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# Tree-Ring Analysis of Timbers from the Gazebo, Shifnal Manor, Shifnal, near Telford, Shropshire

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### Tree-Ring Analysis of Timbers from the Gazebo, Shifnal Manor, Shifnal, near Telford, Shropshire

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#### Summary

Core samples were obtained from the ten oak timbers available at the Gazebo, Shifnal Manor. The analysis of this material produced a single site chronology, SHFBSQ01, comprising six samples, and having a combined overall length of 174 rings. This site chronology was dated as spanning the years AD 1455 to AD 1628.

Interpretation of the sapwood would indicate that all the dated timbers, representing both floor joists and window lintels, were cut in a single phase of felling in AD 1628. Such a date would indicate that the Gazebo is not part of Gilbert, the 7<sup>th</sup> Earl of Shrewsbury's late-sixteenth century improvements, but was undertaken when Anne Dacre, the Dowager Countess of Arundel was living at Shifnal.

#### Keywords

Dendrochronology Standing Building

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#### Introduction

Shifnal Manor stands to the southwest of the town itself, about one kilometre down a track leading south from the A4169 Shifnal to Halesfield road (SJ 741 064, Figs 1 and 2). From about AD 1594 a programme of repairs and improvements were begun by Gilbert, 7th Earl of Shrewsbury, apparently to make it comfortable in the most fashionable manner. To this end the dining chamber was enlarged and given a great window to the east, the Earl's Parlour was paved, and the newel stair to his Great Chamber was widened.

Gilbert died in AD 1616 and was succeeded by his daughter Alathea. She married Thomas Howard (restored as Earl of Arundel and Surrey in AD 1604), son of Anne Dacre, Dowager Countess of Arundel. It is known that the Dowager Countess had been living at Shifnal Manor when she died in AD 1630.

Although only a small portion of Shifnal Manor now survives, a tall north - south range in red sandstone, maps of AD 1635 shows it to have been larger at that date and as having a sophisticated set of walled gardens. One such garden, the smaller, lay to the south-west of the house, and contained an elaborate circular parterre, with a central pool or basin. The other, larger, walled garden was laid out on a terraced spur running south from the house towards a small stream, the Wesley Brook.

At the centre of the retaining wall at the southern end of this larger built-up garden is an octagonal two-storeyed summer-house or gazebo, its lower story of sandstone and its upper level of brick with sandstone dressings beneath an ogee roof (Fig 3). The ground floor of the Gazebo is entered by a door on the west side, below and outside the walled garden. Inside is a fireplace in the east wall and several wall niches (Fig 4). A single two-light window pierces the south wall. The first floor is entered by a door in the north wall from within the walled garden itself. Inside there are three sets of two-light windows to the south walls originally overlooking further gardens in that direction. In the later nineteenth century it was said that this upper floor was panelled to the roof, with cupboards let in to the wainscot.

The date at which these gardens were laid out, and thus the date of the gazebo, is uncertain. It is believed possible that they are part of the late-sixteenth century improvements begun by the 7th Earl, but it is possible that they were not constructed until the early-seventeenth century, perhaps by Thomas Howard, in time to appear on the map of AD 1635.

#### Sampling

Sampling and analysis by tree-ring dating of the timbers within the Gazebo were commissioned by English Heritage. The purpose of this was to with greater reliability and accuracy the date of the structure, and its associated walls, to inform a possible addition to the Gardens Register.

The only timbers within the Gazebo suitable for tree-ring analysis form a first-floor frame of six close-set principal joists running east-west, supported at their east end by a single north-south bressummer beam (Fig 5). Some of these joists show

evidence, by way of redundant mortices of joint beds, of having been used previously in another structure, and would appear to be reused here. There are also lintels to the ground-floor door and window openings. There are no suitable timbers seen at first-floor level, or within the roof, this being made of small, apparently relatively modern, probably nineteenth century, softwood timbers.

From this material a total of ten different oak timbers were cored. Each sample was given the code SHF-B (for Shifnal, site "B") and numbered 01 - 10. The positions of these samples are marked on plans made at the time of sampling, reproduced here as Figure 6. Details of the samples are given in Table 1. In this Table the principal joists have been numbered from north to south, with other timbers being identified individually. In both Table 1 and Figure 6 apparently reused timbers are identified by the symbol  $\mathbb{B}$ .

The Laboratory would like to take this opportunity to thank Mr Sean Wilson, the owner of Shifnal Manor, for his enthusiasm and help for this programme of tree-ring dating. We would also like to thank Mr Stewart Morgan, Estate Manager, for his considerable efforts in bringing this programme to fruition in arranging access to the Gazebo.

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

Each of the ten samples obtained was prepared by sanding and polishing and its annual growth-ring widths were measured. The growth-ring widths of all ten samples were compared with each other by the Litton/Zainodin grouping procedure (see appendix). At a minimum value of t=4.5 a single group of six samples was formed cross-matching with each other as shown in the bar diagram Figure 7.

The samples were combined at these off-set positions to form SHFBSQ01, a site chronology of 174 rings. Site chronology SHFBSQ01 was then satisfactorily dated by comparison to a number of relevant oak reference chronologies as spanning the years AD 1455 to AD 1628. The evidence for this dating is given in the *t*-values of Table 2.

Site chronology SHFBSQ01 was also compared to the four remaining ungrouped samples but there was no further satisfactory cross-matching. Each of the ungrouped samples was than compared individually to the full range of reference chronologies, however all four failed to produce a satisfactory match.

#### Interpretation and conclusion

Analysis by dendrochronology has produced a single site chronology, SHFBSQ01, comprising six samples, its 174 rings dated as spanning the years AD 1455 to AD 1628. One of the six dated samples in this site chronology, SHF-B05, retains complete sapwood. This means that it has the last ring produced by the tree it represents before it was felled. This ring, and thus the felling of the tree, is dated AD 1628.

The relative position of the heartwood/sapwood boundaries on the other four dated samples, where it exists, is very similar and as such is indicative of a group of timbers having a single felling date. It is very likely, therefore, that all the dated timbers used in the Gazebo, as both floor joists and lintels, were felled at the same time in AD 1628. Such a date is somewhat later than might have been expected given the late-sixteenth century improvements that are known to have been undertaken here. Tree-ring analysis would suggest that the terracing of the gardens, the building of the retaining wall, and construction of the Gazebo probably belong to the period when Anne Dacre, the Dowager was living at Shifnal.

During the analysis it was seen that two samples, SHF-B04 and B07, cross-match with *t*-values high enough to suggest that the beams represented have been derived from the same tree. Other samples probably represent trees growing very close to each other, with values of t=9.5 and t=9.0 being seen between samples SHF-B03, B05, and B10 for example.

Four samples, SHF-B01, B02, B06, and B08, remain ungrouped and undated. Although all the ungrouped and undated samples have sufficient rings for reliable analysis, all are close to the limit. Furthermore, all the undated samples are from reused timbers and as such each may represent single timbers each felled at different times. Single timbers are often much more difficult to date than grouped timbers with replicated data. Some of the undated samples also show some signs of erratic growth. This too may make cross-matching and dating more difficult.

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Table 1: Details of samples from the Gazebo, Shifnal Manor

| Sample<br>number | Sample location        | Total<br>rings | *Sapwood<br>rings | First measured<br>ring date | Last heartwood<br>ring date   | Last measured<br>ring date |
|------------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
|                  | Roof timbers           |                |                   |                             |                               |                            |
| SHF-B01          | Joist 1 (from north) ® | 55             | h/s               | <b></b>                     |                               |                            |
| SHF-B02          | Joist 2 ®              | 57             | h/s               |                             | COLO SOLITIONE MART MART MART |                            |
| SHF-B03          | Joist 3                | 126            | h/s               | AD 1483                     | AD 1608                       | AD 1608                    |
| SHF-B04          | Joist 4                | 101            | h/s               | AD 1500                     | AD 1600                       | AD 1600                    |
| SHF-B05          | Joist 5                | 134            | 20C               | AD 1495                     | AD 1608                       | AD 1628                    |
| SHF-B06          | Joist 6 ®              | 54             | h/s               |                             |                               |                            |
| SHF-B07          | Joist 7                | 133            | 3                 | AD 1475                     | AD 1604                       | AD 1607                    |
| SHF-B08          | Bressummer beam ®      | 57             | h/s               | -                           |                               |                            |
| SHF-B09          | Door lintel            | 158            | 2                 | AD 1455                     | AD 1610                       | AD 1612                    |
| SHF-B10          | Window lintel          | 66             | no h/s            | AD 1499                     |                               | AD 1564                    |

\*h/s = the heartwood/sapwood boundary is the last ring on the sample C = complete sapwood is retained on the sample; the last measured ring date is the felling date of the timber ® = timber shows evidence for reuse

## Table 2: Results of the cross-matching of site chronology SHFBSQ01 and relevant referencechronologies when first ring date is AD 1455 and last ring date is AD 1628

| Reference chronology           | Span of chronology | <i>t</i> -value |                                   |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Stoneleigh Abbey, Warwicks     | AD 1398 – 1658     | 7.0             | (Howard <i>et al</i> 2000)        |
| Wales and West Midlands        | AD 1341 – 1636     | 6.8             | (Siebenlist-Kerner 1978)          |
| 26 Westgate Street, Gloucester | AD 1399 – 1622     | 6.6             | (Howard <i>et al</i> 1998)        |
| Combermere Abbey, Cheshire     | AD 1363 – 1564     | 6.4             | (Howard <i>et al</i> 2003)        |
| England                        | AD 401 – 1981      | 6.2             | (Baillie and Pilcher 1982 unpubl) |
| Lodge Park, Aldsworth, Glos    | AD 1324 – 1587     | 6.2             | (Howard <i>et al</i> 1995)        |
| East Midlands                  | AD 882 – 1981      | 6.0             | (Laxton and Litton 1988)          |
| England London                 | AD 413 – 1728      | 5.9             | (Tyers and Groves 1999 unpubl)    |

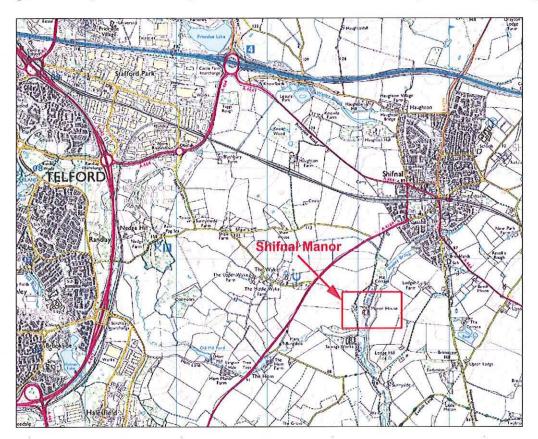


Figure 1: Map to show the general location of Shifnal Manor (scale = 1:30,000)

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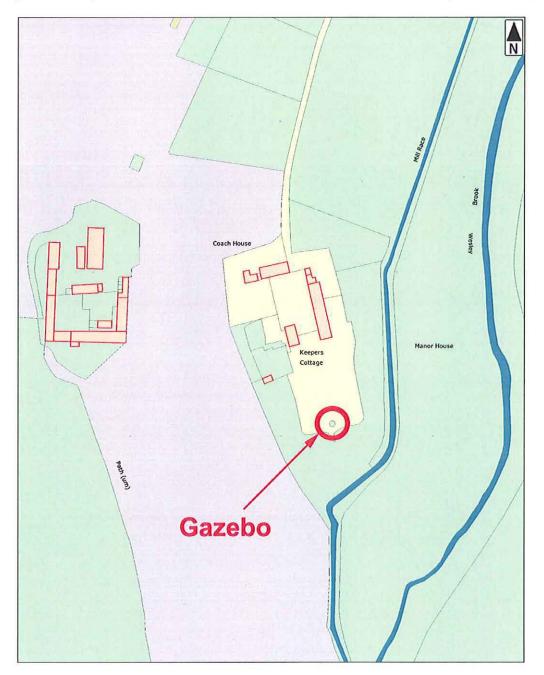


Figure 2: Map to show the location of the Gazebo, Shifnal Manor (scale = 1:1,500)

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Figure 3: View of the gazebo from the south-west with retaining wall of terraced garden behind

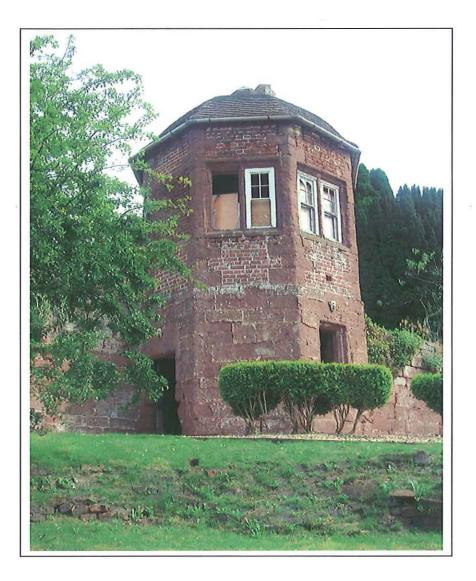


Figure 4: Internal view of the gazebo showing fireplace and niches in walls

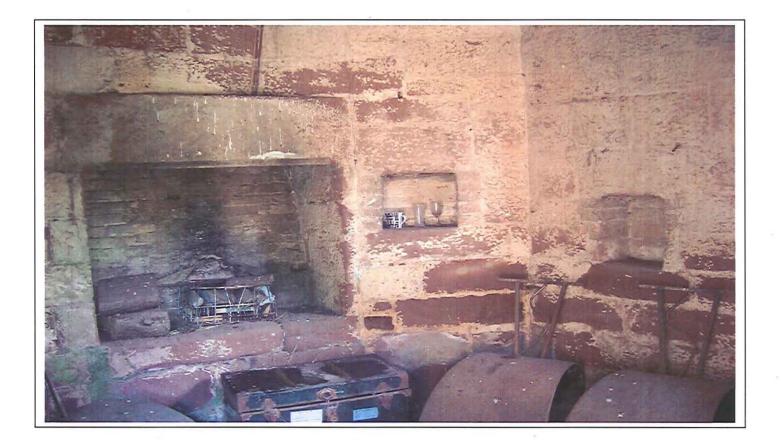
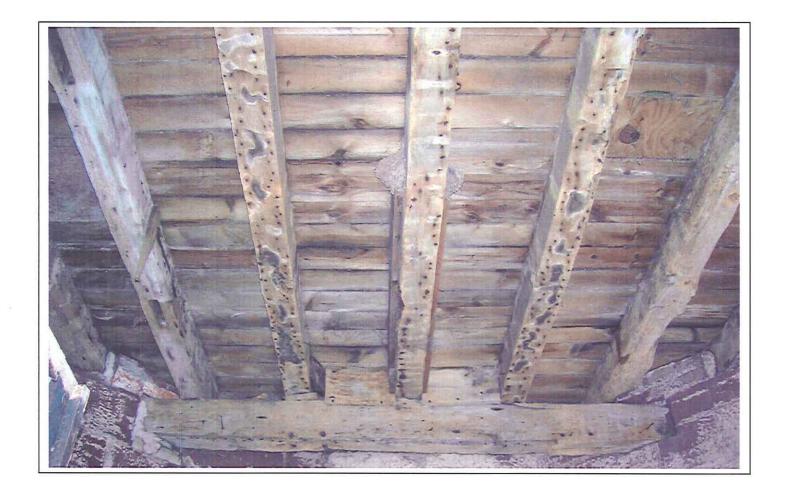


Figure 5: View of the ground-floor ceiling beams with the bressummer to the east



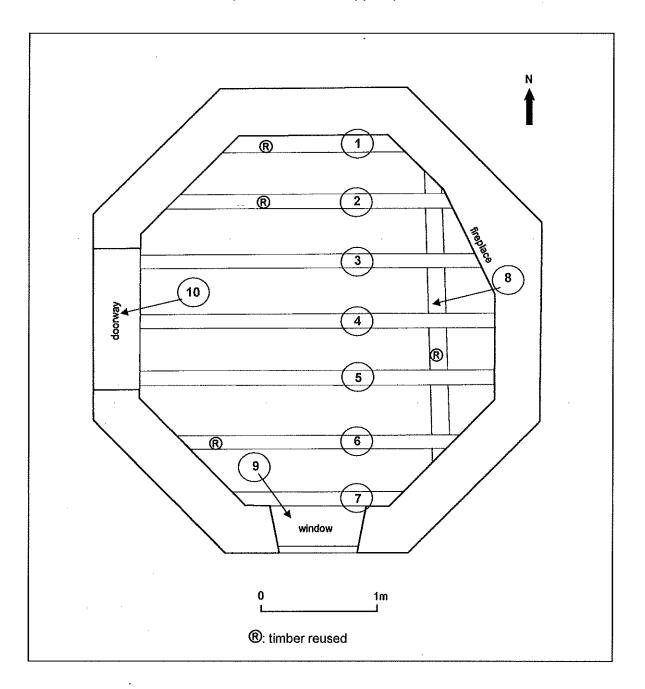


Figure 6: Plan of the first-floor frame of Shifnal Manor Gazebo to show sample locations (after Richard Sheppard)

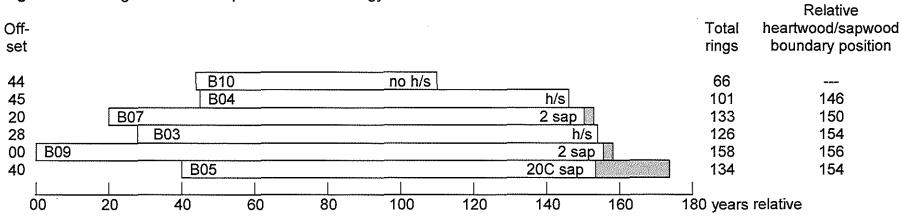


Figure 7: Bar diagram of the samples in site chronology SHFBSQ01

White bars = heartwood rings, shaded area = sapwood rings

h/s = heartwood/sapwood boundary

C = complete sapwood retained on the sample; last measured ring date is the felling date of the timber

#### Data of measured samples - measurements in 0.01 mm units

SHF-B01A 55

#### SHF-B10A 66

120 149 142 141 109 141 146 130 96 135 154 145 169 176 150 129 99 69 105 201 245 184 170 184 90 138 103 216 211 217 134 142 166 119 162 167 147 184 177 151 171 165 117 112 123 139 200 202 141 200 176 194 183 142 182 138 122 110 154 138 232 177 208 182 218 143

#### SHF-B10B 66

136 149 144 142 108 135 143 133 102 139 205 151 164 177 152 136 90 74 107 182 191 212 136 201 98 131 114 211 201 234 144 134 162 118 157 161 142 166 186 160 173 167 135 99 112 147 193 187 143 214 161 202 192 139 186 132 124 114 163 131 235 177 209 207 223 149