Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 63/1999

TREE-RING ANALYSIS OF TIMBERS FROM THE MANOR HOUSE, MEDBOURNE, LEICESTERSHIRE i di a

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### TREE-RING ANALYSIS OF TIMBERS FROM THE MANOR HOUSE, MEDBOURNE, LEICESTERSHIRE

R E Howard R R Laxton C D Litton

#### Summary

Thirty-two samples from Medbourne Manor were analysed by tree-ring dating. This analysis produced two site chronologies. The first, consisting of twenty samples, has 220 rings spanning the period AD 1068-1287. The site chronology, composed of three samples, has 102 rings spanning the period AD 1045-1146. A single sample of 121 rings was dated as spanning the period AD 1393-1467.

Interpretation of the sapwood on the dated samples would indicate that there are at least four phases of felling represented. It would appear that the north bay of the hall is the earliest, with and estimated felling date in the range AD 1212-1232.

The next phase is represented by the timbers reused as arcade plates and the timbers of truss B, which have a felling date of AD 1237.

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#### TREE-RING ANALYSIS OF TIMBERS FROM THE MANOR HOUSE, MEDBOURNE, LEICESTERSHIRE

#### **Introduction**

The Manor House, Medbourne (SP 803930; Fig 1) is a grade II\* listed building consisting of a medieval hall with a base cruck and a service wing. The surviving hall is of two bays with a central truss (plans and long sections are provided in Figs 2a-c). The roof of the hall range consists of coupled rafters with notched lapped collars and soulaces. The rafters have scotched seatings into longitudinal plates. These plates are square set like arcade plates on the both the east and west sides. Both have splayed and tabled scarf joints near the central truss of early "trait de Jupiter" type with several face pegs.

The central truss (A; see Fig 3) dividing the 2 bays of the hall range is of base cruck/short principal type, but with only one blade, on the east side. The surviving structure appears as a single-aisled base-cruck, the arcade plate supported by the base cruck forming an aisle on the east side, with the stone wall built up higher to support the plate directly on the west side. The central truss has two tiebeams which sandwich the arcade plates, the plate being trenched into the lower tie. A feature of this truss is a trench for a former passing brace on the upper tiebeam at both ends, suggesting it is reused. The single cruck blade is slightly curved and has a tenoned joint to the tiebeam. It disappears into the stone wall at a high level and may therefore have been a "short principal rafter" rather than a base cruck reaching further down towards the ground. A heavy squarish brace runs up from a tenoned joint in the blade to join the tiebeam, but this section has been cut out for a later doorway. A similar brace is tenoned to the tiebeam on the west side, which suggests it may have joined to a matching cruck blade, now gone. Only the underside of the tiebeam and braces have plain chamfers. On the east side the arcade plate is supported by straight, squarish braces chamfered to the underside with run-out stops and tenoned to the blade. Similar braces rise from the stone walls at the end of each bay to support the plate. The south brace is tenoned to the plate, but the next brace now has only a birdsmouth joint; joints to the remaining two braces are not visible.

The roof also has an upper truss structure (truss B; see Fig 4) which is located slightly to one side of the central base cruck truss (truss A). This has a tiebeam seated on the arcade plate and a complex upper structure of rafters, collar, and passing braces with notch-lap or straight lap-joints. Its peculiar asymmetry is unusual, the normal form having parallel rafters with scissors bracing. The passing braces on both the east and west sides are trenched right across the tiebeam and appear to have been cut off, suggesting that they continued downwards to join lower members, possibly aisle posts, in the normal arrangement of such passing braces.

On structural grounds it is difficult to explain the presence of this braced upper truss structure, truss B, in this location, offset and seemingly unrelated to the central base cruck truss, truss A. This is especially so as the features of both trusses are consistent with an early date of AD 1300 or before.

A few other features point to further complexities. The southwest arcade plate has matrices for two early lap joints on its top face and there are indications of a possible similar matrix on the southeast arcade plate, all suggesting that the timbers are reused. Even clearer is a lap matrix to the underside of the northeast arcade plate, just underneath the "trait de Jupiter" scarf joint. The most likely previous use for such large timbers with big lap joints is as aisle posts - an intriguing pointer to an even earlier aisled building on the site.

The crosswing roof has been completely replaced with a purlin and rafter roof of late-nineteenth century date. One surviving rafter couple now located over the stone wall with the cross-passage doorways is smokeblackened, with notch-lapped matrices of a different arrangement to the hall roof, suggesting a continuation of an early in-line roof over the service end. At first-floor level two slightly curved timbers against the south wall must be cruck blades from an earlier structure. The stone walls have been built to accommodate and support the blades below first-floor level, and they have both been cut off at first-floor ceiling level. The only other feature possibly relating to the earlier roof is an odd timber projecting at a strange angle from the first-floor ceiling by the west wall, possibly a brace. The documentary evidence suggests that Medbourne Manor was built principally by Thomas de Chaworth, some time between his grant of free warren on the Medbourne demesne in AD 1257 and his death before AD 1315. The plainness of the cross passage doorways makes them difficult to date precisely, and the complications of the hall roof timbers are also confusing. Nevertheless, both point towards a late-thirteenth century date which is consistent with construction by Thomas de Chaworth. However, the documentary evidence indicates that the Chaworth family were in occupation of the site from at least AD 1235, and it is likely that there were several earlier phases dating back to the late-eleventh century or even earlier.

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The principal early phase of the building includes both the hall and crosswing, and dates from the later thirteenth century. There was an open hall of two bays, divided by a central truss of base cruck/short principal type (short principal roofs are similar to base crucks, but the principals are seated at a higher level in stone walls). The upper roof structure of the hall survives fairly intact, with arcade plates to either side, jointed with "trait de Jupiter" scarfs, which support a common rafter roof with notch-lapped joints to collar and soulaces. Big square braces run from the base crucks to the lower tiebeam and also up to the arcade plates. All the features of the roof timbers, including the joint types and squarish scantling, are consistent with an early date, certainly pre- AD 1300.

As originally built, the hall was wider but the "aisle" to the west was removed and a stone wall built up to the underside of the arcade plate. At the lower end of the hall was the cross-passage, with its fine set of three late thirteenth-century stone doorways, with two-centred arched heads, hood moulding, and plain chamfered jambs with big pyramid stops. The typical medieval arrangement at the service end had doors to either side for pantry and buttery, with the central door leading via a passage to a separate kitchen, at this date a detached block. No doubt this was the arrangement here, but the ground floor has since been reformed. Above the service rooms on the first floor it seems there was a fine solar, which must have formed the principal chamber of the early house. Evidence for this is contained in an account of a visit in AD 1858 by the Leicestershire Architectural Society. There were then two arched timbers in the roof with nail-head ornament and, high in the east gable, an unglazed two-light pointed window with an octagonal mullion and capital. Both these features are consistent with the late thirteenth-century phase of the building. Unfortunately, both the upper roof timbers and the gable window were lost in the nineteenth century, but two cruck-shaped blades remain in the south wall, cut off both above and below, but no doubt dating from this early structure, and indicating that the solar was three bays in length. It is unclear whether the solar roof was of base cruck or cruck type; use of base crucks in a crosswing would be unusual, though it would give a more likely location for nail-head ornament, while use of crucks at this date would be very early.

The walls to both hall and crosswing of this later thirteenth-century building were of stone not timber, as indicated by the cross-passage doorways and the base cruck/short principal blade seated at high level in the wall. It seems highly probable that this substantial house was built by Thomas de Chaworth, some time between his grant of free warren on the Medbourne demesnes in AD 1257 and well before his death by AD 1315.

However, some anomalies in the hall roof point to other complexities. There is a strange asymmetric truss with notch-lapped joints and cut-off passing braces, oddly located very close to the base cruck truss. This truss also appears to be of thirteenth-century date, but might relate to an earlier phase, the passing braces connecting to aisle posts. The arcade plates have three matrices for early lap joints on their upper faces, which suggest re-use and one on the underside of a scarf joint which certainly proves the timber had a previous use in an even earlier building, perhaps as an aisle post. As the documentary evidence shows that the Chaworths were in occupation of the site from at least AD 1235, it seems likely that there were earlier phases, perhaps even reaching back into the twelfth century. There are interesting lines of earthworks discernible in the grassland immediately to the east and north of the house which are suggestive of an early enclosure sweeping around here, as might be expected for such an early date. The extent of later changes here, with the farmyard and a railway cutting, make interpretation uncertain.

Some time after AD 1300 the west aisle was removed and the new west wall was built up in stone underneath the arcade plate. The ironstone walling here, more random than the later coursed facings, may well be of early date. A further bay may also have been added to the north end of the hall, probably of two floors, though later

reduced to a single storey. The principal chamber over the service areaeems to have retained its status for a long period, with the insertion in the west gable of a fine heavily moulded two-light stone window which can be ascribed to c AD 1500, though later re-set with square heads to the lights.

The next major development probably occurred in the later-sixteenth century. A great chimney stack was inserted in the hall, replacing the open hearth, accompanied by the insertion of the first floor, with a heavy beamed ceiling. The fine wall painting series, of which only a fragment is now visible, would also date to this period and indicate the high status of the manor before the slow decline which was to follow. In a reversal of roles the hall probably now became the kitchen block, with service rooms to its north. The former service crosswing was much rebuilt and refaced, with an impressive parlour and modern fireplace on the ground floor, though retaining the earlier cruck-framed roof structure and first-floor window. On the first floor two chambers were created in the crosswing, apparently unheated, divided by timber partitions from the stairway access, with further accommodation (also unheated) over the former hall.

With the sale of the manor to Henry Nevill of Holt in AD 1631 and occupation by a Nevill tenant, the manor's greatest period was over. Piecemeal development continued throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with various new stone mullioned windows and re-facing of walls. The service end to the north of the hall, having declined in status, may have been further reduced to a single storey in this period, with the further extension of the crosswing to the east. The house was renovated in AD 1878 when it passed out of use as a farmhouse, with the loss of much of the farmyard to the new road and railway line. This was probably the point when the former cruck-framed roof structure to the crosswing was replaced; one of the sawn-off blades may have been used as the lintel for the new front porch. Major roof repairs were carried out in AD 1974, with new replacement oak rafter couples to the south end of the hall block.

Sampling and analysis by tree-ring dating was commissioned by English Heritage. The purpose of this was to establish the relative dating of the two trusses, truss A and truss B, and to confirm whether or not the roof of each bay of the hall range was of the same date. Analysis was also requested for reused timbers to determine a possible date for their original use.

The Laboratory would like to take this opportunity to thank Mr and Mrs Heyman, the owners of the Manor House, for allowing sampling and for their generous hospitality. The Laboratory would also like to thank Nicholas Hill of English Heritage for his unstinting help in sampling and for providing the introduction to the site given above.

#### Sampling

For the purposes of sample location all the frames and bays have been numbered from north to south. Sampling of the timbers was undertaken after discussion with Nicholas Hill, who suggested that there were possibly four main periods of timber felling represented, plus one or more period of reused timbers. It was believed that the timbers of truss A and the timbers of the south bay of the hall roof were of one phase, the timbers of truss B a second phase, and the north bay of the hall roof a third phase. The timbers of the cross-wing represented the fourth major felling phase. A few timbers within the south bay of the hall roof showed signs of reuse, as evidenced by the presence of redundant mortises.

A total of thirty-two core samples were obtained from this building. Each sample was given the code MDB-A (for Medbourne, site A") and numbered 01-32. The positions of the samples were recorded on plans provided by Nicholas Hill. These are reproduced here as Figures 5a/b/c.

Eleven samples, MDB-A01-11, were obtained from the timbers of truss A and the roof of the south bay of the hall, including one timber showing evidence for reuse (the southwest arcade plate, sample MDB-A01). Only one timber from the cross-wing, the south blade of truss D, appeared to be suitable for tree-ring analysis and this was sampled as MDB-A12. Five samples, MDB-A13-17, were obtained from truss B. Twelve samples, MDB-

A18-29, were obtained from the north bay of the hall range roof, with two samples, MDB-A30 and A31, being obtained from reused timbers in this roof. A single sample, MDB-A32, was obtained from what was believed to be a cruck blade from the cross-wing, now reused as a door lintel. Details of the samples are given in Table 1. In this table timbers are described and located by their truss or frame number, as given in the plans provided by English Heritage and after discussion with Nicholas Hill.

#### Analysis

Each sample was prepared by sanding and polishing and the growth-ring widths of all thirty-two were measured. The data of these measurements are given at the end of the report. The growth-ring widths of the samples were compared with each other by the Litton/Zainodin grouping procedure (see appendix) and at a minimum t-value of 4.5 two groups of samples formed.

The twenty samples of the first group cross-matched with each other at relative positions as shown in the bar diagram Figure 6. The growth-ring widths of the twenty samples were combined at these relative off-set positions to form MDBASQ01, a site chronology of 220 rings. Site chronology MDBASQ01 was compared with a series of relevant reference chronologies for oak, giving it a first ring date of AD 1068 and a last measured ring date of AD 1287. Evidence for this dating is given in the t-values of Table 2.

The relative positions of the heartwood/sapwood boundaries on the samples in this site chronology suggest that there are possibly as many as four phases of felling. Each of these four felling phases appears to correspond in general with a distinct constructional element of the building: truss A, truss B, and the north and south bays of the hall roof.

The three samples of the second group cross-matched with each other at relative positions as shown in the bar diagram Figure 7. The growth-ring widths of these three samples were combined at these relative off-set positions to form MDBASQ02, a site chronology of 102 rings. Site chronology MDBASQ02 was compared with a series of relevant reference chronologies for oak, giving it a first ring date of AD 1045 and a last measured ring date of AD 1146. Evidence for this dating is given in the t-values of Table 3.

The two site chronologies were compared with the nine remaining ungrouped samples, and with each other. In neither case was there any satisfactory cross-matching. Each of the nine remaining ungrouped samples was therefore compared individually with a full range of reference chronologies. This indicated a satisfactory cross-match for sample MDB-A12 only (from the blade of truss D of the cross-wing), with a first ring date of AD 1393 and a last measured ring date of AD 1467. Evidence for this dating is given in the t-values of Table 4.

#### Interpretation

It appears that in total four, or possibly five, phases of felling may be represented. The earliest possible phase is probably represented by samples A19, A20, A22, A23, and A26 of site chronology MDBASQ01 and probably by samples MDB-A24, A28, and A29 of site chronology MDBASQ02; all these samples are from timbers of the north bay of the hall roof. Taking the heartwood/sapwood boundary on the four samples in this group where it exists (MDB-A19, A22, A23, and A26) gives an average last heartwood ring date of AD 1197. Using a 95% confidence limit for the amount of sapwood on oaks from this part of England of 15–35 rings would give these timbers an estimated felling date in the range AD 1212-1232.

The next phase of felling may be represented by samples MDB-A01, A30, and A31, the timbers reused as arcade plates. The average last heartwood ring date of these is AD 1213. Using the same 95% confidence limits for sapwood would give these timbers an estimated felling date in the range AD 1228-1248.

The third phase of felling is represented by the samples from Truss B: MDB-A13, A15, A16, and A17. Three of these samples retain complete sapwood and have the same last measured complete sapwood ring date, AD 1237. It is probable that this phase is also represented by sample MDB-A11. Although from a timber in the south bay of the hall roof this sample too has complete sapwood with a last measured sapwood ring date of AD 1238. Such a felling date is quite at odds with all the other timbers from the south bay and it is probably reused here.

It is possible that the timbers of truss B and the timbers reused as arcade plates are of the same felling phase. The estimated felling date range of the reused timbers, AD 1228 - 1248, encompasses the felling date of the timbers of truss B, AD 1237.

The fourth phase of felling appears to be represented by samples MDB-A01, A02, A03, A04, A07, A08, A09, and A10, from truss A and the south bay of the hall roof. One sample in this group, MDB-A02, retains complete sapwood with a last measured ring date of AD 1287. The relative positions of the heartwood/sapwood boundaries on the other samples in this group where they exist are highly consistent with such a felling date.

The fifth and final possible felling date is represented by sample MDB-A12 from truss D of the cross-wing. This sample has the heartwood/sapwood boundary, dated to AD 1467, and using the usual confidence limits for sapwood would give it an estimated felling date in the range AD 1482-1502.

#### **Conclusion**

It is likely that four phases of felling are represented by the samples here analysed and that dendrochronology supports the structural and documentary evidence. It would appear that the north bay of the hall is the earliest, with an estimated felling date in the range AD 1212-1232, and may be part of an earlier aisled building.

The next phase is represented by the timbers reused as arcade plates and the timbers of Truss B which have a felling date of AD 1237. It is possible that this phase relates to early alterations by the Chaworth family who were in occupation of the site from at least AD 1235.

The third phase is represented by the timbers of truss A and the south bay of the hall. These were felled in AD 1287 and this work may have been undertaken by Thomas de Chaworth, who died before AD 1315.

The fourth phase is represented by truss D of the cross-wing, having an estimated felling date in the range AD 1482-1502. This may represent work ascribed to c AD 1500.

Eight samples remain undated. Six of these samples have rather too few rings for satisfactory analysis and cannot be dated with confidence. The remaining two undated samples, MDB-A06 and MDB-A21, do have sufficient rings but show distorted growth which probably make cross-matching and dating difficult.

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### Table 1: Details of samples from Medbourne Manor, Medbourne, Leicestershire

Sample no.	Sample location Truss A and south bay of hall roof	Total rings	*Sapwood rings	First measured ring date	Last heartwood ring date	Last measured ring date
MDB-A01 MDB-A02 MDB-A03 MDB-A04 MDB-A05 MDB-A06 MDB-A07 MDB-A08 MDB-A09 MDB-A10 MDB-A11	Southwest arcade plate (re-used) Lower tiebeam (1) East brace West brace South strut to southeast arcade plate East common rafter, frame 9 East common rafter, frame 7 Lower tiebeam (2) Lower tiebeam (3) West common rafter, frame 1 Collar, frame 11	89 148 75 76 54 115 54 80 107 68 56	h/s 20C h/s 15 no h/s no h/s no h/s no h/s 20C	AD 1120 AD 1140 AD 1187 AD 1201  AD 1171 AD 1156 AD 1162 AD 1110 AD 1183	1208 1267 1261 1261  1268  1218	1208 1287 1261 1276  1224 1235 1268 1177 1238
MDB-A12	Cross-wing, truss D South blade Truss B	75	h/s	AD 1393	146 <b>7</b>	1467
MDB-A13 MDB-A14 MDB-A15 MDB-A16 MDB-A17	Strut Brace Tiebeam Brace Strut	58 50 68 76 63	13C h/s h/s 19C 11C	AD 1180 AD 1156 AD 1162 AD 1175	1224 1223 1218 1226	1237 1223 1237 1237

### Table 1: Continued

Sample no.	Sample location North bay of hall roof	Total Rings	*Sapwood rings	First measured ring date	Last heartwood ring date	Last measured ring date
MDB-A18	Collar, frame 1	51	6			
MDB-A19	East soulace, frame 1	126	h/s	AD 1068	1193	1193
MDB-A20	Collar, frame 2	73	no h/s	AD 1000		1193
MDB-A20	East common rafter, frame 2	85	no h/s			1105
MDB-A21 MDB-A22	West common rafter, frame 2	96	h/s	AD 1104	1199	1199
MDB-A22 MDB-A23	East soulace, frame 4	80	5	AD 1104 AD 1114	1199	1193
MDB-A23	Collar, frame 5	55	no h/s	AD 1084	1100	1138
MDB-A24 MDB-A25	East rafter, frame 3	52	no h/s	AD 1084		1150
MDB-A25	Collar, frame 4	72	h/s	AD 1135	1206	1206
MDB-A20 MDB-A27		55	no h/s	AD 1155		1200
	West soulace, frame 4			AD 10//	49 47 49 <b>39 7</b> 7	
MDB-A28	West soulace, frame 5	69	no h/s	AD 1066		1134
MDB-A29	West soulace, frame 6	102	no h/s	AD 1045		1146
	Reused timbers					
MDB-A30	Northeast arcade plate	54	h/s	AD 1161	1214	1214
MDB-A31	Southeast arcade plate	62	h/s	AD 1155	1216	1216
	Other timbers					
MDB-A32	Door lintel (re-used)	46	16C			

\*h/s = the heartwood/sapwood boundary is the last ring on the sample C = complete sapwood is retained on sample

# Table 2: Results of the cross-matching of site chronology MDBASQ01 and relevant reference chronologies when first ring date is AD 1068 and last ring date is AD 1287

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Reference chronology	Span of chronology	t-value	
East Midlands	AD 882 - 1981	12.2	(Laxton and Litton 1988)
England	AD 401 – 1981	7.9	(Baillie and Pilcher 1982 unpubl)
Southern England	AD 1083 - 1589	9.0	(Bridge 1988)
Kent-88	AD 1158 - 1540	5.7	(Laxton and Litton 1989)
Donington-le-Heath Manor, Leics	AD 1127 – 1269	7,2	( Esling et al 1989 )
Severns, Castle Road, Nottm	AD 1030 - 1334	8.5	(Howard et al 1996)
Cross Keys Inn, Leicester	AD 1104 - 1309	6.9	(Howard et al 1988)
Quaintree House, Braunston, Leics	AD 1165 - 1305	9.1	(Alcock et al 1991)
Angel Choir, Lincoln Cathedral	AD 912 - 1248	11.0	( Howard <i>et al</i> 1985 )

# Table 3: Results of the cross-matching of site chronology MDBASQ02 and relevant reference chronologies when first ring date is AD 1045 and last ring date is AD 1146

Reference chronology	Span of chronology	t-value	
East Midlands	AD 882 - 1981	7.4	(Laxton and Litton 1988)
England	AD 401 – 1981	6.2	(Baillie and Pilcher 1982 unpubl)
St Hugh's Choir, Lincoln Cathedral	AD 1083 - 1589	8.2	(Laxton and Litton 1988)
Angel Choir, Lincoln Cathedral	AD 912 - 1248	7.2	(Howard et al 1985)
Ely Cathedral 9	AD 903 - 1159	5.6	(Howard et al 1992 unpubl)
Hansacre Hall, Staffs	AD 965 - 1279	5.2	( Esling et al 1990 )

# Table 4: Results of the cross-matching of sample MDB-A12 and relevant reference chronologies when first ring date is AD 1393 and last ring date is AD 1467

East Midlands	AD 882 - 1981	8.3	(Laxton and Litton 1988)
Wales and West Midlands	AD 1341 – 1636	5.0	(Siebenlist-Kerner)
Southern England	AD 1083 - 1589	4.6	(Bridge 1988)
МС10Н	AD 1386 - 1585	5.3	(Fletcher 1978 unpubl)
Shardlow, Derbys	AD 1380 - 1455	7.1	(Howard et al 1993)
Leicester Castle	AD 1337 - 1486	8.3	( Howard <i>et al</i> 1986 )
Hagworthingham Church, Lincs	AD 1336 – 1533	7.0	(Laxton et al 1984)

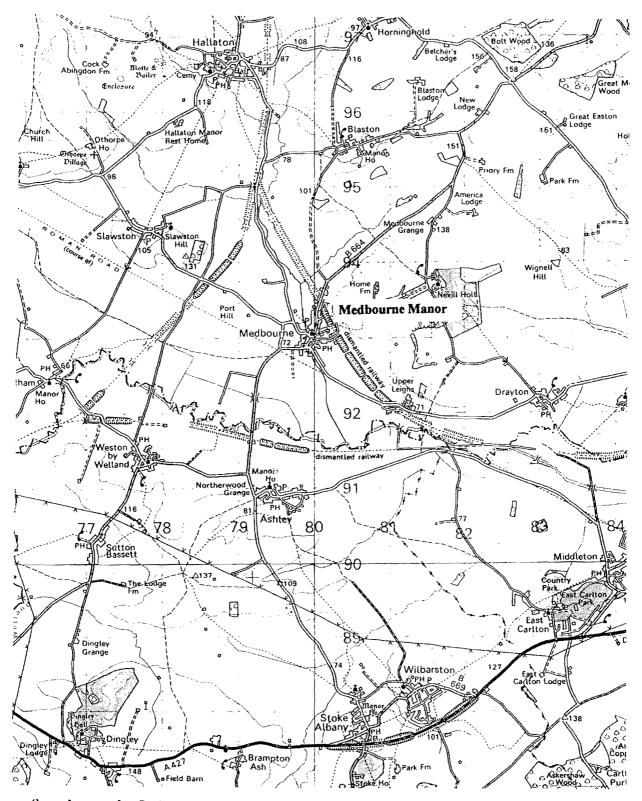
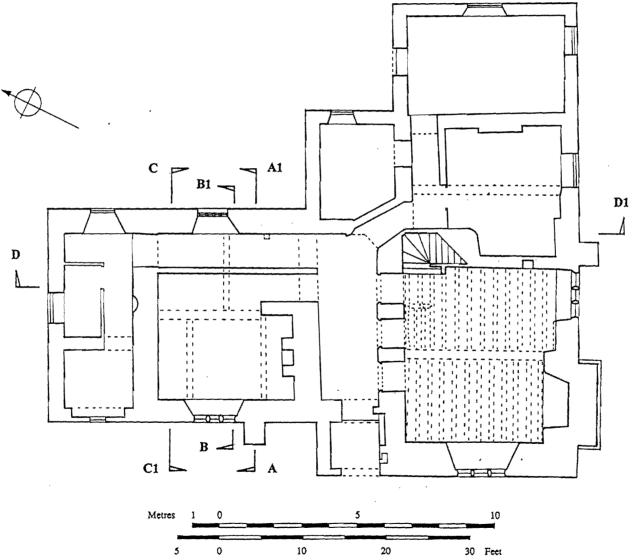


Figure 1: Map to show general location of Medbourne Manor

(based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:50000 map with permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, ©Crown Copyright).

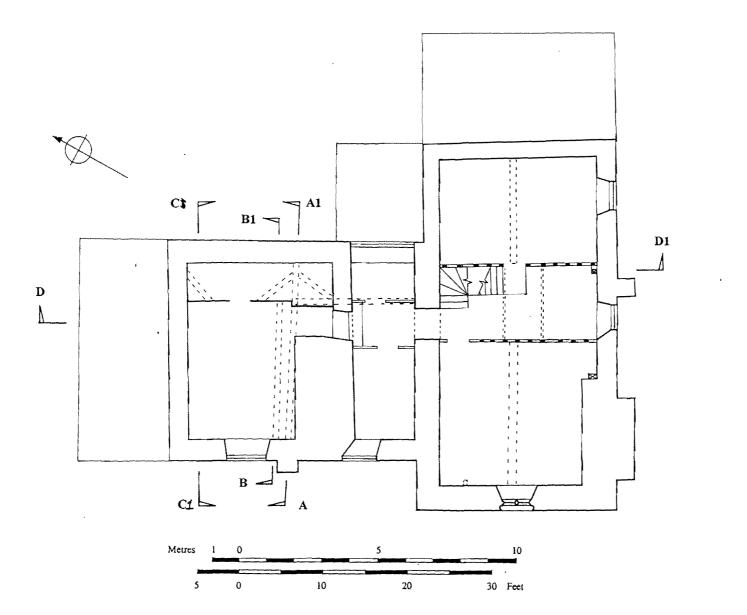
© Crown Copyright and database right 2013. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100024900 Figure 2a: Plan of ground floor



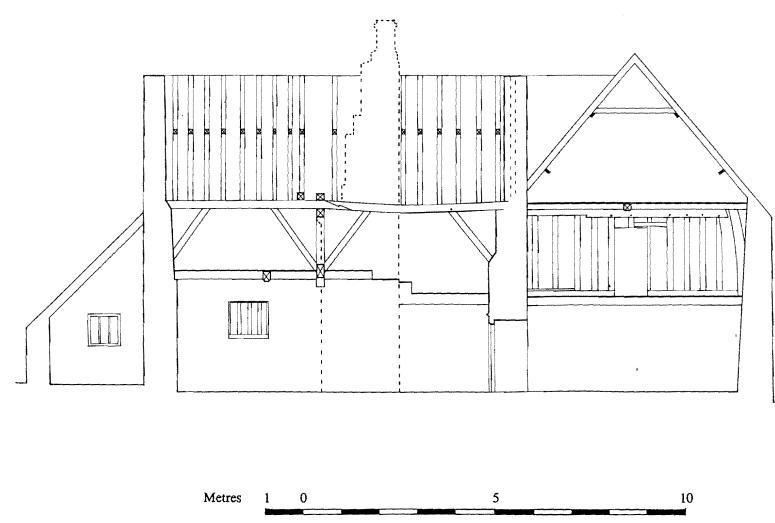
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Figure 2b: Plan of first floor



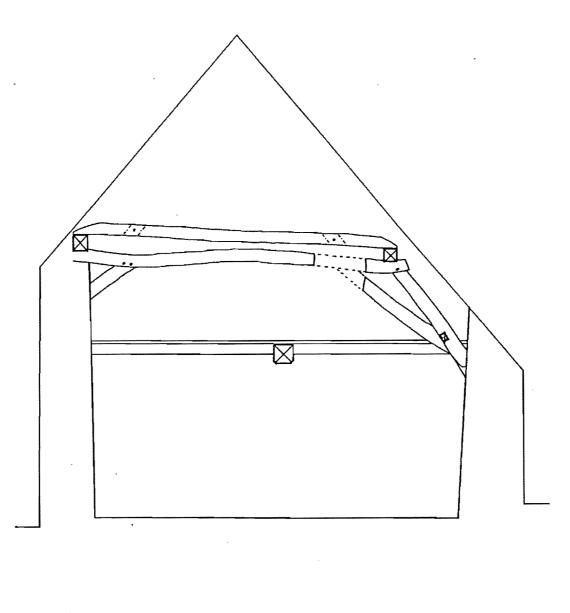
## Figure 2c: Long section D – D1



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Figure 3: Cross section A – A1; central truss A



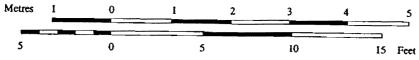
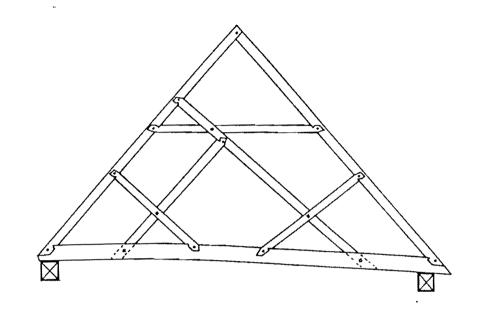


Figure 4: Cross section B - B1; truss B



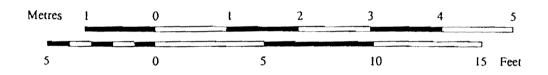


Figure 5a: Drawing to show sample locations

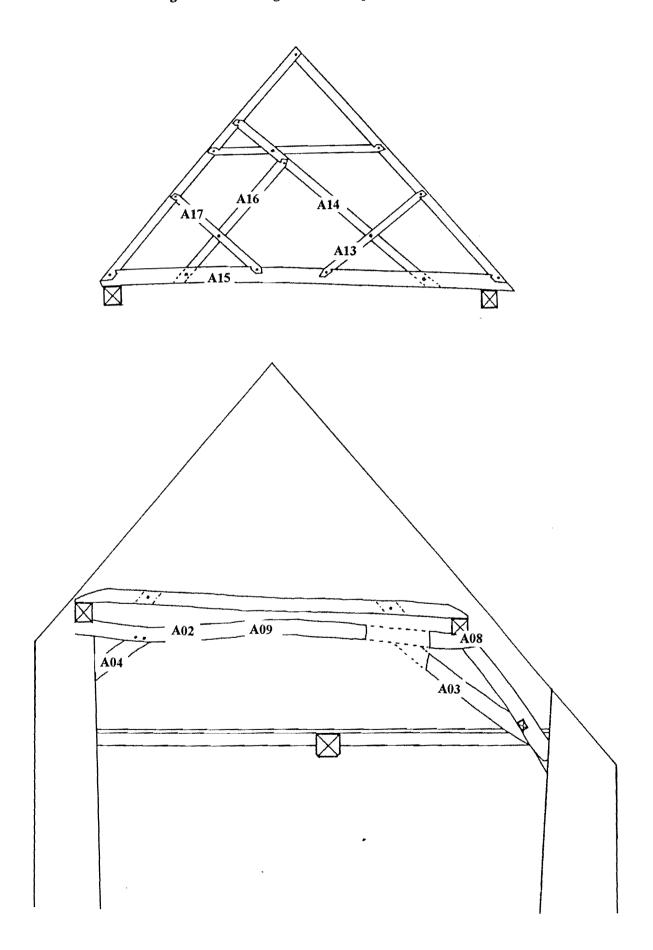
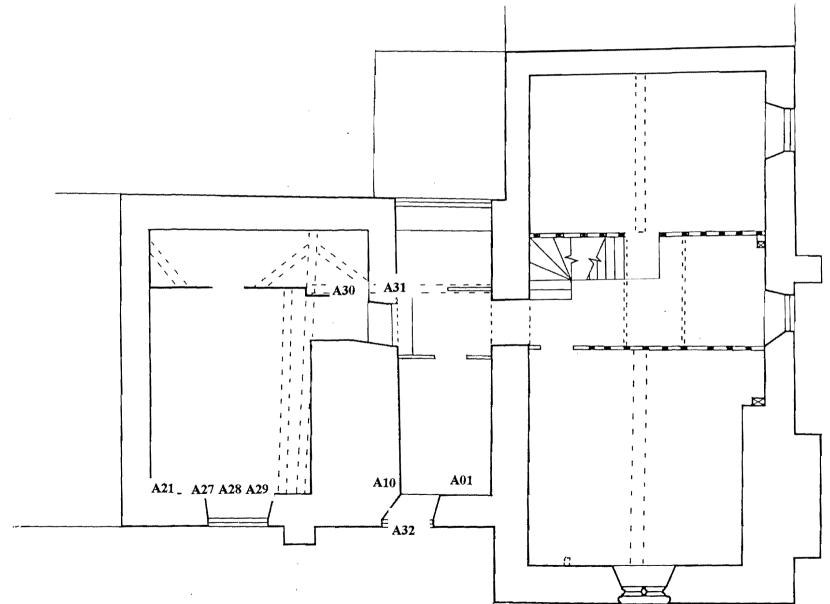
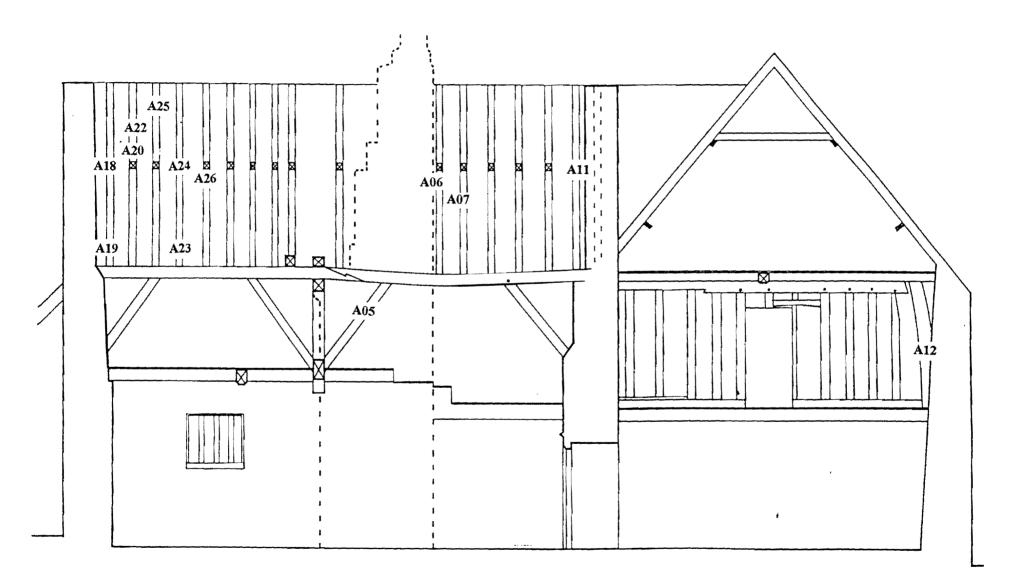


Figure 5b: Drawing to show sample locations



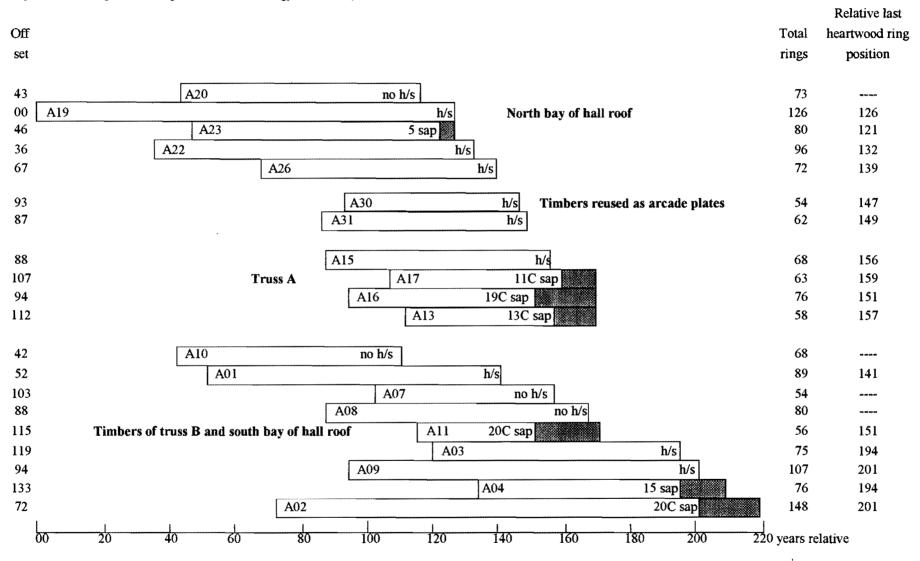
## Figure 5c: Drawing to show sample locations

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Figure 6: Bar diagram of samples in site chronology MDBASQ01



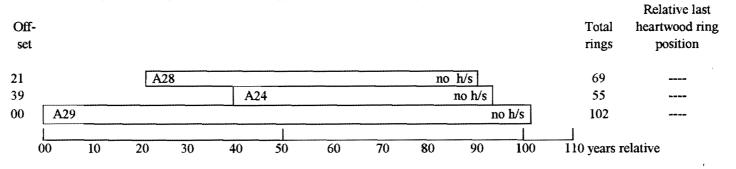


Figure 7 Bar diagram of samples in site chronology MDBASQ02 (north bay of hall roof)

Key for bar diagrams

White bars = heartwood rings, shaded area = sapwood rings

h/s = heartwood/sapwood boundary is last ring on sample

C = complete sapwood on sample, last ring date is felling date of timber

Data of measured samples - measurements in 0.01 mm units

132 107 120 157 126 93 106 161 145 182 129 109 108 95 119 88 189 136 166 103 68 64 68 85 126 123 112 72 77 110 97 83 128 91 110 93 114 67 89 85 104 168 108 116 127 84 90 85 69 71 88 90 82 87 86 136

257 160 156 175 111 91 134

156 263 185 188 137 196 93 101 162 126 194 199 229

MDB-A32A 46 379 589 418 388 411 253 356 376 377 366 276 338 446 418 378 181 303 172 214 334 288 326 298 307 332 343 195 183 240 249 239 207 210 209 172 284 344 382 366 273 252 240 192 164 155 264 MDB-A32B 46 390 586 442 356 440 223 363 352 377 366 318 313 451 425 375 184 285 173 218 341 274 337 285 314 310 355 193 179 210 273 230 207 219 198 177 280 329 376 361 289 242 229 179 165 163 272

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