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# Tree-Ring Analysis of Timbers from the Moot Hall, Market Place, Hexham

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### Summary

Analysis undertaken on 19 samples taken from timbers of the roof of this building resulted in the construction of two site sequences.

Site sequence HEXBSQ01 contains ten samples and spans the period AD 1244 - 1378. Two of these samples are from timbers felled in c AD 1379, with the other eight having an estimated felling date range also consistent with this felling. Seven of these samples come from timbers with obvious signs of reuse.

Site sequence HEXBSQ02 contains eight samples and spans the period AD 1341-1539. One of these samples is from a timber felled in AD 1539, with it likely that the other seven were also felled at this time.

This roof was previously thought to date c AD 1400. Tree-ring analysis has shown it to be constructed with timber felled in AD 1539 but incorporating a large amount of reused timber from c AD 1379, possibly from the original roof.

### Keywords

Dendrochronology Standing Buildings

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### Introduction

The Moot Hall, located on the east side of the Market Place, Hexham (Fig 1; NY 936 641), is one of the best examples of a medieval courthouse in the north of England. It served as the entrance to the complex of administrative buildings belonging to the Archbishop of York, who held the Hexhamshire estates throughout the medieval period. The nearby fourteenth-century prison (built AD 1330-2) is thought to be the earliest purpose-built prison in the country.

An inverted letter 'T' in plan, the Moot Hall is a rectangular three-storied block aligned north-south, with a taller tower attached to the south end of each face. The basement consists of a single chamber with a segmental barrel vault and entrance on the east side beneath an external staircase. This L-shaped external stair is the main access to the upper floors of the building (Fig 2).

The ceiling of the first-floor apartment has four old transverse beams carrying joists of a much later appearance. The old beams are potentially reset as there are infilled sockets immediately below them and they also have empty mortices for a different set of joists. This first floor was a single apartment, but the north end is now partitioned off to form an entrance lobby and stainwell to the second floor (Figs 3 and 4). The second-floor hall has a largely rebuilt fireplace in its west wall and is open to the roof. The low-pitched roof is of eight bays with large tiebeams carrying deeply trenched purlins and ridge. This roof is thought to be the product of a single phase of construction, but it contains a number of timbers that show signs of reuse.

Construction of the Moot Hall has been dated on documentary sources to between AD 1355-1439, with a date of c AD 1400 thought probable, from fabric analysis. The roof is thought to be part of this initial construction.

Sampling and analysis by tree-ring dating was commissioned and funded by English Heritage to define more closely the date of the hall and to inform the proposed major conservation and presentation of this building and the prison by the Hexham Heritage Project. Investigations were extended to the reused timbers in an effort to gain a greater understanding of the building.

The Laboratory would like to thank Lynn Turner and Janet Goodridge of Tynedale District Council for their assistance in organising access and arranging scaffolding. Drawings used to illustrate this report and details for the above introduction were taken from an article written by Peter Ryder (1994).

### Sampling

This site was sampled on two occasions. Firstly, 12 core samples were taken from tiebeams, the ridge, a purlin, and common rafters avoiding any timbers that appeared to show signs of reuse. In the light of the results produced it was then decided that it might be useful to sample the reused timbers and a further 12 core samples were taken. Each sample was given the code HEX-B

(for Hexham, site B) and numbered 01-24. The position of all samples was noted at the time of sampling and has been marked on Figure 5. Further details relating to the samples are recorded in Table 1. Initially, the timbers of the floor structure were not included in the sampling brief, however, when the Laboratory returned to undertake further sampling the first-floor ceiling beams were also inspected. These were seen to show signs of also having been reused, or moved at some time. Unfortunately, due to the wide ring width pattern these displayed they were deemed unsuitable for tree-ring analysis and so were not sampled.

## Analysis and Results

At this stage it was noticed that five of the samples (HEX-B11, HEX-B16, HEX-B19, HEX-B21, and HEX-B22) had too few rings for secure dating and so were discarded prior to measurement. The remaining 19 samples were prepared by sanding and polishing and their growth-ring widths measured; the data of these measurements are given at the end of the report. These were then compared with each other by the Litton/Zainodin grouping procedure (see appendix). Sample HEX-B17 displays a very restricted growth pattern in the last few decades of growth which was thought might reflect a disturbance in the normal growing pattern. Although these rings could be measured, the last 22 years of growth pattern were removed as it was thought this might interfere with both the initial grouping process and any matching against reference chronologies.

At a least value of t=4.5, 18 of the samples had formed two groups. Firstly, ten samples matched each other and site sequence HEXBSQ01, of 135 rings, was constructed containing these samples at the offsets shown in the bar diagram (Fig 6). This site sequence was successfully matched against the relevant reference chronologies for oak at a first-ring date of AD 1244 and a last-ring date of AD 1378. The evidence for this dating is given by the *t*-values in Table 2.

Eight samples matched each other and site sequence HEXBSQ02, of 199 rings, was constructed containing these samples at the offsets shown in the bar diagram (Fig 6). This site sequence was matched against the relevant reference chronologies at a first-ring date of AD 1341 and a last-ring date of AD 1539. The evidence for this dating is given by the *t*-values in Table 3.

Attempts to date the remaining sample, HEX-B20, by individually comparing it against the reference material were unsuccessful and this sample remains undated.

### **Interpretation**

Analysis of samples from the timbers of the roof of the Moot Hall has resulted in the production of two dated site sequences. Site sequence HEXBSQ01, contains ten samples, and spans the period AD 1244-1378. The heartwood/sapwood boundary ring of all of these samples is broadly contemporary suggestive of a single felling. Two of the samples (HEX-B03 and HEX-B05) were from timbers with complete sapwood, however c 5mm of sapwood was lost during the sampling process in both cases. Taking into account the average width of the last intact 5mm of ring pattern on these samples it is possible to estimate that for both samples c 5 sapwood rings have been lost, which added to the last ring date of AD 1374 gives both timbers a felling date of c AD 1379. The average heartwood/sapwood boundary ring date of the other eight samples is AD 1357, which, allowing for sample HEX-B01 having a last measured ring date of AD 1378 with incomplete sapwood, gives an estimated felling date for the eight timbers represented to within the range AD 1379-97, also consistent with a felling of c AD 1379. Evidence of reuse was noted on seven of these samples.

Site sequence HEXBSQ02 contains eight samples and spans the period AD 1341-1539. One of the samples in this sequence is HEX-B15. This sample has complete sapwood and the last measured ring date of AD 1539, the felling date of the timber represented. Another four samples have the heartwood/sapwood boundary ring. In the case of three of these, this is broadly contemporary with that of HEX-B15, and therefore, also consistent with a felling date of AD 1539. The fourth sample with this ring (HEX-B17) has a heartwood/sapwood sapwood ring date of AD 1494. This calculates to an estimated felling date for this sample within the range AD 1509-34, slightly earlier than the others. However, sample HEX-B17 has a tight ring (ie, narrow rings) pattern and is noticeably slower grown, the last 22 years of growth were removed prior to analysis, which might suggest this sample would have more than the usual maximum number of sapwood rings, also allowing a felling date of AD 1539 with the rest of the samples in this site sequence.

The other three samples in this site sequence do not have the heartwood/sapwood boundary ring and so an estimated felling date range cannot be calculated for them except to say that with last measured ring dates ranging from AD 1430 (HEX-B24) to AD 1500 (HEX-B13) it is possible that they were also felled in AD 1539 with the rest of the samples. However, it is also possible that they represent a totally separate felling/s.

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

### Discussion

Dendrochronological analysis of the roof timbers of this building has identified at least two separate fellings. The earliest felling is represented by ten timbers, (five tiebeams and five common rafters), all thought to have been felled in *c* AD 1379, many of which show signs of reuse. The second felling relates to at least five (and probably eight) timbers, all felled in AD 1539. These later timbers do not show signs of previous use.

Prior to the tree-ring analysis being carried out this roof was thought to date to c AD 1400. It is now known that it contains at least two sets of timbers, the earlier of which are reused timbers felled in c AD 1379 with the later group felled in AD 1539.

The important point to remember when interpreting these dates is that, although this roof obviously contains timber dated to c AD 1379 and AD 1539, all indications point to it being the result of a single phase of construction. This effectively eliminates the possibility that this roof was built with reused timber at some time after c AD 1379 but before AD 1539 with the sixteenth century timbers being later insertions.

From the tree-ring evidence it appears likely that this roof was built in or soon after AD 1539 utilising a large amount of reused timber dating from *c* AD 1379. Documentary sources indicate a late fourteenth/early fifteenth century date, therefore, it seems likely that the present roof is not the original one. The style of roof is simple and, therefore, not necessarily associated with a specific period in time. Given the date of the earlier material it is a possibility that these timbers were reused from the original roof.

Why it might be necessary to erect a new roof 150 or so years after the construction of the original one is not specifically known although the sixteenth century was very much a period of discord in this area. Further, it is known that in AD 1538 the nearby prison was attacked and the prisoners released (Ryder 1994), raising the possibility that perhaps the Moot Hall was itself subject to assault at this time.

Although common rafters with signs of reuse were noted throughout the length of the roof, only those from the southern section were successfully dated. It can be seen from Figure 5 that the early, reused tiebeams, dated to *c* AD 1379, are also all in the southern half of the roof (beams 5-9) with the later AD 1539 tiebeams being in the northern half (beams 1-4; although other dated AD 1539 material occurs throughout the roof). Whether this suggests the timbers of the southern half of the roof were in a better state of repair, allowing the heavy tiebeams to be left in situ to form the basis of the new roof or perhaps that construction began at this southern end with any suitable timber being reused first and only when this was exhausted new timber brought in, would have to be investigated by a buildings specialist.

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Sample	Sample location	Total rings	Sapwood	First measured	Last heartwood	Last measured
number			rings	ring date (AD)	ring date (AD)	ring date (AD)
HEX-B01	Tiebeam, truss 5	74	18	1305	1360	1378
HEX-B02	®Tiebeam, truss 6	60	06	1310	1363	1369
HEX-B03	®Tiebeam, truss 7	70	22c(+c5)	1305	1352	1374
HEX-B04	Tiebeam, truss 8	130	15	1244	1358	1373
HEX-B05	®Tiebeam, truss 9	114	15c(+c5)	1261	1359	1374
HEX-B06	®West common rafter, bay 4	93	14	1282	1360	1374
HEX-B07	®West common rafter, bay 6	73	h/s	1275	1347	1347
HEX-B08	West common rafter, bay 7	99	h/s	1258	1356	1356
HEX-B09	®West common rafter, bay 7	94	h/s	1263	1356	1356
HEX-B10	®West common rafter, bay 8	87	h/s	1269	1355	1355
HEX-B11	®East common rafter 1, bay 2	NM				
HEX-B12	Tiebeam, truss 2	69	h/s	1449	1517	1517
HEX-B13	Tiebeam, truss 3	111		1390		1500
HEX-B14	Tiebeam, truss 4	102	h/s	1418	1519	1519
HEX-B15	Ridge, bay 2	135	26C	1405	1513	1539
HEX-B16	Ridge, bay 7	NM				
HEX-B17**	West purlin, bay 7	110 (132)	(12)	1375	(1494)	1484 (1506)
HEX-B18	East purlin, bay 8	108		1351		1458
HEX-B19	West common rafter 2, bay 2	NM				
HEX-B20	West common rafter 4, bay 1	54				
HEX-B21	East common rafter 4, bay 1	NM				
HEX-B22	East common rafter 1, bay 3	NM				
HEX-B23	West common rafter 1, bay 3	62	h/s	1453	1514	1514
HEX-B24	East common rafter 1, bay 8	90		1341		1430

Table 1: Details of tree-ring samples from the Moot Hall, Hexham

NM = not measured

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

c = complete sapwood on timber, all or part lost in sampling (number of rings estimated to have been lost)

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

\*\* = the last 22 years of growth pattern were removed, numbers/dates in brackets includes these 22 years

® = signs of reuse noted on timber

Table 2: Results of the cross-matching of site sequence HEXBSQ01 and relevant reference chronologies when the first-ring date is AD 1244 and the last ring date is AD 1378

Reference chronology	t-value	Span of chronology	Reference
South central Scotland	5.8	AD 946-1975	Baillie 1977
England	4.3	AD 401-1981	Baillie and Pilcher 1982 unpubl
Finchale Priory Farmhouse, Durham	5.9	AD 1174-1369	Howard et al 2002
Kepier Hospital, Tyne and Wear	5.6	AD 1304-1522	Howard et al 1996
Merchant Taylors Hall, York	5.2	AD 1240-1413	Howard et al 1992
Guildhall, Market Place (East Range), Carlisle, Cumbria	4.8	AD 976-1382	Howard et al 1994
Moorhouse Barn, Burgh by Sands, Cumbria	4.7	AD 1053-1434	Esling <i>et al</i> 1989
Guildhall, Market Place (South Range), Carlisle, Cumbria	4.6	AD 1054-1397	Howard et al 1994

Table 3: Results of the cross-matching of site sequence HEXBSQ02 and relevant reference chronologies when the first-ring date is AD 1341 and the last ring date is AD 1539

Reference chronology	t-value	Span of chronology	Reference
East Midlands	7.5	AD 882-1982	Laxton and Litton 1988
England	6.2	AD 401-1981	Baillie and Pilcher 1982 unpubl
Aydon Castle (Latrine block), Corbridge, Northumberland	12.0	AD 1406-1545	Arnold et al 2002a
1-2 The College, Cathedral Precinct, Durham	9.7	AD 1364-1531	Howard <i>et al</i> 1992
Aydon Castle (Kitchen range), Corbridge, Northumberland	8.9	AD 1424-1543	Hillam and Groves 1991
Witton Hall (house), Witton Gilbert, Tyne and Wear	8.9	AD 1395-1475	Howard <i>et al</i> 1996
35 The Close, Newcastle upon Tyne, Tyne and Wear	8.0	AD 1365-1513	Howard <i>et al</i> 1991
Bull Hole Byre, Durham	8.0	AD 1452-1620	Arnold et al 2002b



Figure 1: Map to show the location of Hexham

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Figure 2: The Moot Hall, East Elevation

Figure 3: The Moot Hall, ground and first-floor plans (Ryder 1994)





Figure 4: The Moot Hall, second floor and roof plans (Ryder 1994)

Second Floor

Roof



Figure 6: Bar diagram of samples in site sequences HEXBSQ01 and HEXBSQ02



Heartwood rings Heartwood rings counted but not measured Sapwood rings

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

c = complete sapwood on timber, all or part lost in sampling

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

Figure 5: The Moot Hall, sketch of roof timbers, showing the location of samples HEX-B01-24 (yellow timbers felled *c* AD 1379, green timbers felled AD 1539)



Data of measured samples - measurements in 0.01mm units

#### HEX-B01A 74

18

103 114 90 83 69 79 71 56 61 63 HEX-B18A 108 224 218 200 234 227 267 204 239 255 250 269 187 261 234 212 237 264 232 241 218 238 279 206 321 268 216 230 224 243 195 223 203 258 176 172 180 199 218 200 197 179 168 199 184 177 218 140 140 190 201 168 146 190 211 166 159 132 141 150 110 128 123 145 102 114 94 95 119 96 102 111 115 120 131 99 75 133 134 149 124 142 129 113 92 98 102 106 132 109 104 117 108 102 133 104 103 107 112 119 114 120 111 116 102 115 124 116 83

HEX-B17B 110 303 230 247 244 267 229 223 222 229 214 199 188 197 164 191 185 155 181 194 161 166 190 159 126 182 162 152 117 130 115 108 104 110 111 117 110 119 111 113 110 97 99 107 110 90 107 104 121 115 116 76 73 115 103 146 94 113 110 81 75 87 90 70 85 89 77 94 94 97 119 104 101 127 116 118 98 100 107 116 88 100 117 113 85 82 104 110 74 98 74 101 106 114 132 104 133 121 108 79 76 103 114 90 83 69 79 71 56 61 63

HEX-B17A 110 283 234 251 249 275 221 247 237 218 224 197 184 187 179 179 182 171 191 199 157 172 180 164 129 177 173 151 111 139 117 110 95 111 116 119 115 127 111 118 102 92 100 107 115 95 101 114 122 105 122 79 76 110 105 147 102 114 108 91 80 90 89 71 85 88 82 99 90 99 118 104 107 126 116 113 101 105 111 115 91 93 122 115 84 88 98 112 84 101 79 99 114 112 133 116 122 122 109 82 94 108 114 101 78 76 75 80 54 65 53

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 HEX-B15B
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HEX-B14B 102 309 240 316 347 284 420 415 304 316 438 384 512 408 427 438 395 354 289 313 395 441 365 365 431 442 452 453 444 363 477 381 371 445 497 385 343 404 340 310 354 255 238 254 245 304 249 233 263 228 260 233 204 219 237 185 173 150 183 250 182 184 197 169 192 171 163 193 189 194 221 185 193 197 161 132 140 148 154 175 179 154 188 143 117 129 145 156 180 174 174 177 165 166 153 123 123 118 119 137 144

#### HEX-B18B 108

215 224 216 241 223 275 180 236 245 245 262 218 260 235 216 238 269 239 236 222 259 275 209 293 301 218 252 236 240 188 226 213 246 181 170 177 202 224 196 194 187 167 197 179 193 224 137 142 207 195 166 156 169 204 170 160 125 135 148 119 125 121 131 118 112 93 99 131 89 106 110 112 122 133 94 84 133 129 148 130 142 127 115 88 89 97 119 121 121 106 119 104 109 137 110 94 108 115 109 117 111 113 107 108 125 106 117 85

#### HEX-B20A 54

305 336 283 332 254 327 200 279 293 339 316 309 254 179 102 134 193 219 281 228 206 198 188 273 224 169 217 245 262 165 186 218 154 164 133 122 144 185 140 151 292 216 166 187 297 243 160 250 312 308 197 229 273 219 HEX-B20B 54

302 324 271 324 241 312 212 280 293 349 310 309 255 171 109 118 200 206 269 214 210 201 184 275 229 160 221 249 279 169 191 213 160 173 134 133 140 195 138 163 297 204 161 194 292 231 165 255 304 314 192 237 263 216

HEX-B23A 62

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HEX-B23B 62

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HEX-B24A 90

190 236 269 232 239 189 182 236 272 209 212 198 219 223 214 179 175 157 172 163 178 147 159 164 145 185 217 152 158 188 199 192 159 216 177 130 189 170 191 150 155 139 166 123 146 94 146 127 140 119 105 116 138 112 115 131 100 84 111 112 106 96 93 91 71 79 76 86 93 97 92 108 118 111 87 92 96 130 94 101 128 126 101 116 72 71 94 91 107 130

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