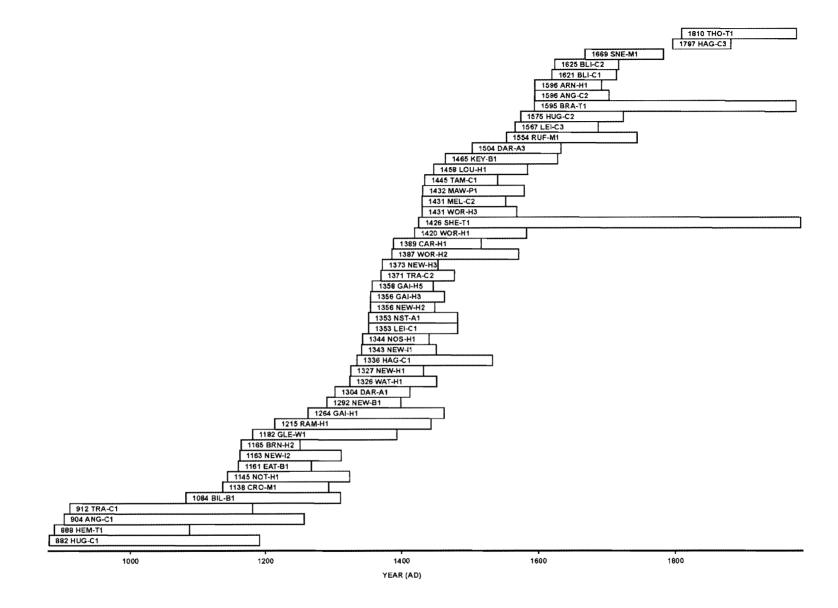


Fig. 6 Bar diagram showing the relative positions and dates of the first rings of the component site sequences in the East Midlands Master Dendrochronological Sequence, EM08/87

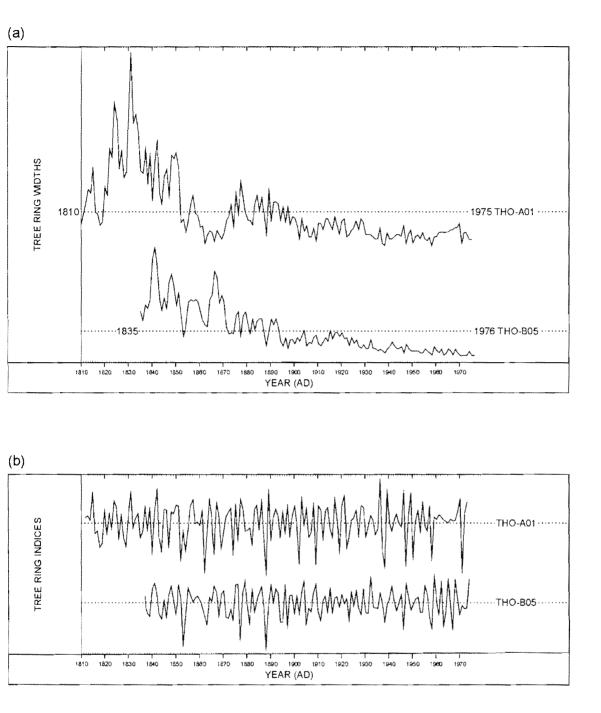


Fig 7. (a) The raw ring-widths of two samples, THO-A01 and THO-B05, whose felling dates are known. Here the ring widths are plotted vertically, one for each year, so that peaks represent wide rings and troughs narrow ones. Notice the growth-trends in each; on average the earlier rings of the young tree are wider than the later ones of the older tree in both sequences.

Fig 7. (b) The *Baillie-Pilcher* indices of the above widths. The growth-trends have been removed completely.

REFERENCES

Baillie, M G L, and Pilcher, J R, 1973, A simple cross-dating program for tree-ring research, *Tree-Ring Bulletin*, **33**, 7-14

English Heritage, 1998 Dendrochronology; Guidelines on Producing and Interpreting Dendrochronological Dates, London

Hillam, J, Morgan, R A, and Tyers, I, 1987, Sapwood estimates and the dating of short ring sequences, *Applications of tree-ring studies*, BAR Int Ser, **3**, 165-85

Howard, R E, Laxton, R R, Litton, C D, and Simpson, W G, 1984-95, Nottingham University Tree-Ring Dating Laboratory Results, *Vernacular Architecture*, **15-26**

Hughes, M K, Milson, S J, and Legett, P A, 1981 Sapwood estimates in the interpretation of tree-ring dates, *J Archaeol Sci*, **8**, 381-90

Laxon, R R, Litton, C D, and Zainodin, H J, 1988 An objective method for forming a master ring-width sequence, *P A C T*, **22**, 25-35

Laxton, R R, and Litton, C D, 1988 An East Midlands Master Chronology and its use for dating vernacular buildings, University of Nottingham, Department of Archaeology Publication, Monograph Series III

Laxton, R R, and Litton, C D, 1989 Construction of a Kent Master Dendrochronological Sequence for Oak, AD 1158 to 1540, *Medieval Archaeol*, **33**, 90-8

Laxon, R R, Litton, C D, and Howard, R E, 2001 *Timber; Dendrochronology of Roof Timbers at Lincoln Cathedral*, English Heritage Research Transactions, 7

Litton, C D, and Zainodin, H J, 1991 Statistical models of Dendrochronology, *J Archaeol Sci*, 18, 29-40

Miles, D W H, 1997 The interpretation, presentation and use of tree-ring dates, *Vernacular* Architecture, **28**, 40-56

Pearson, S, 1995 The Medieval Houses of Kent, An Historical Analysis, London

Rackham, O, 1976 Trees and Woodland in the British Landscape, London