# CANONS GARTH, HELMSLEY, NORTH YORKSHIRE TREE-RING ANALYSIS OF TIMBERS 

SCIENTIFIC DATING REPORT
Alison Arnold and Robert Howard


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# TREE-RIN G ANALYSIS OF TIMBERS 

Alison A rnold and Robert Howard

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SUMMARY
A nalysis of 60 of the 65 samples taken from various parts of this building has resulted in the construction and dating of two site sequences. Site sequence HELMSQ 01 contains 11 samples and spans the period AD 1198-1283 whilst HELMSQ 02 contains 42 samples and spans the period AD 1381-1668.

The earliest group of timbers identified were those used in the construction of the roof of the hall house, felled in AD 1283. The inserted first-floor frame in this part of the building contains timbers felled in AD 1622-39, and at least two potentially reused joists felled in AD 1546-71. The roof of the south-west wing utilises timber felled in AD 1551-71. The roof over the west wing is constructed from timber felled in AD 1622, whilst the firstfloor frame in this part of the house utilises timber felled in AD 1614-39 and AD 1668. Also, located in this wing is a ground-floor fireplace bresummer felled in AD 1629 and a series of floorboards on the first floor with terminus post quem felling dates ranging from AD 1535 to AD 1577. A fireplace bresummer in the chapel dates to AD 1510-35 but is thought to be reused.

CONTRIBUTO RS
Alison A rnold and Robert Howard

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## INTRO DUCTION

The Grade II* listed Canons Garth lies just to the north-east of Helmsley Church, in the Ryedale district of N orth Yorkshire (Figs 1-3). At the core of the extant building is the original hall house, thought to have been of base-cruck construction, possibly with a crosspassageway in the western bay (Ryder 2012). To the west of this is a north-south orientated cross-wing which projects slightly to the north of the hall. This wing is believed to have contained the kitchen at ground-floor level. To the south are two projecting wings with the porch between. To the east of the hall is a short wing which houses a chapel on the ground floor (Fig 4).

Hall house

Roof

There are two surviving crown-post roof trusses over this part of the building. These trusses consist of two parallel 'tiebeams', principal rafters, crown post, passing braces, struts, and collars. Between these are common rafters, collars (with bracing between), and collar purlin (Fig 5). This roof is thought to represent one of the earliest surviving roof structures in the north of England and is believed to date to CAD 1300.

## Smokehood

At first-floor level on the east side, is a very large chimney stack of squared limestone and a hearth with chamfered stone jambs, spanned by a heavy timber bresummer, cut into a flat arch. There are nine stud posts attached to the top of this bresummer (Fig 6). This structure is believed to be sixteenth century in date.

## First-floor frame

The hall house is thought to have been floored at both first- and attic-floor level in the seventeenth century. Although the exposed attic floor appears to have been replaced, the exposed first-floor structure is historic, consisting of a single large, spine beam with simple stopped chamfers and smaller, squared common joists morticed in to either side (Fig 7). These joists may be reused. The main beam can be seen to interrupt one of the studs of the smokehood (Fig 6).

## W est wing

Roof

The stripping out of cupboards and partitions has exposed two trusses of this roof. The northernmost truss (truss 1) was obviously a closed truss as evidenced by the struts between crown post and principal rafters (Fig 8). There are purlins running between these trusses. Truss 2 does not have the struts and so was always an open truss. A third truss can be seen in the south gable wall. This roof is thought to be a sixteenth-century reroofing.

## First-floor frame

The first-floor frame consists of a chamfered north-south spine beam and a series of common joists. It can be seen that the timbers of this floor frame and the underside of the boards were coated with red ochre (Fig 9). The main beam has an empty mortice at its north end.

Floorboards

At first-floor level a large number of wide, oak boards of late-medieval or sub-medieval character survive (Fig 10). These are laid north-south and supported by the floor frame below.

Bresummer

To the north of the west wing at ground-floor level is a large fireplace which has a large timber lintel supported on timber posts, the eastern one of which looks relatively modern (Fig 11).

South-west wing

Roof
This wing is slightly lower and has three trusses, two to the gable ends and one visible in a first-floor bedroom. This middle truss consists of principal rafters, tiebeam, and post to the east side (Fig 12); a further truss can be seen in the south gable end. There is a single tier of purlins to each side. This wing is thought to be sixteenth century in date.

A single east-west main floor beam is visible at ground-floor level (Fig 13)

## Chapel

There is an old fireplace with chamfered jambs to the west wall of this room. Set into this are two lintels; the one to the back has possibly been reset as it has a large chamfer and concave stops towards the stack (Fig 14). The bedroom directly above the chapel also has a fireplace with chamfered stone jambs and a roughly cambered and chamfered lintel (Fig 15).

## SAMPLIN G

Tree-ring dating was requested by Diane Green, English Heritage Inspector of Historic Buildings and A reas, to inform listed building consent and to better understand the chronological development and relationship between the various elements within this important building.

A total of 59 core samples were taken from timbers of the hall house, west wing, southwest wing, and chapel; the ring width sequences of six floorboards were directly measured using a graticule. Each sample was given the code HEL-M and numbered 1-65. The location of all samples was noted at the time of sampling and has been marked on Figures 16-24. Further details relating to the samples can be found in Table 1.

The stopped and chamfered doorframe of the porch was also of interest with respect to the overall development of the building. However, this was found to be wide ringed and of small scantling and, therefore, unsuitable for tree-ring dating.

## AN ALYSIS AND RESULTS

Five samples, four from the hall house (HEL-M12, HEL-M 14, HEL-M24, and HEL-M25), and one from the south-west wing (HEL-M57) had too few rings for secure dating and so were rejected prior to measurement. The remaining 54 core samples were prepared by sanding and polishing and their growth-ring width measured. The data of these measurements, and those from the six floorboards, are given at the end of the report. All samples were then compared with each other by the Litton/Z ainodin grouping programme (see Appendix).

Firstly, 11 samples taken from the hall house roof matched each other and were combined at the relevant offset positions to form HELMSQ 01, a site sequence of 86 rings (Fig 25). This site sequence was compared against a series of relevant reference chronologies for oak where it was found to span the period AD 1198-1283. The evidence for this dating is given by the t -values in Table 2.

Forty-two samples, taken from all parts of the building, also grouped and these were combined at the relevant offset positions to form HELMSQ 02, a site sequence of 288 rings (Fig 26). This site sequence was found to match consistently and securely at a firstring date of AD 1381 and a last-measured ring date of AD 1668. Evidence for this dating is given by the t -values in Table 3 .

Attempts to date the remaining ungrouped samples were unsuccessful and all remain undated.

## IN TERPRETATIO N

To aid interpretation the dated timbers from each area have been illustrated separately (Fig 27).

Hall house

Roof

Eleven of the samples taken from the roof over this part of the building have been successfully dated. Five of the dated samples have complete sapwood and the lastmeasured ring date of AD 1283, the felling date of the timbers represented. The other six dated roof samples from the hall house all have the heartwood/sapwood boundary ring, which in all cases is broadly contemporary and suggestive of a single felling. The average heartwood/sapwood boundary ring date is AD 1263, allowing an estimated felling date to be calculated for the six timbers represented of AD 1283-1303 (taking into account sample HEL-M07 having a last-measured ring date of AD 1282 with incomplete sapwood), consistent with these timbers also having been felled in AD 1283. Further supporting the suggestion of all timbers having been felled at the same time is the good level of matching seen between samples from this structure, with all grouping together at a value of $t=5.0$.

## First-floor frame

Eight samples taken from first-floor ceiling joists have been successfully dated. Three of these have the heartwood/sapwood boundary ring, the dates of which suggest two separate fellings. Sample HEL-M15 has the earlier heartwood/sapwood boundary ring date of AD 1531 which allows an estimated felling date to be calculated for the timber represented to within the range AD 1546-71. Two other samples (HEL-M16 and HELM20) have later, similar heartwood/sapwood boundary ring dates, the average of which is AD 1599, giving an estimated felling date for the two timbers represented of AD 162239. This allows for sample HEL-M20 having the last-measured ring date of AD 1621 with incomplete sapwood.

Of the remaining five dated samples without the heartwood/sapwood boundary it can be seen that sample HEL-M17 matches HEL-M 15 at the high value of $t=12.1$, a value which suggests both timbers were cut from the same tree and hence have the same felling (AD 1546-71).

W ith a last-measured heartwood ring date of AD 1544 it is possible that HEL-M19 was also felled in AD 1546-71 but this sample can be seen to match sample HEL-M21 at $\mathrm{t}=11.0$, again a value high enough to suggest the same tree. W ith a last-measured heartwood ring date of AD 1586, HEL-M21 cannot have been felled in AD 1546-71 but could have been felled in AD 1622-39. The other two samples, HEL-M 18 and HEL-M22, have last-measured heartwood ring dates which allow terminus post quem fellings to be calculated for them of AD 1566 and AD 1574 respectively, and, therefore, it possible that both of these timbers were also felled in AD 1622-39.

W est wing

Roof

Fourteen of the samples taken from the roof of the W est wing have been successfully dated. Two of these, HEL-M13 and HEL-M33, have complete sapwood and the lastmeasured ring date of AD 1622, the felling date of the timbers represented. Sample HELM37 matches sample HEL-M33 at the high value of $\mathrm{t}=14.0$, with both beams almost certainly being cut from the same tree and hence having the same felling (AD 1622). Four other dated roof timbers have the heartwood/sapwood boundary ring date which is broadly contemporary and suggestive of a single felling. The average of these dates is AD 1594, allowing an estimated felling date to be calculated for the five timbers represented to within the range AD 1609-34, consistent with these timbers also having been felled in AD 1622. There are seven dated roof timbers without the heartwood/sapwood boundary ring dates, but with last-measured ring dates which range from AD 1512 (HELM35) to AD 1553 (HEL-M27). All seven of these could also have been felled in AD 1622. The overall good level of crossmatching seen between the samples from this roof adds further weight to the suggestion that all timbers were felled at the same time.

## First-floor frame

Six of these beams have been dated. Sample HEL-M 39, taken from the spine beam has complete sapwood and the last-measured ring date of AD 1668, the felling date of the timber represented. Sample HEL-M41, from a joist, has the heartwood/sapwood boundary ring date of AD 1599, allowing an estimated felling date to be calculated for the timber represented to within the range AD 1614-39.

Four other joist samples, without the heartwood/sapwood boundary ring date have lastmeasured ring dates ranging from AD 1529 (HEL-M43) to AD 1593 (HEL-M40) which
means that the timbers represented could have been felled in either AD 1614-39, AD 1668 , or represent a completely separate felling date. It can be seen that three of these samples (HEL-M42, HEL-M43, and HEL-M45) match well with samples taken from the west wing roof, felled in AD 1622, a date encompassed by the AD 1614-39 felling calculated for HEL-M41.

## Floorboards

The growth patterns of five of the floorboards were successfully dated. N one of these boards had the heartwood/sapwood boundary ring but have terminus post quem felling dates ranging from AD 1535 (HEL-M 49) to AD 1577 (HEL-M52). Samples HEL-M48 and HEL-M49 match each other at the high value of $\mathrm{t}=13.8$ and are likely to have been cut from the same tree.

Bressumer

The sample taken from this timber has complete sapwood and the last-measured ring date of AD 1629, the felling date of the timber represented.

South-west wing

Roof

Seven of the samples taken from the timbers of the roof over this part of the building have been dated. Five of these samples have the heartwood/sapwood boundary ring, which is broadly contemporary and suggestive of a single felling. The average heartwood/sapwood boundary ring date is AD 1531, allowing an estimated felling date to be calculated for the five timbers represented to within the range AD 1551-71. This allows for sample HEL-M58 having the last-measured ring date of AD 1550 with incomplete sapwood.

The other two samples, without the heartwood/sapwood boundary ring date, have lastmeasured ring dates of AD 1470 (HEL-M54) and AD 1485 (HEL-M56), which makes it possible that they were also felled in AD 1551-71. Furthermore, one of these (HEL-M56) matches sample HEL-M55 (felled AD 1551-71) at the high value of $t=9.1$, adding weight to the suggestion that they were felled at the same time.

## Chapel

O nly one of the samples taken from the fireplace bresummers in the C hapel has been successfully dated. Sample HEL-M64, taken from the inner bresummer of the ground-floor
fireplace has a last-measured ring date of AD 1495. The heartwood/sapwood boundary is the last ring on the sample giving an estimated felling date range for the timber represented to within the range AD 1510-35.

Felling date ranges have been calculated using the estimate that mature oak trees in this region have $15-40$ sapwood rings.

## DISCUSSIO N

The earliest timber identified by the tree-ring dating was that used in the hall house roof. The dendrochronological dating has shown that the timber utilised was felled in AD 1283, with construction likely to have occurred shortly after. This roof was thought to date to c AD 1300 and this has now been confirmed, furthermore, the date gained puts it firmly in the thirteenth century.

It had been suggested that the first- and attic-floor frames of the hall house were inserted in the seventeenth century. It had also been suggested that some of the common joists had possibly been reused (Ryder 2012). The majority of the dated joists from the firstfloor frame have been dated AD 1622-39, however, at least two of the common joists are earlier, dating to AD 1546-71. These dates suggest the insertion of the first-floor frame in the first-half of the seventeenth century utilising some sixteenth-century timbers.

It is unfortunate that of those timbers associated with the smokehood, only the bresummer was found to be suitable for measurement and that this sample is undated. This feature was thought, on stylistic grounds, to be sixteenth century in date and at present this is the only dating evidence available. However, as noted in the introduction, one of the beams associated with the floor frame 'cuts' the smokehood meaning that the smokehood has to be earlier than the floor, now known to be constructed with timber felled in AD 1622-39.

Some of the walling of the west wing suggests that this part of the building is early, however, the present roof was thought to be a sixteenth-century re-roofing. The tree-ring dating has now demonstrated the roof is constructed from timber felled in AD 1622, therefore, putting construction in the early seventeenth century, somewhat later than previously believed. This roof may belong to the same programme of work as the insertion of the hall house first-floor frame (AD 1622-39).

Timbers have also been dated from the first-floor frame in the west wing. The main beam is now known to have been felled in AD 1668; however, a number of the joists are earlier, dating to AD 1614-39. It is usually assumed that main beams of floor frames are 'safer' in terms of interpretation due to the difficulty in replacing these large timbers. On these grounds, the dates would suggest the floor dates to AD 1668, but reuses timber of AD 1614-39. The other explanation would be that the floor dates to AD 1614-39 but was modified or repaired in AD 1668 when the main beam was replaced. It may be significant that only joists to the west of the main beam were suitable for tree-ring dating
with the joists to the east of the main beam all being found to be unsuitable. A closer inspection of this floor by a buildings archaeologist may clarify the situation.

Potentially providing further support for this latter interpretation, the ground-floor fireplace bresummer in this wing was felled in AD 1629, and can therefore be seen to be broadly contemporary with the joists. The floorboards above have terminus post quem felling dates ranging from AD 1535 to AD 1577. W ithout the heartwood/sapwood boundary it is not possible to provide a closer felling date/range. However, it is reasonable to say that they are likely to be of the same date, indeed two of the boards are almost certainly from the same tree (as above), making them all datable to after AD 1577.

The south-west wing was thought to have been added in the sixteenth century and this has now been supported by the dendrochronology which has dated the roof to AD $1551-71$. The first-floor frame main beam is unfortunately undated.

O nly one of the fireplace bresummers in the Chapel has been dated to AD 1510-35. This beam was thought to be reused and is likely to have come from somewhere else in the building. Although earlier, this sample matches most highly with samples taken from the west wing roof (eg HEL-M26, $\mathrm{t}=8.2$ and HEL-M36, $\mathrm{t}=8.3$ ).

A part from those timbers sampled in the hall house roof which form an earlier and discrete group, the matching between samples from both individual elements or wings and from different areas is very good and suggestive of the same or adjacent woodland sources being utilised.

The dendrochronology has confirmed the survival of an important and rare thirteenthcentury crown-post roof at Canons Garth. A part from this early survival and the sixteenth-century south-west wing roof, the majority of the timbers sampled appear to date to the first half of the seventeenth century. This period was obviously a time of substantial building activity with the insertion of the first-floor frame in the hall house, construction of the west wing roof, fireplace bresummer and possibly insertion of the floor, again in the west wing, all dating to this period.

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## TABLES

Table 1: Details of tree-ring samples from Canons Garth, Helmsley, North Yorkshire

| Sample number | Sample location | Total rings* | Sapwood rings** | First measured ring date (AD) | Last heartwood ring date (AD) | Last measured ring date (AD) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HALL HOUSE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Roof |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HEL-M01 | Tiebeam (upper), truss 1 | 60 | 26C | 1224 | 1257 | 1283 |
| HEL-M02 | N orth passing shore, truss 1 | 68 | 22C | 1216 | 1261 | 1283 |
| HEL-M03 | South strut, truss 1 | 71 | 21C | 1213 | 1262 | 1283 |
| HEL-M04 | South passing shore, truss 1 | 82 | 22 | 1199 | 1258 | 1280 |
| HEL-M05 | N orth brace, frame 1 | 47 | 14 | 1230 | 1262 | 1276 |
| HEL-M06 | South brace, frame 1 | 61 | 24C | 1223 | 1259 | 1283 |
| HEL-M07 | North strut, truss 2 | 85 | 09 | 1198 | 1273 | 1282 |
| HEL-M08 | South strut, truss 2 | 68 | 13C | 1216 | 1270 | 1283 |
| HEL-M09 | South passing shore, truss 2 | 50 | 06 | 1222 | 1265 | 1271 |
| HEL-M10 | Tiebeam (upper), truss 2 | 47 | h/s | 1211 | 1257 | 1257 |
| HEL-M11 | North passing shore, truss 2 | 51 | 04 | 1217 | 1263 | 1267 |
| HEL-M12 | North principal rafter, truss 2 | NM | -- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| First-floor frame |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HEL-M14 | Spine beam | NM | -- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| HEL-M15 | Joist 3, north | 96 | 02 | 1438 | 1531 | 1533 |
| HEL-M16 | Joist 3, south | 112 | h/s | 1484 | 1595 | 1595 |
| HEL-M17 | Joist 5, north | 87 | -- | 1423 | ---- | 1509 |
| HEL-M18 | Joist 5, south | 89 | -- | 1463 | ---- | 1551 |
| HEL-M19 | Joist 14, north | 122 | -- | 1423 | ---- | 1544 |
| HEL-M20 | Joist 4, south | 190 | 19 | 1432 | 1602 | 1621 |
| HEL-M21 | Joist 13, north | 155 | -- | 1432 | --- | 1586 |
| HEL-M22 | Joist 14, north | 119 | -- | 1441 | ---- | 1559 |
| Smokehood |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HEL-M23 | Bresummer | 109 | 04 | ---- | ---- | ---- |


| HEL-M24 | Stud 1 | NM | -- | -- | -- | ---- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HEL-M25 | Stud 3 | NM | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| WEST WING |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Roof |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HEL-M13 | North common rafter 4, bay 4 | 127 | 34C | 1496 | 1588 | 1622 |
| HEL-M26 | East wallplate | 187 | h/s | 1401 | 1587 | 1587 |
| HEL-M27 | Crown post, truss 1 | 83 | -- | 1471 | ---- | 1553 |
| HEL-M28 | West principal rafter, truss 1 | 54 | h/s | 1540 | 1593 | 1593 |
| HEL-M29 | Tiebeam, truss 1 | 122 | -- | 1415 | ---- | 1536 |
| HEL-M30 | East principal rafter, truss 1 | 133 | -- | 1420 | -- | 1552 |
| HEL-M31 | Tiebeam, truss 2 | 133 | 01 | 1463 | 1594 | 1595 |
| HEL-M32 | East principal rafter, truss 2 | 126 | -- | 1389 | ---- | 1514 |
| HEL-M33 | West principal rafter, truss 2 | 129 | 26C | 1494 | 1596 | 1622 |
| HEL-M34 | Crown post, truss 2 | 138 | -- | 1381 | -- | 1518 |
| HEL-M35 | East common rafter 8, bay 2 | 106 | -- | 1407 | -- | 1512 |
| HEL-M36 | East upper purlin | 162 | h/s | 1442 | 1603 | 1603 |
| HEL-M37 | West upper purlin | 152 | h/s | 1451 | 1602 | 1602 |
| HEL-M38 | East lower purlin | 132 | -- | 1408 | ---- | 1539 |
| First-floor frame |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HEL-M39 | Main spine beam | 161 | 23C | 1508 | 1645 | 1668 |
| HEL-M40 | Joist 11, west | 88 | -- | 1506 | ---- | 1593 |
| HEL-M41 | Joist 10,west | 110 | 05 | 1495 | 1599 | 1604 |
| HEL-M42 | Joist 9, west | 95 | -- | 1442 | -- | 1536 |
| HEL-M43 | Joist 8, west | 83 | -- | 1447 | ---- | 1529 |
| HEL-M44 | Joist 5, west | 58 | -- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| HEL-M45 | Joist 4, west | 84 | -- | 1468 | ---- | 1551 |
| Fireplace |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HEL-M46 | Bressummer | 129 | 26C | 1501 | 1603 | 1629 |
| HEL-M47 | West post to bressummer | 43 | 05 | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| First-floor floorboards |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HEL-M48 | Board 1 | 100 | -- | 1430 | ---- | 1529 |
| HEL-M49 | Board 2 | 91 | -- | 1430 | ---- | 1520 |


| HEL－M50 | Board 3 | 75 | －－ | 1450 | －－－－ | 1524 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HEL－M51 | Board 4 | 75 | －－ | －－－－ | －－－－ | －－－－ |
| HEL－M52 | Board 5 | 132 | －－ | 1431 | －－－－ | 1562 |
| HEL－M53 | Board 6 | 131 | －－ | 1425 | －－－－ | 1555 |
| SOUTH－WEST WING |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Roof |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HEL－M54 | East post | 88 | －－ | 1382 | －－－－ | 1470 |
| HEL－M55 | East principal rafter | 117 | 11 | 1431 | 1536 | 1547 |
| HEL－M56 | West principal rafter | 73 | －－ | 1413 | －－－－ | 1485 |
| HEL－M57 | Tiebeam | NM | －－ | －－－－ | －－－－ | －－－－ |
| HEL－M58 | East common rafter 1，bay 2 | 70 | 14 | 1481 | 1536 | 1550 |
| HEL－M59 | East common rafter 3，bay 2 | 68 | 11 | 1478 | 1534 | 1545 |
| HEL－M60 | West purlin | 88 | 27 | 1458 | 1518 | 1545 |
| HEL－M61 | West common rafter 3，bay 2 | 65 | 13 | 1480 | 1531 | 1544 |
| First－floor frame |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HEL－M62 | Main spine beam | 85 | W／s | －－－－ | －－－－ | －－－－ |
| Chapel |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HEL－M63 | First－floor fireplace bressummer | 116 | W／s | －－－－ | －－－－ | －－－－ |
| HEL－M64 | Ground－floor fireplace bressummer（inner） | 108 | W／s | 1388 | 1495 | 1495 |
| HEL－M65 | Ground－floor fireplace bressummer（outer） | 94 | h／s | －－－－ | －－－－ | －－－－ |

＊NM＝not measured
＊＊h／s＝heartwood／sapwood boundary is the last－measured ring
$C=$ complete sapwood retained on sample，last measured ring is the felling date

Table 3: Results of the cross-matching of site sequence HELMSQ02 and relevant reference chronologies when the first-ring date is AD 1381 and the last-measured ring date is AD 1668
last-measured ring date is AD 1668

| Reference chronology | t-value | Span of chronology | Reference |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Harome Manor (Ryedale Museum), North Yorkshire | 10.5 | AD 1391-1569 | Miles and Worthington 1999 |
| Old Chapel, Sinnington, North Yorkshire | 9.9 | AD 1296-1516 | Tyers 1999 and Tyers 2001c |
| Low Harperley Farmhouse, Wolsingham, County Durham | 9.8 | AD 1356-1604 | Arnold et al 2006 |
| Hallgarth Pittington, County Durham | 9.8 | AD 1336-1624 | Howard et al 2002 |
| Old Hall Farmhouse, Mayfield, Staffordshire | 9.6 | AD 1437-1622 | Arnold and Howard 2006 unpubl |
| Headley Hall Barss, Bradford, West Yorkshire | 9.4 | AD 1381-1604 | Tyers 2001b |
| The Old Hall, West Auckland, County Durham | 9.1 | AD 1437-1619 | Hurford et al 2010 |

Table 2: Results of the cross-matching of site sequence HELMSQ01 and relevant reference chronologies when the first-ring date is AD 1198 and the last-measured ring date is AD 1283

| Reference chronology | t-value | Span of chronology |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 64-72 Goodramgate, York | 7.1 | AD 1079-1315 |  |
| Manor Farm,Scotton, Knaresborough | 7.1 | AD 1096-1342 |  |
| 51/2 High Street, Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire | 6.2 | AD 1156-1387 | Arnold and Howard 2012 |
| St Lawrence, Rush Spencer, Staffordshire | 6.1 | AD 1034-1279 |  |
| Manor House, Abbey Green, Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire | 6.0 | Howard et al 1997 |  |
| New Baxtergate, Grimsby | 6.0 | AD 1162-1339 | Howard et al 1998 |
| St Mary, Stockport, Manchester | 5.9 | AD 1099-1284 | Howard et al 1998 unpubl |

## FIGURES



Figure 1: Map to show the general location of Helmsley, circled. © Crown Copyright and database right 2014. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100024900.


Figure 2: Map to show the location of Helmsley, circled. © Crown Copyright and database right 2014. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100024900.


Figure 3: Map to show the location of Canons Garth, hashed. © Crown Copyright and database right 2014. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100024900



Figure 5: Hall house, roof, truss 1, photograph taken from the west (Alison Arnold)


Figure 6: Hall house, smokehood (Alison Arnold)


Figure 7: Hall house, first-floor frame, photograph taken from the south (Alison Arnold)


Figure 8: W est wing, roof, truss 1, photograph taken from the south (Alison Arnold)


Figure 9: W est wing, first-floor frame, photograph taken from the west (Alison Arnold)


Figure 10: First-floor floorboards, photograph taken from the east (Alison Arnold)


Figure 11: W est wing, ground-floor bresummer and posts, photograph taken from the south (Alison Arnold)


Figure 12: South-west wing, truss, photograph taken from the north (Alison Arnold)


Figure 13: South-west wing, ground-floor ceiling beam, photograph taken from the south (Alison Arnold)


Figure 14: Chapel, double lintel over ground-floor fireplace, with inner lintel chamfered and stopped towards stack, photograph taken from the south (Alison Arnold)


Figure 15: First-floor bedroom, fireplace lintel, photograph taken from the east (Alison Arnold)

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Figure 16: Ground-floor plan, showing the location of samples HEL-M14-22, HEL-M39-47, HEL-M62, and HEL-M64-5 (MalcolmTempest Ltd)

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Figure 17: First-floor plan, showing the location of samples HEL-M58-61 and HEL-M63 (MalcolmTempest)

$\approx$


Figure 18: Attic plan, showing the location of samples HEL-M05-06, HEL-M13, HEL-M26, HEL-M35, and HEL-M38 (MalcolmTempest Ltd)


Figure 19: Plan of old flooring on the first floor, showing the location of samples HEL-M 48-53 (Ryder 2012)


Figure 20: Section through house looking east, showing location of samples HEL-M 01-04 and HEL-M 23-5 (Ryder 2012)


Figure 21: Hall house, truss 2, showing the location of samples HEL-M 07-12 (Ryder 2012)


Figure 22: West wing, sketch of truss 1 , showing the location of samples HEL-M 27-30


Figure 23: W est wing, sketch of truss 2, showing the location of samples HEL-M 31-4 and HEL-M 36-7


Figure 24: South-west wing, sketch of truss, showing the location of samples HEL-M 54-7


Figure 26: Bar diagram of samples in site sequence HELMSQ 02


Figure 27: Bar diagram of all dated samples, sorted by area

## DATA OF MEASURED SAMPLES

Measurements in 0.01 mm units with the exception of samples HEL-M48-53 which are in 0.1 mm

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HEL-M01A 60
    292 300 310 261297 256216190 201 126 209 264140220 185 260 197 112 88 128
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    90 152170 116 130108117128117 125108102201 208123134150196 149100
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    161 128150208131 77 121 154 88 108178156 13914813514411979 78 129110
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HEL-MO2A 68
220215180 204 197 225183165174 85 80 82 133123118 95 127 116 115 169
121144134179167142132107168 200 169184151 138159206 155153 209 196
148133139176183131 142120 86 119101 130147 141 102 125 88 104 67 65
    7911369 89 108 129125 73
HEL-M02B 68
    225 214176 196 192 219190164173 95 72 92130119123 95 122 116 119164
    118141 140179168137 128110169192162183155145155 202 163153 204 207
    151 132129176188132144124 77 127 94134143139104125 91 98 72 66
    8410970 8911012213058
HEL-M03A }7
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136142171186 217 193 204193155 79107104106 132119 90 82 107 99 87
    76 97 95 119 149 136 170 175 142 179 122 92 109 92 96 98 95 99 94 81
    986064 84 696860 82 103 95 48
HEL-M03B 71
    194233288 244 367 324 332 376 358 360 336 327 271 192209179170163137157
    132146170181218198 207 198158 81 107 102109135120 90 85 104 99 88
    74 95 99 119149139172173138178124100 109 88 91 110 94 98 87 75
    94 53 70 74 62 63 64 86 85 110 72
HEL-M04A 60
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    98120117 99 111 99 135101 102 122 108 80 69 82 55 78 75 63 71 64
    86 53 54 45 45 73 64 86 93 64 42 45 65 63 56 116 79 60 72 69
HEL-M04B 68
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    104148133114144151110140 98 104 133 95 86 110 91 91 85 98 122 125
    10611311095616276
HEL-M05B 47
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HEL-M06A 61
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HEL-M07A 85
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HEL-M09B 50
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HEL-M10A 47
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HEL-M16A 112
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HEL-M27A 53
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10184
HEL-M30A 133
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HEL-M30B 133
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HEL-M32A 126
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## APPENDIX:TREE-RING DATING

## The Principles of Tree-Ring D ating

Tree-ring dating, or dendrochronology as it is known, is discussed in some detail in the Laboratory's Monograph, An East M idlands M aster 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 1998). 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 A pril to 0 ctober, 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 A1 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 A 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 D ating at the N ottingham Tree-Ring D ating 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. W ith 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 A 2 has about 120 rings; about 20 of which are sapwood rings - the lighter rings on the outside. Similarly the core has just over 100 rings with a few 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 8-10 samples per phase are usually taken. Sometimes we take many more, especially if the construction is complicated. O ne 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.

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 A2; it is about 150 mm long and 10 mm 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 -A 06 is the sixth core taken from the first building (A) sampled by the Laboratory in Cropwell Bishop. W here 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.

D uring 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.

Figure A1: 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 be determined by counting back from the outside ring, whidh grew in 1976


Figure A2: Cross-section of a rafter, showing sapwood rings in the left-hand corner, the arrow points to the heartwood/sapwood boundary (H/S); and a core with sapwood; again the arrow is pointing to the $\mathrm{H} / \mathrm{S}$. The core is about the size of a pencil


Figure A3: M easuring ring widths under a microscope. The microscope is fixed while the sample is on a moving platform. The total sequence of widths is measured 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

2. Measuring Ring W idths. 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 A2. 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 A3).
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 A4). 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 Figure A5 with timbers from one of the roofs of Lincoln C athedral. 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 C 08 matches the sequence of ring widths of C 45 best when it is at a position starting 20 rings after the first ring of $C 45$, 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 ring-width 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 Figure A5. 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 A5 if the widths shown are 0.8 mm for $\mathrm{C} 45,0.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ for $\mathrm{C} 08,0.7 \mathrm{~mm}$ for C 05 , and 0.3 mm for C 04 , then the corresponding width of the site
sequence is the average of these, 0.55 mm . 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 crossmatching 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 straightforward 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 (or the last full year before felling, if it was felled in the first three months of the following calendar year, 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.

Q uite 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 A2, 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-A 06 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 -A 06 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-A 06 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. O ak boards quite often come from the Baltic region 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 A 2 was taken still had complete sapwood but that some of the soft sapwood rings were lost in coring. By measuring into the timber the depth of sapwood lost, say 20 mm , 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 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 complement of, say, 15 to 35 years to the date of the last heartwood ring (called the heartwood/ sapwood boundary or transition ring and denoted $\mathrm{H} / \mathrm{S}$ ). 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; Miles 1997, 505). Hence, provided that 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, fig 8; 34-5, where 'associated groups of fellings' are discussed in detail). However, if there is any evidence of storage 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 crossmatch 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 Figure A 6 such a sequence is $\mathrm{SHE}-\mathrm{T}$, 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 Figure A6. We have a master chronological sequence of widths for N ottinghamshire 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). O ther 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 W ales covering many short periods.
7. Ring-W idth 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 Figure A7. 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 phenomenon 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.

## $t$-value/offset Matrix



## Bar Diagram

|  | 1 | I |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | \| | 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 | 110 |



Figure A5: 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.

(a)

(b)


Figure A7 (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. N otice 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

Figure A7 (b): The Baillie-Pilcher indices of the above widths
The growth trends have been removed completely

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