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## Tree-Ring Analysis of Timbers from Dover Castle Keep, Dover Castle, Dover, Kent

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#### Summary

Eight samples from timbers in Henry II's Keep at Dover Castle were analysed by tree-ring dating. This analysis produced a single site chronology of 141 rings spanning the period AD 1101 - AD 1241. Interpretation of the sapwood on the samples indicates that the timbers have an estimated felling date in the range AD 1254 - 74.

Thus the felling of these timbers does not relate to the original construction of the Keep but, as expected, to subsequent works which, on the basis of structural and stylistic evidence, are believed to have been undertaken in the late-thirteenth century.

#### Keywords

Dendrochronology Standing Building

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## TREE-RING ANALYSIS OF TIMBERS FROM DOVER CASTLE KEEP, DOVER CASTLE, DOVER, KENT

#### **Introduction**

Dover, and its Castle on the nearby cliffs (TR 326416; Fig 1) have long been defensive sites. The earliest fortifications on the eastern cliffs appear to consist of an Iron Age hill fort with massive earth ramparts. Both the Romans and the Saxons built within these earthworks, the former constructing a pharos, or lighthouse, and the latter a church. King Harold of England may have had a castle here, this being the first destination of William the Conqueror after victory at the Battle of Hastings. Once here William spent several days organising the reinforcement of this late-English *castrum*.

Expenditure on a new masonry castle was begun under Henry II in AD 1168, commencing with the central structure, the Keep. This is first mentioned as such in AD 1181, and it was manned with troops by AD 1185. The Keep is a large structure by twelfth-century standards, being built of ragstone with Caen stone ashlar dressing in parts. The walls are thick, varying from 17 to 21 feet and are surmounted by battlements.

By AD 1190 the total cost of construction had come to just under  $\pounds$ 7000 (at a time when, it is estimated, the total annual income of the Crown was about £10,000). For this sum not only was the sturdy and lofty Keep with its forebuilding complete but it was surrounded by a full circuit wall with eleven towers. It is possible that the design of Dover castle had been influenced by that of infidel castles seen by the Crusaders in the Holy Land, and in particularly that at Constantinople. The standard pattern of such forts was of enclosure walls punctuated by square defensible towers, this type having repulsed the Crusaders on many occasions.

Further work on the Castle and improvements to the defenses have been almost continuous since the Norman period. Of especial note are the late thirteenth-century subterranean tunnels, the fortifications constructed during the Napolionic wars, and the arrangements made during and after World War II. A military garrison was stationed here continuously until AD 1958.

It is with part of the later Norman building, however, that this report is concerned, namely the Keep. A programme of archaeological building recording has been undertaken, revealing a mass of information relating to its original form. The subsequent phases of alteration have been provisionally dated by comparing materials used and patterns of usage with structures of known date within the castle.

There remain a number of internal features for which there are no clear comparisons but which contain timbers. These include a timber frame within partition walls of the first floor of the northern hall. The frame is believed to have been erected in the thirteenth century to support a floor above. The brickwork between the timber frame has been provisionally dated to the late-fifteenth century.

In addition to the timbers of the Keep there are timber lintels from a first-floor garderobe. These appear to have been inserted as part of a phase of alteration to enlarge the principal window openings of the main chambers at first- and second-floor level. It is believed that these alterations date to the late-fifteenth century also. A plan of the first floor of the keep, showing the general positions of the timbers under inspection is shown in Figure 2.

Sampling and analysis by tree-ring dating was commissioned by English Heritage. The purpose of this was to provide more precise information on the chronological development of this historic building.

The Laboratory would like to take this opportunity to thank the Kevin Booth, archaeologist, for assisting with access to the site and for providing information used in the introduction above. We would also like to thank English Heritage staff at the Castle who were most helpful and cooperative during sampling

#### Sampling

The timbers of the Garderobe comprise three horizontal beams acting as lintels. It could be seen on these three that the annual growth-rings were wide, thus not producing enough rings for satisfactory analysis by tree-ring dating. These timbers were therefore not sampled.

The timbers under inspection within the Keep consist of vertical posts in the site west and site east walls (strictly the north-west and the south-east walls), from some of which diagonal braces run up to horizontal longitudinal beams set at wall-top level. There are four such posts in the west wall, but only one in the east. Some of the posts, braces, and longitudinal beams were too deeply set into the brickwork to be accessible for dendrochronological sampling and these consequently could not be cored.

From the timbers available within the Keep a total of eight core samples was taken. Each sample was given the code DOV-C (for Dover, site "C"), and numbered 01 - 08. The positions of these samples are marked on a sketch drawing provided by English Heritage, reproduced here as, Figure 3a/b. In this figure the trusses and other timbers are numbered from site north to site south (strictly north-east to south-west). Details of the samples are given in Table 1.

#### <u>Analysis</u>

Each of the eight samples was prepared by sanding and polishing. The growth-ring widths of all samples were then measured and compared with each other by the Litton/Zainodin grouping procedure (see appendix). The data of these measurements are given at the end of the report.

At a minimum *t*-value of 5.0 all eight samples cross-matched with each other at relative positions as shown in the bar diagram Figure 4. The growth-ring widths of these eight samples were combined at these relative off-set positions to form DOVCSQ01, a site chronology of 141 rings. Site chronology DOCSQ01 was compared with a series of relevant reference chronologies for oak, giving it a first ring date of AD 1101 and a last measured ring date of AD 1241. Evidence for this dating is given in the *t*-values of Table 2.

The average last heartwood ring date on the samples in this site chronology is AD 1238. Using the Laboratory's 95% confidence limit for the amount of sapwood on mature oaks from southern and eastern England of 15 to 35 rings would give these timbers an estimated felling date in the range AD 1254 - 74.

#### **Interpretation**

Analysis by dendrochronology has produced a site chronology of eight samples. For the most part, the timbers have been heavily defrassed sometime in the past, and the sapwood removed. However, the heartwood/sapwood boundary remains on three samples and it appears likely that the felling of these timbers took place in the mid to later thirteenth-century. Tree-ring analysis has thus been able to confirm the date expected on the basis of structural or stylistic evidence. It would appear that this work in the Keep took place toward the end of the reign of Henry III, or possibly very early in that of Edward I.

Unfortunately due to the unsuitability of the timbers no dating evidence was produced for the Garderobe lintels.

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#### Table 1: Details of samples from Dover Castle, Kent

Sample number	Sample location	Total rings	*Sapwood rings	First measured ring date	Last heartwood ring date	Last measured ring date
DOV-C01	South brace to west wall-post, truss 3	128	h/s	AD 1112	AD 1239	AD 1239
DOV-C02	West wall-post, truss 2	58	no h/s	AD 1129		AD 1186
DOV-C03	North brace to west wall-post, truss 2	121	no h/s	AD 1110		AD 1230
DOV-C04	West wall-post, truss 3	109	no h/s	AD 1104		AD 1212
DOV-C05	West wall-plate, truss 1 – 3	135	h/s	AD 1107	AD 1241	AD 1241
DOV-C06	East wall-post, truss 2	77	no h/s	AD 1115		AD 1191
DOV-C07	South brace to west wall-post, truss 2	110	h/s	AD 1126	AD 1235	AD 1235
DOV-C08	West wall-post, truss 1	68	no h/s	AD 1101		AD 1168

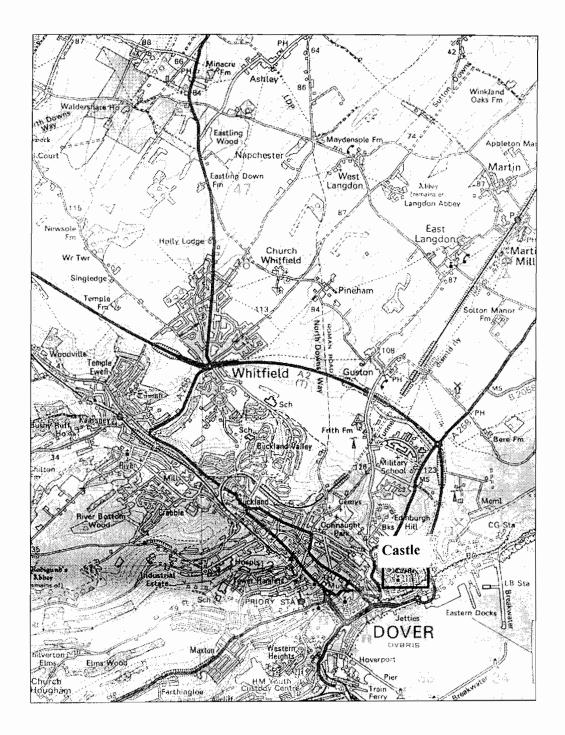
\*h/s = the heartwood/sapwood boundary is the last ring on the sample

Table 2: Results of the cross-matching of site chronology DOVCSQ01 and relevant reference chronologies when first ring date is AD 1101 and last ring date is AD 1241

Reference chronology	Span of chronology	t-value	
England London	AD 413 - 1728	7.0	(Tyers 1999 unpubl)
East Midlands	AD 882 – 1981	6.2	(Laxton and Litton 1988)
Southern England	AD 1083 - 1589	6.1	(Bridge 1988)
London Billingsgate	AD 611 - 1243	5.6	(Hillam 1992)
London Fennings Wharf	AD 802 - 1345	5.3	( Tyers 1997 )
London Bull Wharf	AD 620 – 1181	5.2	(Tyers and Boswijk 1997)
London Fleet Valley	AD 745 – 1226	5.1	(Tyers and Hibbard 1993)

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# Figure 2: Plan of Dover Castle Keep at the first-floor level to show general position of timbers inspected for tree-ring sampling

Main Entrance

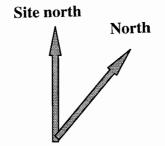


Figure 3a: Sketch drawing of timbers in the west wall of the Keep to show position of samples

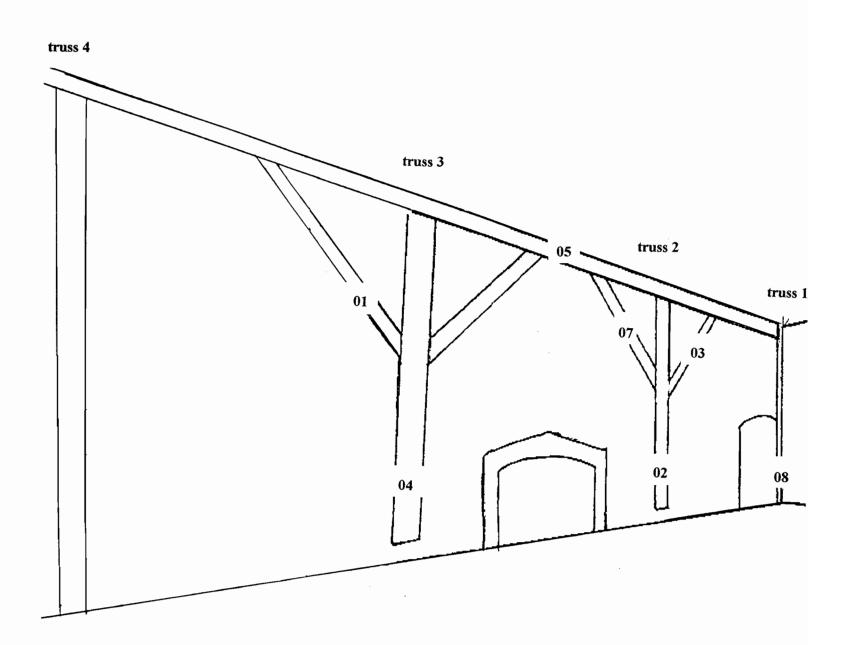


Figure 3b: Sketch drawing of timbers in the east wall of the Keep to show position of samples

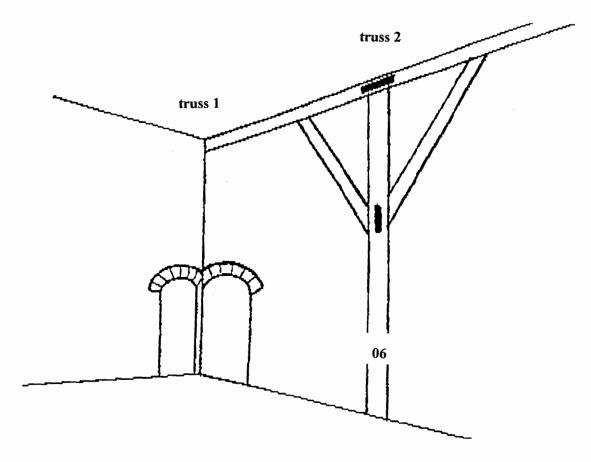
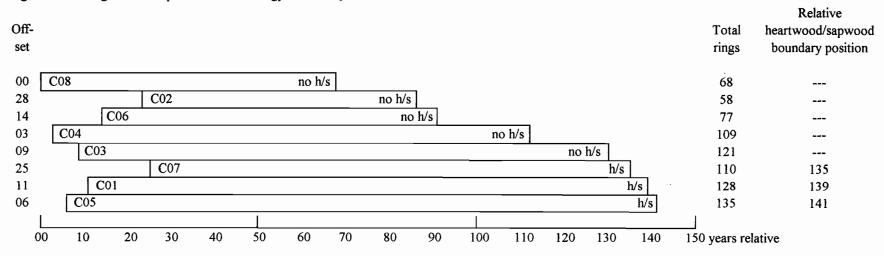


Figure 4: Bar diagram of samples in site chronology DOVCSQ01



White bars = heartwood rings h/s = heartwood/sapwood boundary is last ring on sample Data of measured samples – measurements in 0.01mm units

#### DOV-C01A 128

338 378 350 260 293 310 315 346 329 425 447 386 406 185 265 244 218 181 174 176 175 126 134 112 158 114 174 183 83 121 120 132 132 99 77 77 108 118 102 78

#### DOV-C07B 110

411 408 397 453 424 450 312 452 567 448 489 327 423 232 470 545 466 241 145 264 280 272 211 243 206 191 253 323 242 123 122 221 233 224 237 191 178 159 141 127 267 299 285 389 496 282 193 415 489 398 373 181 275 355 239 217 295 323 215 271 332 213 228 161 255 317 240 227 127 233 302 216 151 183 181 171 148 255 183 255 194 202 283 268 201 209 149 192 227 192 158 151 173 201 215 181 161 193 209 247 234 186 186 161 171 171 108 133 154 201

#### DOV-C08A 68

362 322 452 322 238 263 405 380 588 462 509 570 797 739 705 723 499 366 411 305 294 333 348 396 260 179 144 180 128 140 118 104 196 177 158 149 136 106 90 148 144 88 66 54 44 53 45 57 76 89 92 80 121 118 92 141 113 72 117 110 104 63 55 40 39 46 41 53

#### DOV-C08B 68

375 324 448 320 227 274 415 376 604 504 482 574 782 731 686 731 508 348 405 313 313 335 357 380 249 185 149 182 124 138 117 105 192 188 158 147 121 113 85 157 133 92 68 53 38 47 38 63 76 99 93 81 124 123 94 135 123 85 113 109 105 65 54 44 35 48 39 55