

Ancient Monuments Laboratory  
Report 84/93

TREE-RING ANALYSIS OF OAK TIMBERS  
FROM THE 1991 EXCAVATIONS AT  
VINDOLANDA, NORTHUMBERLAND

Jennifer Hillam

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Summary

Analysis of 53 tree-ring samples indicated that 32 were suitable for dating purposes. Lack of sapwood and poor condition of the timbers prevented the production of precise felling dates in most cases, but a master chronology for the period 367BC-AD103 was constructed. The timbers were local in origin and had been felled from mature woodland.

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## TREE-RING ANALYSIS OF OAK TIMBERS FROM THE 1991 EXCAVATIONS AT VINDOLANDA, NORTHUMBERLAND

The tree-ring analysis of 31 samples from excavations prior to 1991 has already been described (Hillam 1991, 1993). A further 53 samples were submitted from the 1991 excavations, of which 32 were suitable for dating purposes and 21 were rejected (Table 1).

Fourteen of the samples analysed came from a lavish period V building which may have been erected by the army to house Hadrian and his entourage when he visited the wall area in AD122. It is suspected, however, that the timbers for this prestigious building may have been brought to Vindolanda from some other stores base, and that they could have been in store for some years (Birley pers comm).

Of the remaining samples suitable for dating purposes (Table 2), one came from period I, which was thought to be *circa* AD85-92 in date (Birley pers comm 1992); three came from period II, *circa* AD92-97; four from period III, *circa* AD97-103, and six from period IV, *circa* AD104-120. Period V is thought to date to *circa* AD121-128; only one sample post-dates this period.

Analysis of the timbers was undertaken to test, and possibly refine, this dating framework which is based on other archaeological evidence. The methodology follows that given in the previous Vindolanda tree-ring report (Hillam 1991, 1993), except that all the computing was done on an Atari microcomputer, using an Epson HI-80 plotter to produce the tree-ring graphs.

### Results

After extensive checking, 18 ring sequences were found to match (Fig 1). The levels of agreement between the sequences do not suggest that more than one source of timber had been used (Table 3). An 18 timber master of 445 years was constructed (Table 4). When this was tested against the undated ring sequences, a further sample (931) was found to date.

The 445-year master was next tested against the published Vindolanda chronology (Hillam 1993), and it was found to match

over the period 367BC-AD78. Comparison with other dated chronologies confirmed this result (Table 5). A final Vindolanda chronology for the period 367BC-AD103 was made by combining the tree-ring data from the two studies (Table 6). This master chronology replaces the previously published version.

### Interpretation

Interpretation of the tree-ring results is made difficult by the absence of sapwood on most of the samples (Table 2). In addition several timbers (eg 944, 937, 1100) have been cut from the inner part of a tree. With the exception of 931, which was probably felled in AD92, none of the felling dates are precise. Felling date ranges are produced for four timbers; the remaining felling dates are expressed as *termini post quem* (Table 7).

931 is a timber which is possibly from period II. If this is correct, its probable felling date of AD92 supports the date given by Birley for the start of period II. None of the other results can confirm, refute or refine the proposed dating framework.

### The timbers

Although the interpretation of the tree-ring results is disappointing, something can be said about the timbers and the trees from which they were cut. Crossmatching between the Vindolanda ring sequences, and between Vindolanda and other sites in the region, indicates that the timber was local in origin. There was also no difference between the ring sequences from the period V building and other timbers from the site. It is unlikely therefore that the timbers for "Hadrian's building" were brought from elsewhere. Lack of sapwood makes it impossible to deduce whether or not the timbers had been stored.

The length of some of the ring sequences indicates that long-lived oak trees were being felled. 934, for example, contained over 400 rings, without the centre of the tree and most of its sapwood being present. As at Carlisle, therefore, mature local woodland was being exploited.

## Conclusion

Although few precise felling dates were obtained, the study produced a tree-ring chronology for the period 367BC-AD103. It also provided more information about the woodlands exploited by the Romans in northern England.

## Acknowledgements

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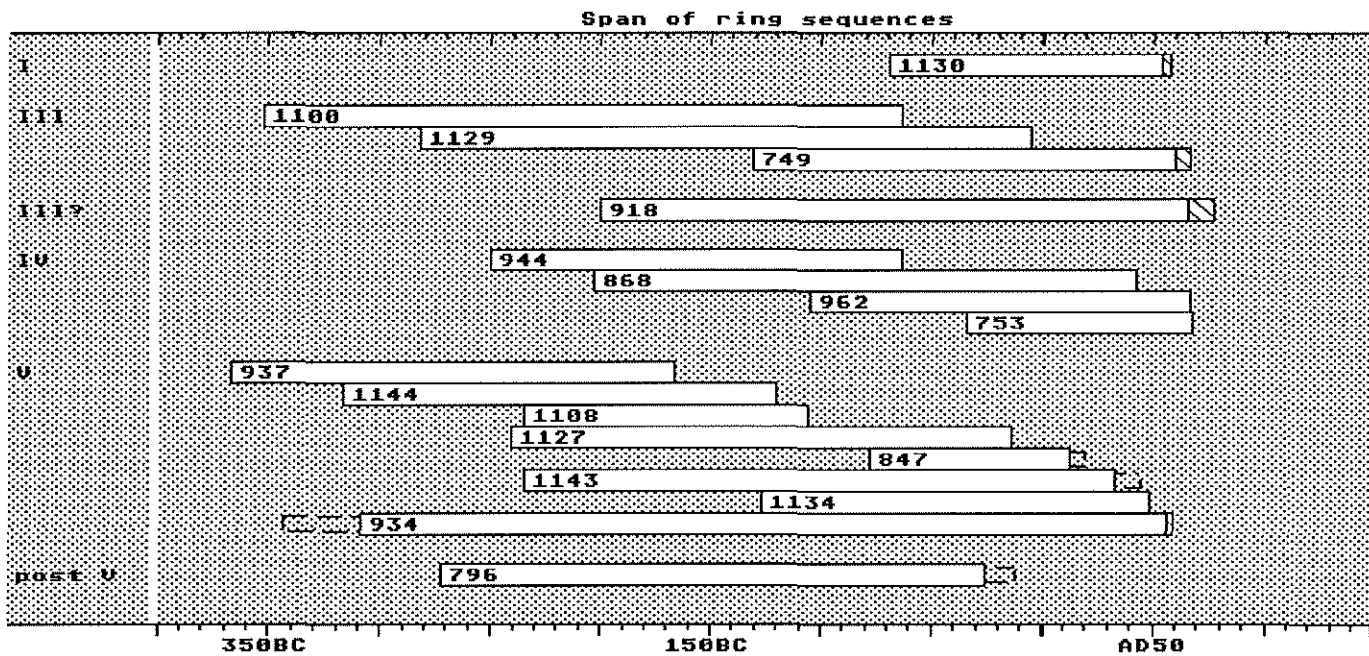


Fig 1: Bar diagram showing the relative positions of the dated ring sequences. White bars - heartwood rings; hatching - sapwood; broken lines - unmeasured rings.

Table 1: List of tree-ring samples unsuitable for dating purposes.

sample	phase	reason for rejection
752	V	unmeasurable narrow rings
793	V	knotty
799	?	too decayed
803	VIa	insufficient rings - less than 50
820	V	alder
824	VIa	insufficient rings
872	III	too decayed
898	III	alder
912	IV	too decayed
922	II?	insufficient rings
929	II	insufficient rings; knotty
930	II	insufficient rings; not oak
948	V	broken and knotty; not oak
959	II	insufficient rings
960	II	elm
961	II	insufficient rings
963	VII	insufficient rings
947	II	alder
966	II	elm
1109	IV	insufficient rings
1128	V	not oak

Table 2: Details of the measured tree-ring samples. Sketches not to scale; sapwood represented by shading. HS - heartwood-sapwood transition; "+" - unmeasured rings present.

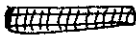


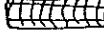




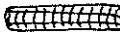


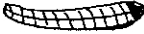


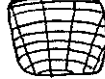
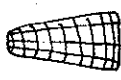
sample	phase	total no. of rings	sapwood rings	av. ring width (mm)	sketch	dimensions (mm)	comments
749	III	198	6	0.91		190x30	
753	IV	103	-	1.59		160x85	
783	IV	58	-	1.60		100x65	
796	post V	248+	-	0.95		245x50	plus about 14 outer rings
809	V	140	-	1.20		165x90	
811	III	50	17	1.92		100x85	bark edge?
819	V	59	-	1.97		135x25	
847	V	91+	-	1.38		285x30	plus 7 outer rings
868	IV	246	-	0.83		210x35	
900	II	94	HS	1.08		135x100	
901	II	65	9	1.69		150x90	
918	III?	278	11	1.09		310x25	
921	V	112	1	2.57		305x25	
931	II?	81	7	2.81		245x20	
934	V	+368	2	0.71		305x285	plus about 35 narrow inner rings
937	V	202	-	1.62		330x160	



Table 2/cont

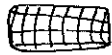



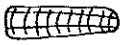

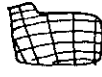
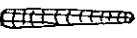

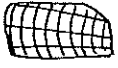

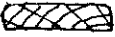

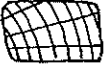
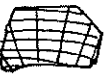

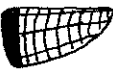
sample	phase	total no. of rings	sapwood rings	av. ring width (mm)	sketch	dimensions (mm)	comments
944A	IV	149+	-	0.74		140x60	plus many narrow rings
B	IV	135+	-	0.79		125x35	plus about 12 rings
A/B	IV	188+	-	0.75	-	-	plus outer rings
952	II	130	-	1.35		195x50	
962	IV	172	-	0.98		230x170	
985	IV	85	-	1.87		160x40	
1100	III	290	-	0.85		255x40	knot at inside
1108	V	131	-	0.86		115x105	
1122	V	107	-	1.62		175x20	
1127	V	228	-	0.97		235x45	
1129	III	278	-	0.71		190x85	
1130	I	128+	3+	1.75		230x160	bark present but sapwood unmeasurable
1131	V	116	-	1.64		265x45	knotty
1134	V	176	-	1.00		315x285	knotty
1143	V	268+	-	0.85		225x210	plus about 12 rings
1144	V	198	-	0.75		155x155	
1149	I?	43	13	2.62		140x125	felled winter
1160	V	88+	18+	1.87		180x120	plus about 20 rings to bark edge





Table 5: Comparison of the Vindolanda masters with chronologies from elsewhere.

<u>chronology</u>	<u>VIN90</u>	<u>VIN91</u>	<u>VIN90/91</u>
Alcester (Baillie & Brown pers comm)	5.0	5.4	4.9
Carlisle, Annetwell St (Groves 1990)	12.6	13.8	14.7
Carlisle, Castle Street (Groves 1991)	8.9	10.0	9.9
Castleford, W Yorks (Hillam unpubl)	5.8	4.5	5.4
Droitwich, Upwich (Groves & Hillam 1993)	5.6	5.8	6.0
Greater London T95 (Tyers pers comm)	5.2	3.7	4.6
Northern Ireland (Brown et al 1986)	10.4	11.7	12.3
Papcastle, Cumbria (Hillam 1988)	5.6	6.2	6.3
Walton-le-Dale, Lancs (Groves 1987)	6.9	6.1	6.9



Table 6/cont

<u>date</u>	<u>rings widths (0.01mm)</u>										<u>no. of samples</u>										
AD51	98	92	89	104	107	107	104	75	85	82	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	6
	95	110	105	103	104	112	95	115	101	105	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	4	3
	79	75	101	133	87	111	113	123	137	131	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	131	149	125	97	65	87	101	121	91	91	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	103	127	139	87	125	143	131	117	161	153	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
AD101	127	93	79								1	1	1								

Table 7: Summary of the tree-ring dates. A sapwood estimate of 10-55 rings is used (Hillam et al 1987).

<u>sample</u>	<u>phase</u>	<u>date span</u> <u>of rings</u>	<u>comment</u>	<u>felled</u>
1130	I	69BC-AD59	3 sapwood rings	AD66-111
931	II?	AD2-82	+ c.10 to bark?	c.AD92
749	III	131BC-AD67	6 sapwood rings	AD71-116
1100	III	352-63BC		53BC+
1129	III	282-5BC		AD5+
918	III?	200BC-AD78	11 sapwood rings	AD79-122
753	IV	34BC-AD69		AD79+
868	IV	203BC-AD43		AD53+
944	IV	250-63BC		53BC+
962	IV	105BC-AD67		AD77+
847	V	78BC-AD13	+ 7 rings	AD23+
934	V	309BC-AD59	2 sapwood rings	AD67-112
937	V	367-166BC		156BC+
1108	V	235-105BC		95BC+
1127	V	241-14BC		4BC+
1134	V	127BC-AD49		AD59+
1143	V	235BC-AD33	+ c.12 rings	AD55+
1144	V	317-120BC		110BC+
796	post V	272-25BC	+ c.14 rings	1BC+