

BEAUMARIS FLOOD ALLEVIATION SCHEME

Archaeological Assessment



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Written by: Robert Evans

Cyhoeddwyd gan Ymddiriedolaeth Achaolegol Gwynedd
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth,
Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT

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Cadeiryddes/Chair - Yr Athro/Professor Nancy Edwards, B.A., PhD, F.S.A.
Prif Archaeolegydd/Chief Archaeologist - Andrew Davidson, B.A., M.I.F.A.

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BEAUMARIS FLOOD ALLEVIATION SCHEME

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (G2347)

SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust has been commissioned by YGC to carry out an archaeological assessment associated with a proposed flood defence scheme at Beaumaris, Ynys Môn.

The proposed scheme involves the construction of heightened flood defence walls and bunding around the Green and at Townend, sewerage works in the Wexham and Stanley Street areas, a flood storage bund on land to the north of Beaumaris Castle, and gabions and a localised bund at Gallows Point to the south.

Beaumaris is considered to be a town of national and international historic importance, with the castle forming part of the Castles of Edward I World Heritage Site. It is rich in history and retains much of its medieval street pattern, centred on Castle Street, with some surviving medieval buildings in the town. Its setting, diversity of architectural styles, periods and scale, open spaces such as the Green and the meadow to the north of the castle, varying roofs, and overall quality all contribute greatly to the town's character, along with its pier and seafront. There are a number of statutory and non-statutory designations applied to the town in addition to the World Heritage Site, including a Conservation Area and an Outstanding Historic Landscape Area, which reflect its importance. Appropriate design and mitigation of the visual impact of the proposed scheme is therefore considered of primary importance.

The direct impact upon the archaeological resource on the proposed scheme is thought to be limited in most of the proposed areas of works and an archaeological watching brief has been proposed in the Wexham and Stanley Street and Gallows Point areas, and basic recording for the current sea walls. The bund works to the north of the castle are thought to have higher potential for the survival of archaeological remains, therefore a programme of archaeological controlled strip in advance of excavation works has been recommended.

The proposed flood defence works lie partly within the essential setting of a World Heritage Site and within an area of Outstanding Landscape of Historic Interest, and lie partly within the Beaumaris Conservation Area. The indirect impact of the proposed work on the setting of these has been assessed, and it is considered to be of the highest importance that the design of the proposed works is sympathetic to the setting in which they are placed. It is also considered that a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) study, with the production of wire frame montaging and photomontaging, be undertaken in order that the likely visual impact on the significant views connected with the World Heritage Site can be fully investigated.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust has been asked by YGC to complete an archaeological assessment as part of the screening opinion stage of the proposed Beaumaris Flood Alleviation Scheme (centred on **NGR SH60607631**). The proposed scheme includes a range of options designed to address both coastal and pluvial flooding. According to a project appraisal report prepared by Ynys Môn County Council (April 2013):

The coastal frontage at Beaumaris is directly exposed to locally generated waves from directions between ENE and SE. Accordingly waves are mostly generated by local wind blowing across Conwy Bay. When these wave conditions coincide with high spring tides and/or surge conditions they can produce conditions that cause wave and/or tide overtopping across sections of the frontage with the potential, if enough water overtops, for that water to spread into the same areas of the town that are affected by pluvial flooding.

Due to the steep nature of the catchment above the town pluvial flood water travels over the fields to the north-east, before it enters the moat that surrounds the Castle. If the rainfall is intensive and/or prolonged then the moat fills up and water spills out into the lower parts of the town at the east end of Castle Street, causing flooding to residential and commercial properties. Concurrently rainfall that lands on hard surfaces above and within the upper parts of the town is primarily channelled along the B5109 and into Wexham Street and thence along Church St and Rating Row towards the lower parts of the town centre. Some of this overland flow is collected by the existing combined surface and foul water drainage systems which consequently surcharge as a result of the increased flows, however because of the steepness of the roads and the speed of the water a lot of the water flows over the gully collectors and continues running over the hard surfaces, causing flooding to roadside properties as it passes. Due to the local topography and flood routes these flows eventually migrate towards the eastern end of Castle St, where they meet the overland flows that have spilled out of the moat.

In respect of pluvial measures the preferred option (denoted as option P2) provides for improvements to the existing piped drainage systems in the upper parts of the town and the provision of a flood bund on the upstream side of the Beaumaris Castle moat (Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) **AN001**) above which flood waters would be stored during times of flood and then released through penstocks and channelled into the existing drainage system, and thence through the outfall into the sea, once the flood had subsided.

For coastal measures the primary risk arises from overtopping of the existing coastal defences across the eastern part of the Green, in front of the Castle, where the existing crest level of the defences is typically 0.7-1.5 metres lower than elsewhere across the frontage. The preferred measures (denoted as option C2) are to provide a setback crest wall across this frontage, whilst locally increasing the height of the existing crest wall, elsewhere along the frontage, in order to provide a uniform level of protection. Works to maintain the existing secondary flood bund are also included.

In detail, according to the PAR, the proposals entail:

- The provision of improved surface water drainage in the upper part of Beaumaris
- The provision of a new water retaining bund on land to the north-west of the Castle and the use of land above this area (in the ownership of Bulkeley Estates) to store overland flows that presently migrate into the moat around the Castle and which can under extreme conditions surcharge into the lower parts of the town
- The provision of a new crest wall to the coastal defences along the western part of the Green, and:
- Increasing the elevation of the existing sea defence wall along the A545 public highway between Gallows Point and the slipway east of Townsend Bridge
- Increasing the elevation of the present gabion protection along the east side of Gallows Point and providing local bunding to protect infrastructure at Gallows Point.

As detailed in *CEUK* drawing number 66/1216/05 rev. 01 (reproduced as Figure 1), the flood alleviation will include the following areas:

1. New sewerage works in the upper parts of the town comprise primarily:
 - A new 600mm diameter sewer running along Wexham St from its junction with Stanley St and the existing relief culvert that by-passes the Castle up to Ysgol Beaumaris. This will also require upgrading of the existing system of gullies and the provision of new slot drains in order to collect and channel the surface water into the new sewer.
 - Provision of improved surface water drainage, nominal 300mm diameter within the Maes Hyfryd estate to connect to the existing 300mm diameter sewer in Stanley St.
2. The new flood storage bund will be of earth construction and landscaped to fit in with the surrounding fields above the Castle. The work will include the provision of penstocks, open channels and culverts to channel the stored flood waters through the bund and into the existing relief culvert, once the storm has subsided. The flood bund will have an elevation of up to 2.0 metres above the existing land levels applying, and may be about 200m long.
3. The new crest wall along the coastal defences at the eastern end of the Green will comprise a concrete wall with stone cladding to match the defence construction elsewhere along the frontage. There is currently a 7.5 metre wide promenade along the frontage and there is scope for locating the wall anywhere within this width, although it is recommended that it be located towards the rear of the promenade in order to provide most efficient hydraulic performance for the lowest crest level. This is about 480m in length
4. Elsewhere along the western part of the Green, the existing wall will be modified where necessary to provide the same level as along the new wall (5.60m AOD tbc) and along the A545 section the crest level of the wall will be increased by on average 600mm to achieve a uniform crest level of 6.0m AOD along the defences between the Pier and Gallows Point. In addition the existing secondary flood bund along the back of the Green, will be maintained.
5. A new section of gabion baskets will be added to the present gabion protection along the eastern side of Gallows Point, bringing the length to approximately 255m. They will follow the same line as the existing gabion basket wall on Gallows Point and will just be increased in height to match the level of flood protection on the A545 at around 6m OAD (sections 3 and 4). There would be no significant GI work involved with putting in these gabions, although some ground disturbance immediately around the gabions may take place. A localised flood bund, approximately 50m by 26m will be located north of the filling station.

The proposals are detailed in PAR report Figure 9 (reproduced as Figure 1).

The town of Beaumaris and the surrounding area, including the foreshore to the mean low water mark, are within the boundaries of the Isle of Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and Beaumaris Castle is a scheduled ancient monument (SAM **AN001**), a Grade I listed building and part of a World Heritage Site. In addition, the sub tidal zone seaward of mean low water from the Little Orme westwards is designated within the Y Fenai a Bae Conwy/ Menai Strait and Conwy Bay cSAC.

The local area is designated as a Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (Ref.: Penmon HLW (GW) 15 **33**). The Beaumaris Castle World Heritage Site Management plan Map

B2.4.7 details the extent of the essential setting, the Significant View and the Arc of View from the Castle.

Reference will be made to the guidelines specified in *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Institute for Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2001 & 2008). This report conforms to the guidelines specified in *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* (Institute for Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2001, 2009, 2011 and 2012).

2.0 SPECIFICATION AND PROJECT DESIGN

A Project Specification for this project has not been produced by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS). GAPS will monitor this scheme on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, and will approve this report. This report conforms to the guidelines specified in *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* (Institute for Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2001, 2009, 2011 and 2012).

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust's proposals for fulfilling the requirements were, briefly, as follows:

- a) *to identify and record the cultural heritage of the area to be affected;*
- b) *to evaluate the importance of what was identified (both as a cultural landscape and as the individual items which make up that landscape); and*
- c) *to recommend ways in which damage to the cultural heritage can be avoided or minimised.*

A full archaeological assessment usually comprises 6 phases:

- 1) *Desk-top study*
- 2) *Field Search*
- 3) *Interim Draft Report*
- 4) *Detailed Field Evaluation*
- 5) *Final Draft Report*
- 6) *Final Report*

This assessment has covered the work required under 1, 2 and 3. It is sometimes necessary to undertake a programme of field evaluation following the desktop assessment. This is because some sites cannot be assessed by desktop or field visit alone, and additional fieldwork is required. This typically takes the form of geophysical survey and/or trial excavation, though other options, including topographic survey, are also possible. The present report makes recommendations for any field evaluation required.

3.0 METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1 Desk-top Study

This involved consultation of maps, computer records, written records and reference works, which make up the Historic Environment Record (HER), located at Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Bangor. A range of aerial photographs were examined, supplied by the Central Register of Aerial Photography at the Welsh Assembly Government, dating from the 1940's to the 1970's, as well as more recent colour aerial coverage. Estate maps, tithe maps and OS maps were examined at the National Library for Wales at Aberystwyth, and at Anglesey Archives, Llangefni. Information about Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments was obtained from Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments. Secondary sources were consulted to provide background information. Sites noted on the Gwynedd HER are referred to by their Primary Record Number (PRN), a unique number given to each site, and are listed in Appendix I, and those close to the site are shown on Figure 5. A full list of sources consulted is given in [paragraph 8.0](#) of this report.

3.2 Field Search

The field search was undertaken on 18th September 2013, when the various impact areas were visited by an archaeologist. The conditions were fine and dry for a field search, although some tall undergrowth did cover parts of the study area. The entire area was walked, with the exception of land to the north of Beaumaris Castle where land access has not been agreed. The visual impact of the proposed works on the landscape setting of the castle was considered.

3.3 Report

All available information was collated, and the features were then assessed and allocated to categories of national, regional, local and other importance as listed in Appendix 2. These are intended to give an idea of the importance of the features and the level of response likely to be required; descriptions of the features and specific recommendations for further assessment or mitigatory measures, as appropriate, are given in the relevant sections of this report. The criteria used for allocating features to categories of importance are based on those used by the Secretary of State when considering ancient monuments for scheduling; these are set out in the Welsh Office Circular 60/96.

3.4 Definitions

Definitions of Impact, evaluation methods and mitigation methods as used in the gazetteer ([paragraph 5.0](#) below) can be found in [Appendix II](#).

4.0 THE STUDY AREA

4.1 Topographic Description

Beaumaris lies on the south coast of Anglesey on the Menai Strait, some 6.5km south-west of Penmon Point. Beaumaris Bay is the wide mouth of the Strait, encompassing Penmaenmawr Head, Lavan Sands and Penmon Point. At the north-east end of the Strait between Penmon and Beaumaris the navigable channel lies between the Anglesey shore and the Lavan Sands. The latter are uncovered at low tide, and form a vast expanse of wet sand that was formerly crossed on foot or horseback by travellers to reach the ferry crossing at Beaumaris. The earliest sea charts show the channel close to Penmon as suitable for good anchorage. Called 'Cross Road' and later 'Outer Road', ships could anchor here to shelter from storms, though it was less comfortable when the wind was from the north-east. South of Cross Road is Friars Bay and Friars road, another good anchorage, and the location of the former harbour for Llanfaes. Beaumaris is a kilometre south-west again, where the Strait bends to the west, around a low glacial hill rising to a height of some 20m (called 'Mount' on Lewis Morris's chart of 1736), below which lies the level green fronting Beaumaris. Boats presently moor in the bay south of the town, between the pier and Gallows Point, and this is the most likely location of the medieval quay. When the castle was first built there was also access to the Castle dock, possibly along a channel or canal across the marshy area that was to become the green.

Early topographical writers agree on the excellent anchorage within Beaumaris Bay, for example Pennant says 'There is very good anchorage for ships in the bay which lies before the town; and has seven fathom water even at the lowest ebb. Vessels often find security here in hard gales. The town has no trade of any kind, yet has its custom house for the casual reception of goods' (Pennant 1781, 255). The description by Lewis Morris to accompany his chart is more practical, but still emphasizes the qualities of the port 'You may run up to Beaumaris town side keeping in mid channel according to the direction of the land taking care of a sunken rock which lies off the mount; you may lie under the town on soft clay ground or come in to the channel. South south east from the town is 7 and 8 fathoms water at low water, an excellent road. The Irish frequently use Beaumaris to land their American goods, in order to pay the British duties. A vessel without cable or anchor may run ashore half a mile east and south of the town on soft clay ground at a place called Penrhyn Safnas point, by some called Gallows Point, and there lie with safety (Morris, 1736, 17).

4.2 Statutory and non-statutory designations

4.2.1 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

There is one Scheduled Ancient Monument within the study area, Beaumaris Castle (Ref: A001).

4.2.2 Listed Buildings

There are 164 listed buildings within a 1km radius of the potential flood alleviation scheme, noted on the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record. These are listed in [Appendix I](#).

4.2.3 Historic Landscape Area

The study area lies partially within the Penmon Historic Landscape Area, terminating on the southern side of Wexham Street and Church Street (cf. Figure 2). The area is designated as within a Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (Cadw/ICOMOS 1998, 124-127; Ref.: Penmon HLW (GW) 15 **33**), which is described as *a coastal plateau, promontary and small island situated in south east Anglesey, showing continuity of land use and activity from the late prehistoric period to the recent past. The area includes: a large Iron Age hillfort, hut settlements and fields; Early Christian monastic sites and Viking influences; medieval settlements, defensive and religious sites, Beaumaris Castle and town; the Baron Hill Estate and walled deer park; large 19th and 20th centuries coastal limestone and marble quarries* (Cadw/ICOMOS 1998, 127).

4.2.4 Other Designations

Beaumaris Castle forms part of a World Heritage Site (*The Castles and Town Walls of Edward I in Gwynedd*, ICOMOS/Cadw 2004), for which a conservation plan has been created (Cadw <http://cadw.wales.gov.uk/docs/cadw/publications/WHS.pdf>).

The town of Beaumaris and the surrounding area, including the foreshore to the mean low water mark, are within the boundaries of the Isle of Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The site lies within the Beaumaris Conservation Area (Figure 2), where Beaumaris is described as *'of National and International historic importance, is rich in history and retains much of its medieval street pattern. Its setting, diversity of architectural styles and periods, differing scale, open spaces, varying roofs, and overall quality all contribute greatly to the town's character. Whilst several of the town's buildings are individually listed it is the overall streetscape and open spaces that make the major contribution to the qualities of the area and therefore is considered worthy of protection and enhancement'* (Beaumaris Conservation Area Appraisal, seen at <http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/planning-and-waste/built-environment-coastal-and-landscape/conservation-areas/conservation-area-character-appraisals/conservation-area-character-appraisal-beaumaris/114778.article>). The open area to the north of Beaumaris Castle lies within the Baron Hill Park Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), and that to the north-east is within the Glannau Penmon Biwmares SSSI.

4.3 The Existing Archaeological Record and Cartographic Evidence

4.3.1 The Town and Castle

Beaumaris was the principal medieval port of North Wales, subordinate to that of Chester. It dates from the time of the construction of the castle, started April, 1295. It replaced,

however, the former port of Llanfaes, that lay just over a kilometre to the north. The medieval town of Llanfaes, centred on the commotal *llys* and *maerdref* settlement, was the principal urban centre of the Welsh princes. The 1294 extent records a total levy of £1 6s 8d for harbour dues at 4d per ship, which suggests around 80 ships calling during the year (Carr 1982, 232). The nature of the wide bay at Llanfaes, lying protected in the Menai Strait, makes it unlikely any quays or jetties were constructed here, and boats would have discharged straight from the beach. The road leading from the shore and west of the former friary would have connected the town with the harbour. Lewis Morris says that within Friars Bay 'you may anchor in six fathom, a stiff clay ground, or lie aground on soft mud'.

The construction of Beaumaris castle and town, initiated by the uprising of Madog ap Llywelyn, led to a forced decline of Llanfaes by the English authorities in favour of the new planted borough. This eventually led, in 1302-3, to the wholesale removal of the inhabitants of Llanfaes to Rhosyr, where a new borough was created east of the commotal centre, to be called Newborough. Whilst still at Llanfaes, a petition from the residents claimed they were not allowed to trade, nor were ships allowed to use the port (Carr 1982, 234). The last known reference to the port was when safe conduct was issued to the master of a ship which had loaded goods there in April 1295 (*ibid*, 234-5). It is inevitable that low-level usage continued for the Friary, and later for the inhabitants of Friars, the house established on the site, but from the late 13th century on it was eclipsed by the new harbour at Beaumaris.

The castle dock was an integral part of the original design, and this point is clearly made in the report of February 1296, by James of St George who states that a forty ton vessel fully laden could sail at high tide up to the biggest gate in the face of any Welsh enemy (Morris 1901, 268-9). The length of the castle dock is just over 14m, which would be a tight fit for a forty ton vessel. The dock at Beaumaris is more elaborate than those at Conwy and Caernarfon, perhaps the result of the experience of the 1294 uprising, where ships played a major role in relieving the garrisons at Harlech, Criccieth and Aberystwyth, and following which Edward I found it necessary to retain a naval force in the Menai Strait in order to ensure continued delivery of stone, timber and other supplies necessary to build the castle.

The means of entry into the castle dock is not clear. Speeds map of 1610 shows the castle moat land-locked. Either the sea formerly lay over the present green, or, more likely, a channel linked the sea to the moat. Whether this channel existed naturally or had to be dug out is not known, though the most likely scenario is the enhancement of an existing channel. Pennant records that 'he [i.e. Edward I] also cut a canal, in order to permit vessels to discharge their lading beneath the walls' quoting the Sebright Mss (unfortunately destroyed by fire in 1808). He also records that 'the marsh was in early times of far greater extent than at present, and covered with fine bullrushes' (Pennant 1781, 242-3). Similarly, in 1812 it is said 'part of this canal, till very lately, was visible under the name of *Llyn y green*' (Evans 1812, 107). There were only two natural outlets for water to the sea at Beaumaris, one was at the west end of the town, down Nant y Felin (also called Nant Meugan), and the other was across the present Green from the moat to the sea. By the 19th century this latter had been culverted, as revealed in a description of the town lands undertaken in 1823 which states 'the right of the Corporation extends over and includes the whole of the part of the Green which lies between the town and the south west side of the covered drain or water course from the castle mote to the sea shore'. However, despite these references, the evidence from Speeds map would indicate that the castle dock went out of use during the later Middle Ages, and that all shipping made use of the town quay further to the west.

Wexham Street is not within the medieval core of the town but appears to have been in existence by about 1600. By the early 19th century the area consisted of houses and shops on the street front with gardens to the south. Archaeological evidence has suggested that many of the plots were laid out in the 18th century, probably by the Baron Hill Estate (Laws 2006, 6). Yates' 1829 Map of Beaumaris, produced for the Baron Hill Estate (UWB Baron

Hill 6486; Figure 3) shows the area of much of the proposed works undeveloped, but forming part of the Baron Hill Estate, with the exception of Wexham Street, which had its current layout. The property boundaries along the south side of Wexham Street have remained similar from 1829 up to the present time (Laws 2006). The 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) Map of 1889 shows some additional 19th century developments.

4.3.2 *The Green*

Though Beaumaris did not witness the construction of stone piers and docks that we find at the industrial harbours of Amlwch, Penrhyn and Caernarfon in the late 18th and 19th centuries, developments of a different nature ensued. The increase in visitors, and the rise of the trading steamers along the north Wales coast, combined with the business interests of those serving on the Beaumaris Corporation led to several improvements in the vicinity of the town Green.

Our understanding of the early development of the Green is slight. Speed shows no development between the town wall and the coast edge, and this area was almost certainly still marshy in 1610. The town wall formed a clear division between the edge of the town and the coast from the castle to the water gate. The green was divided from north to south by the parish boundary of Llanfaes, and the Corporation would have been responsible for the western part only, and therefore only able to develop within that area. On the eastern side Speed marks a small structure towards the coast edge, which on later charts is shown as a 'watch house', though it had been demolished by 1895. The structure on Speed's map may be related to the ferry crossing that went from the Llanfaes side of the Green until its transfer to the point in the 18th century. However, a custom house also stood somewhere on the Green according to Evans who states 'The custom-house stands on the green near the water's edge, and is the comptrolling office not only to the different ports on the island, but also to those on the Caernarfonshire side of the Menai' (Evans 1812, 174). By 1836 it had moved to Townsend.

In 1821 it was ordered that a 'landing quay' be constructed at the expense of the corporation of sufficient length and depth at the Green for the accommodation of persons landing from small boats. The whereabouts of this quay is not known, though it must have been close to where the pier now lies.

On the Beaumaris side of the Green there was little development before 1800, though a gaol and house for the gaoler were constructed there, outside the town walls. However, concerned that the rise in prosperity from industrial developments, visible at Penrhyn and Caernarfon, was passing them by, the Corporation of Beaumaris was determined to capitalise on its assets, and ensure that the town became a fashionable resort. A committee was formed to oversee the development of the Green in 1823, and they concluded that 'as a means for the improvement of the town, and advancing its prosperity, as well as promoting the interest of this Corporation, the present available funds of the Corporation be laid out in building upon the Corporate ground on Beaumaris Green six new houses with suitable office and a billiard room and a public mess room as prepared by Mr Hall' (UWB Beaumaris and Anglesey I.14 p. 222). The terrace was constructed by 1825, and the Beaumaris Book Society, a society formed in 1802 primarily as a lending library but with strong maritime interests, presented its books to the Corporation, and moved its effects and meetings to No. 6 Green Edge.

Further developments on the Green were hampered by the presence of the county gaol and a house alongside called Ty yn y Green. Consequently a new gaol was built 1828-9 west of the church to designs by Hansom and Welch, and the old gaol site and adjoining house purchased by the Corporation. Meanwhile, Hansom and Welch designed a new hotel for the Williams-Bulkeley family that lay in a prime position overlooking the bay. Construction of the

Williams-Bulkeley hotel (now the Bulkeley Hotel) was started in 1829. In order to develop the land between the hotel and Green Edge the Corporation held a competition for a new terrace of houses. This was won by Hansom and Welch, and construction of Victoria Terrace was started in 1830. Victoria Terrace still dominates the Green today, though the interior of the houses was altered during renovations undertaken by the architect Colwyn Ffoulkes in 1936-7 (Cadw Listed Buildings No. 5636)

4.3.3 Area east of the castle

The area to the east of the castle is presently being used as a public playground, but all the earlier maps show this area as open ground. The 1889 OS map shows a tree planted garden to the east, running along the road edge. The 1900 OS map describes this area as the 'Castle Pleasure grounds'. There are no structures shown associated with the area either on the OS 1900 or the OS 1919 map.

4.3.4 Parkland north of the castle

The earliest map depicting this area is the Speed map of 1610. The map depicts a tower between Beaumaris and the Friary, and a stream lying between the borough and the tower. The tower is almost certainly a representation of Henllys, the former Welsh court, which lies just out of sight of Beaumaris around a low hill. The stream runs into the moat of the castle, and this follows the course of a culverted stream that still runs through the park and into the moat. The 1889 OS map shows a Cricket ground within the parkland close to the study area (Figure 04). The 1900 OS map shows no significant changes within this area. The only significant development shown on the 1919 OS map is the marking of a well which is associated with the open water culvert still visible today. Recent activity carried out by Cadw in the 1990's involved dredging the moat and the placement of the extracted material in a large L shaped storage pit/area at the eastern end the parkland development area. Further recent archaeological work in this area carried out by GAT (Jones 2010) has proved inconclusive.

4.3.5 Gallows Point

The earliest known name for this point, a gravel bank spit to the south of Beaumaris, is Osmundsair, recorded in 1456 (Jones *et al.* 1980, 602, Gwyn 2004,1-2). This name includes a Viking personal name, which is one of several Viking place names in Wales, such as Bardsey and Priestholm (an alternative name for the nearby Ynys Seriol). This suggests a Viking presence in an important area at what would effectively be the mouth of the Menai Straits. It was probably associated with trade and maritime and fishing activity, which it has continued to have until recent times. A fish weir is attested in the area from 1451 (Carr 1982, 110), and the point had come into the ownership of the Bulkeley's of Baron Hill by 1590, and a lease indicated that a fish house was to be built on a plot 21 feet square (Gwyn 2004, 5). The name Gallows Point is not noted until the mid-19th century, and there is no clear evidence that any executions were ever carried out there. The 1st edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1889 shows a 'dead house' and an oval feature with flag staff approximately 300m square at Gallows Point. The dead house is likely to have been a mortuary for people who had been drowned, similar to the building in Caernarfon which recently formed the maritime museum. The oval feature is likely to have been a battery established on the site by the admiralty in 1855 during the scare over Napoleon III of France's adventurism. Boat building is known in the area from the mid-19th century (it is shown on a watercolour entitled *Beaumaris with boats* by Herbert Compton Herries, dating between 1857 and 1867), is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, but was probably taking place from at least the mid-18th century.

4.3.6 Aerial Photographs

Three vertical aerial photographs of the study area were examined, which had been provided by the Centre for Air Photography at the Welsh Assembly Government in Cardiff. These were high level photographs taken by the Royal Air Force in 1945. Despite the good clarity of the images, no new archaeological sites were observed on the photographs, although the landscape was shown to be clear of vegetation.

RAF Aerial Photographs

- RAF 106G/UK655 F20 Frames 4038-4040 taken 13th August 1945

4.4 Site Gazetteer

The sites listed below were identified on the walk over survey and are located on Figure 1 with recommendations for further assessment and mitigatory measures, where appropriate. Buildings within the town of Beaumaris that are not directly affected by the scheme are not included in this gazetteer, but are listed [Appendix I](#) for reference

The recommendations below are based on direct impact; if changes are made to the proposed working practices, modifications to the recommendations may be required.

1. Sea Defence Walls (Areas 3 and 4, Plates 2-5)

PRN: 19792

Period: Post Medieval **Category:** C

NGR: SH 59827535-SH 60947623 **Impact:** Moderate

The sea defence walls measured a combined length of 1.86km and are constructed reinforced local rubble fieldstone, with a substantial batter on the seaward side. Construction of the sea defences would appear to have been commenced prior to the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 (Figure 4), although reinforcement and improvement has taken place during the 20th century. The existing crest of the walls varies in height from 5.32m and 5.77m above ordnance datum (AOD). It is proposed that this be extended to 6.0m AOD as a flood protection measure

Assessment of Significance: Low to Moderate

Vulnerability: Moderate to high

Recommended Mitigation: Basic recording

2. Flood Bund (Area 3, Plate 6)

Period: Post Medieval **Category:** D

NGR: SH 59827535-SH 60947623 **Impact:** Moderate

An existing flood bund, constructed of earth and rubble with a turf covering lies approximately 74m west of the sea defence walls on the east side of Beaumaris Green, and extends for approximately 186m. Its existing height varies between 4.75m and 5.18m AOD, and it is proposed to increase this to a mean 5.6m.

Assessment of Significance: Low

Vulnerability: Moderate to High

Recommended Mitigation: Basic recording

3. Coed Crwn –y Castell (Plate 11)

PRN: 19160

Period: Post Medieval **Category:** B

NGR: SH 60707671 **Impact:** Low

An area of woodland, about 144m by 110m with a circular earthwork. It would appear to have formed a landscape feature as an enhancement to the view of the castle created by the Baron Hill estate in post-medieval times, possibly during the 18th century.

Assessment of Significance: Moderate

Vulnerability: Low

Recommended Mitigation: Avoidance

5.0 IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 General recommendations

5.1.1 Direct impact

Whilst there is no clear direct impact on any known sites other than those listed in the gazetteer above. It is possible that archaeological remains could be encountered during any groundworks carried out, although this will be dependent upon the amount of excavation works carried out. This is particularly true in the area of the green (Area 3) and on the land to the north of Beaumaris Castle (Area 2). The potential for the recovery of archaeological information in the area of the sewerage works in the Wexham Street and Stanley Street areas is thought to be limited owing to the probable previous disturbance of the ground in that area (Area 1). Recommendations for the mitigation of any archaeological remains in the development areas are given below, and are in addition to any specific site based recommendations (see section 5.2).

- **Area 1 Sewerage Works in the Wexham Street/Stanley Street (Plates 13-15).** Whilst there is evidence that Wexham Street was laid out by 1600, and many of the plots along the street were laid out by the late 18th century (Laws 2006). The potential for the recovery of archaeological information is thought to be **low** within the carriageway itself, which is heavily disturbed by services. A partial watching brief is recommended during groundworks
- **Area 2 Flood Storage Bund to the north of Beaumaris Castle (Plates 7-8, 11-12, 16)** The potential for the recovery of archaeological information is thought to be **moderate** in this area. A programme of archaeological controlled strip should be carried out in advance of groundworks on the site. Further mitigation in the form of excavation might be required in the event of the identification of archaeological material. Previous work has been carried out close to this area (Jones 2010), but this proved inconclusive.
- **Area 3 Coastal Defence east of the Green (Plates 5-6)** The potential for the recovery of archaeological information is thought to be **low** in this area. A partial watching brief is recommended during ground works
- **Area 4 Existing Sea Wall Modification (Plates 2-4)** A basic record of this structure should be made in advance of its modification
- **Area 5 Gallows Point Localised Flood Bund and Gabion Placement (Plates 1, 4)** The potential for the recovery of archaeological information is thought to be **low to moderate** in this area, and it is not currently known what the extent of the ground works will be. A partial watching brief is recommended during groundworks.

5.1.2 Indirect impact on the World Heritage Site (Figure 2)

The International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and Cadw have produced a *World Heritage Site Management Plan on The Castles and Town walls of Edward I in Gwynedd* (Cadw/ICOMOS, 2004), which includes Beaumaris Castle.

As stated in Cadw/ICOMOS, 2004:

The (scheduled ancient) monument boundaries define archaeological remains and do not therefore include their setting, although the setting is the subject of policy guidance from the National Assembly of Wales in Planning Policy Wales(2002).This guidance refers to procedural advice that is given in Welsh Office Circular 61/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas. Each of the monuments is also within a designated conservation area. These protect much of the setting but the degree of protection depends on the issue of directions by the local planning authority. There are also listed buildings inside or outside the conservation area. The protection afforded to these may also enhance the setting. Policies for the World Heritage Site are included in approved development plans and in new unitary development plans now being prepared. These provide or will provide the policies that will be followed by each local authority in decisions on planning applications (Cadw/ICOMOS, 2004: 62).

The management plan includes a section on the Conservation of the Setting (*ibid.*: 62-63), which establishes the criteria for assessing the impact on the castles from their wider setting within the landscape. These criteria include:

- Existing Protection (World Heritage Site & Conservation Area)
- Essential Setting
- Significant View and Arc of View

For Beaumaris Castle, the WHS Management Plan identifies the Conservation of Setting in Map **B2.4.7** (reproduced as Figure 2), which indicates the existing protection (World Heritage Site & Conservation Area), the Essential Setting, the Significant Views and Arc of View. These designations are designed to ensure that the setting of the World Heritage Site is conserved and the visual impact from the flood alleviation scheme is considered both during the construction phase and the operational phase is assessed and minimised. These will be considered in relation to the proposed flood defence works and the individual Cadw/ICOMOS conservation of setting criteria will be assessed in relation to Beaumaris Castle.

Conservation Area

According to the WHS Management Plan, the conservation area for Beaumaris Castle encloses the medieval borough and its 18th- and 19th-century extensions (as indicated on WHS Management Plan Map **B2.4.7**; reproduced as Figure 2). The castle is also within the Penmon Outstanding Historic Landscape, which is included in the Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales (Cadw, Countryside Council for Wales and ICOMOS-UK,1998).

The flood storage bund (Area 2), the proposed coastal defence wall modifications (Areas 3 and 4) lie within the Beaumaris Conservation Area. Consideration will have to be given to the design of the walls and bunds to ensure that the impact upon the Conservation Area is minimised. Area 1, the sewerage works near Wexham and Stanley Streets, and the works at Gallows Point (Area 5) lie outside the Conservation Area.

Essential Setting

This is a concept borrowed from The Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales published by ICOMOS (UK) and Cadw. The essential setting for

monuments in the World Heritage Site refers to areas outside the inscribed boundary of the World Heritage Site, where 'inappropriate development' would damage the visual or historic setting of the site (*ibid*: 62). The Essential Setting of Beaumaris Castle is identified on WHS Management Plan Map **B2.4.7** (reproduced as Figure 2) and includes the area of meadow to the north of the castle. The setting for Beaumaris Castle is defined by two key aspects:

- The historic link between the castle and the Baron Hill house and park known, part of the Bulkeley Estate. The park reaches close to the castle moat and is an important part of the essential setting (Cadw/ICOMOS, 2004: 62).
- The area of the former walled town shows the relationship between the castle and the borough. It is also of high townscape value and provides an attractive setting for the castle (*ibid.*)

In relation to setting, inappropriate development is determined by the characteristics of the SAM in question, but there are three general types of development that are defined in the WHS Management Plan as to be avoided (*ibid.*: 63):

- Buildings and other structures that, because of their size, materials or design, detract from the visual attraction of a monument;
- Artefacts, such as street furniture, advertisements, etc., that clutter views of a monument unnecessarily; and
- Any development that makes it more difficult for the public to appreciate the history of a monument

In terms of the setting for Beaumaris Castle in relation to the proposed scheme, the critical areas will be the visual impact of the Area 2 bund to the north of the castle, which needs to be minimised through sympathetic design in order to ensure maximum conservation of the setting of the castle and that the construction and design of the bund does not detract from the visual attraction of the monument or affect the public appreciation of the history of the monument. Further assessment of the design and visual impact of the bund is recommended through the presentation of virtual modelling for the scheme via wireframe montaging and photomontaging. A similar recommendation is proposed for the flood defence at the Green in Area 3, both for the small bund and the coastal defence, particularly in relation to latter, which will see the construction of a new stone-faced crest wall.

Flood Alleviation Areas 1, 4 and 5 lie outside the Essential Setting of the castle.

Significant Views

According to the WHS Management Plan, "These are the most important historic views into and out of each monument in the World Heritage Site. Inappropriate development would obstruct or interfere with these views, which generally extend beyond the areas of essential setting" (*ibid.*: 63).

Four significant views at Beaumaris Castle have been identified in WHS Management Plan and Map **B2.4.7** (reproduced as Figure 2), and these have been examined both from the wall-walks at the castle and from the far end as part of the current assessment. These are described below and appropriate mitigation suggested. These views are considered to be significant both to and from the castle. Plates 8-11 show the significant views taken from the outer curtain wall of Beaumaris Castle.

- **View looking west from the castle along Wexham Street towards Baron Hill (Plate 8).** This view may be impacted upon by the bund to the north of the castle (Area 2), this is more likely looking towards the castle from the west than looking eastwards to it, with the possible extra 2m in height created by the bund having a significant impact on the view. This view is already somewhat impacted upon by the current Leisure Centre. The design of the bund should take into account the view from the west and the design should take into account the potential 2m increase in height and attempt to minimise its impact.
- **View looking north from the castle across the meadow to the coast towards Llanfaes (Plate 11).** This view may be slightly impacted upon by the bund to the north of the castle (Area 2), this is more likely looking towards the castle from the north than looking southwards to it. The design of the bund should take into account the view from the north and the design should take this into account and attempt to minimise its impact. The raised coastal defence wall (Area 3) is also likely to have a minor impact, although it is not thought that this needs to be minimised.
- **View looking south west towards Gallows Point (Plate 9).** This view is likely to be impacted upon by the raised coastal defence walls (Area 4), and also the gabions and localised flood bund at Gallows Point (Area 5), which will be visible in the middle distance. Sympathetic design is required to minimise these. The coastal flood defence walls are currently between 5.32m and 5.77m in height. It is suggested that these may need to rise to 6.0m to account for maximum extreme tide levels (Anglesey Council Drawing No. 66_1310 02_06). The visual impact on the historic landscape is thought to be minimal as a result of this, except on the approaches to the town from the south, where the increased height may be significant. The raising of the secondary flood bund from 4.75m to 5.6m will have a limited visual impact.
- **View along Castle Street (Plate 4)** This view, the iconic view of the castle along the town's main street may be impacted upon by the increased height of the coastal defence wall (Area 3) beyond the south west end of castle street. This is thought to be minimal, but consideration must be given to the impact of this.

Arc of View

The arc of view concerns the view from and the setting of the castle itself, and consists of a 500m radius from the centre of the castle, but excluding the built-up area of Beaumaris town. The bund to the north of the castle (Area 2) and the coastal defence works in Area 3 lie within this arc. No additional recommendations are made in respect of this.

5.2 Site Specific Recommendations

Number	Name	Category	Impact	Recommendations
1	Sea Defence Walls	C	Moderate	Basic Recording
2	Temporary Flood Bund	D	Moderate	Basic Recording
3	Coed Crwn y Castell	B	None	Avoidance

6.0 DISCUSSION

6.1 Discussion

The direct impact upon the archaeological resource on the proposed scheme is thought to be limited and an archaeological watching brief has been proposed in most areas. The exception to this are the works to the north of the castle, where the higher potential for the survival of archaeological remains means that a programme of archaeological controlled strip has been recommended for the footprint of the bund.

The proposed flood defence works lie partly within the essential setting of a World Heritage Site and within an area of Outstanding Landscape of Historic Interest, and lie partly within a conservation area. The indirect impact of the proposed work on the setting of these has been assessed, and it is considered of the highest importance that the design of the proposed works is sympathetic to the setting in which they are placed. It is considered that a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) study, with the production of wire frame montages and/or photomontaging, be undertaken in order that the likely visual impact on the significant views connected with the World Heritage Site can be fully investigated. Although the proposed works lie within a Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest, their limited nature means that the production of a full ASIDOHL report (Cadw 2007, 15-30) is not recommended.

6.2 Statement of Significance

Beaumaris is considered to be of national and international historic importance. It is rich in history and retains much of its medieval street pattern, centred on Castle Street, with the Castle at the north eastern end. Its setting, diversity of architectural styles and periods, differing scale, open spaces such as the Green and the meadow to the north of the castle, varying roofs, and overall quality all contribute greatly to the town's character, along with its pier and seafront. It is the overall streetscape and open spaces that make the major contribution to the qualities of the area. There have been a number of different designations, including the World Heritage Site, Conservation Area and Outstanding Historic Landscape Area which reflect its importance.

7.0 ARCHIVE

The archive consists of field notes, historic maps and photographs taken on the field visit. It is currently held by GAT under the project code **G2347**.

8.0 SOURCES

OS Maps

1st edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map, Anglesey Sheet XV.13 of 1889

2nd edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map, Anglesey Sheet XV.13 of 1900

3rd edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map, Anglesey Sheet XV.13 of 1914

1st edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map, Caernarvonshire Sheet VII.11 of 1889

2nd edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map, Caernarvonshire Sheet VII.11 of 1901

3rd edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map, Caernarvonshire Sheet VII.11 of 1919

8.1 Aerial Photographs

Aerial Photography Unit, National Assembly for Wales, Cardiff

RAF Aerial Photographs

RAF 106G/UK655 F20 Frames 4038-4040 taken 13th August 1945

8.2 Manuscript Sources

Anglesey Archives, Llangefni

Bangor University Archives

UWB Baron Hill MSS 6486 *Map of Beaumaris by Richard Yates 1829*

RCAHMW, Aberystwyth

Coflein Database

8.3 Published sources

Cadw 2007 *Guide to Good Practice on using The Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process*

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Speed, J. 1610 Map of Anglesey (with town map of Beaumaris)

Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (Institute for Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2001, 2009, 2011 and 2012)

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Welsh Office Circular 60/96 1996 *Planning and the historic environment: archaeology* (Cardiff)

8.4 Unpublished Sources

Davidson, A. 2006 *Ports and Harbours of Gwynedd: Beaumaris*. Unpublished GAT Report No. **641**

Evans, R. 2010 *Beaumaris Pier: Anglesey. Archaeological Assessment and Photographic Survey*. Unpublished GAT Rep. No. **848**

Gwyn, D. 2004 *Gallows Point, Beaumaris. Archaeological Assessment*. Unpublished Govannon Consultancy Rep.No. **GC73**

Jones, M. and Davidson, A. 2010 *Beaumaris Drainage Works: Beaumaris, Anglesey*. Unpublished GAT Rep. No. **869**

Laws, K. 2006 *Former Council Depor, Wexham Street, Beaumaris. Archaeological assessment*. Unpublished EAS Rep. No. 2006/15



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Notes

Key

- Improved Wexham St and Maes Hyfryd Drainage
- New Flood Water Retention Bund
- New Crest Splash Wall
- Height of Crest Wall to Be Increased
- Increased Gabion Protection to Boat Yard
- Localised Flood Bund
- A—A Typical Cross Section Location

Project
 Allt Coch Beaumaris Flood Alleviation Scheme - PAR

Title
 Pluvial and Coastal Preferred Options

Drawn by: NTC 24/04/13

Checked by: AJW 24/04/13

Consultant
 Coastal Engineering UK Ltd,
 104 Thurston Road,
 Thurston
 Wirral
 CH61 0HG

Client
 Isle of Anglesey County Council,
 Council Offices,
 Langefni,
 Anglesey,
 LL77 7TW

Project ref: 66/1216
Drawing No: /05
Rev: 1

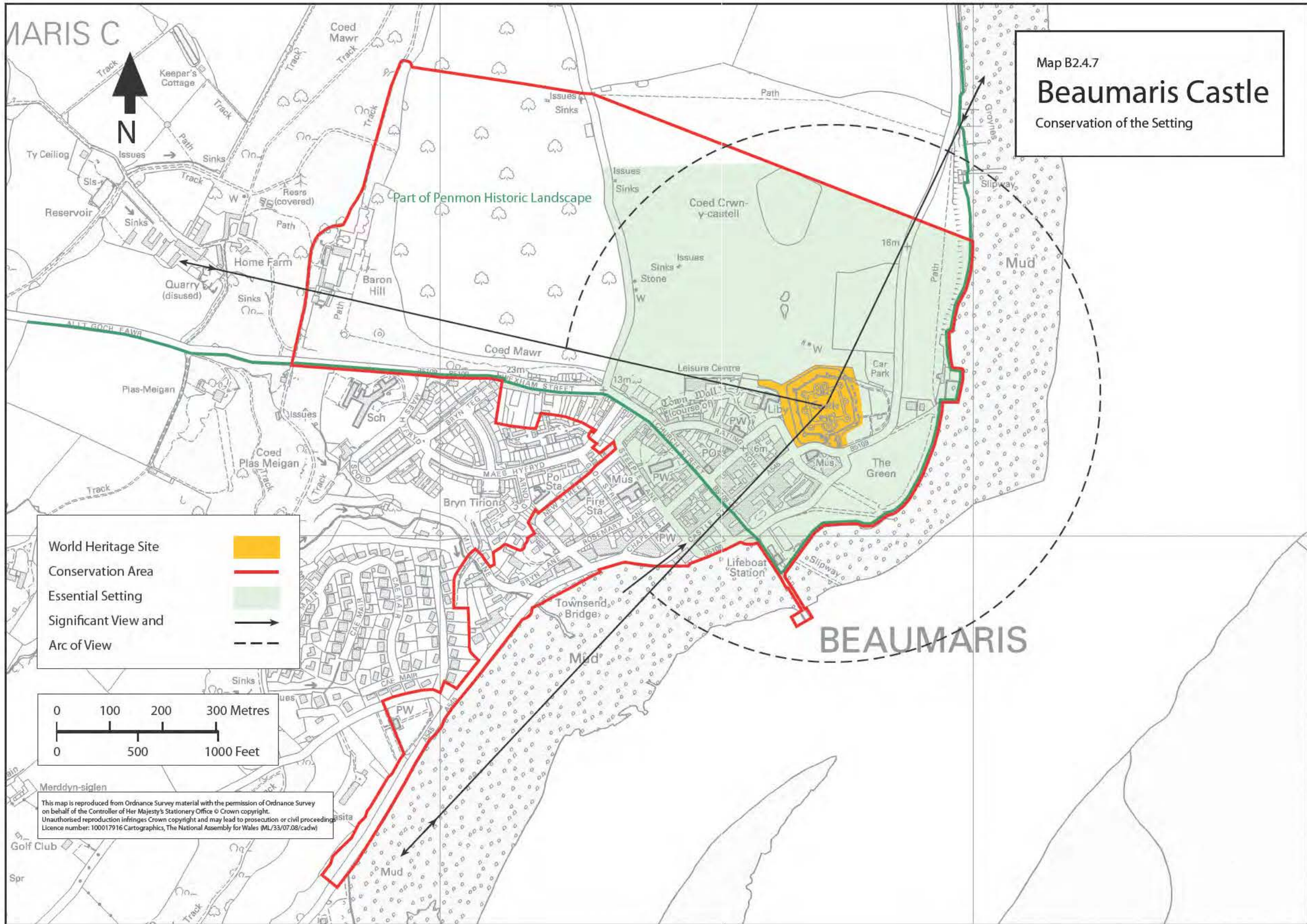


Figure 2 - Reproduction of Cadw/ICOMOS, 2004 World Heritage Site Management Plan on The Castles and Town walls of Edward I in Gwynedd Map B2.4.7



Figure 3 - Reproduction of Yates' map of Beaumaris, 1829. (UWB Baron Hill 6486)



Figure 4 - Reproduction of 1st edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map, Anglesey Sheet XV.13 of 1889 & 1st edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map, Caernarvonshire Sheet VII.11 of 1889

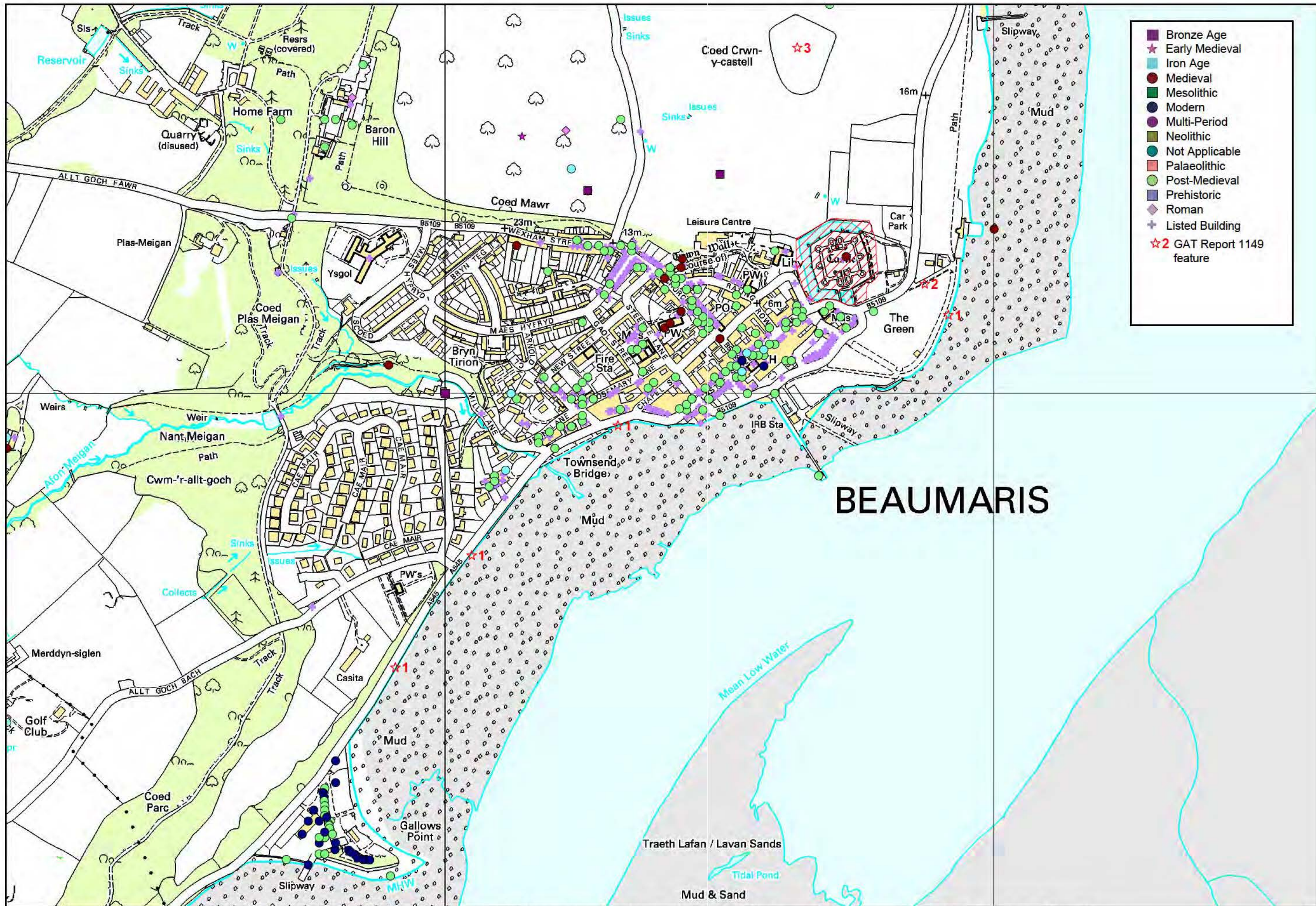


Figure 5 - Reproduction of Ordnance Survey 1:10000 Series Map (SH57NW & SH67NE), with GAT amendments indicating the location of sites recorded in the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record. For information on sites recorded in the Gwynedd Historic Environment Recordon, cf. Appendix I. Scale 1:6000@A3



Plate 01 - View of the location of the proposed localised flood bund (Area 5) from the north-west



Plate 02 - View of the flood defence wall near Townend (Area 4, Feature 1). View from the south-east



Plate 03 - View of the sea wall (Area 4, Feature 1) and gallows Point (Area 5). View from the north north east



Plate 04 - Detail showing the batter on the flood defence wall in Area 4 (Feature 1). View from the north east



Plate 05 - View of the flood defence wall at the Green (Area 3, Feature 1). View from the south



Plate 06 - View across the Green from the west north west (Area 3). Feature 2, the flood bund is in the foreground



Plate 07 - View across the meadow to the north ofg Beaumaris castle from the outer curtain wall (Area 2), looking towards Baron Hill



Plate 08 - View looking west from the curtain wall of Beaumaris Castle



Plate 09 - View along Castle Street from the castle, a significant view from the World Heritage Site



Plate 10 - View along the coast towards Llanfaes from the castle, a significant view from the World Heritage Site



Plate 11 - View of Beaumaris Castle and the meadow to the north, taken from the east



Plate 12 - View of Beaumaris Castle and the meadow to the north, taken from the west



Plate 13 - View along Wexham Street from east (Area 1)



Plate 14 - View along Stanley Street from the west (Area 1)



Plate 15 - View along Stanley Street from the west north west



Plate 16 - View of the meadow to the north of the castle from the north-west (Area 2)

APPENDIX I

Sites Listed on the Gwynedd HER within 1km of the study area

PRN	SITE_NAME	TYPE	SITE_SATUS	NGR
11000	Bulkeley Terrace, 1, 2 and 3	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60487599
11002	Alma Street, 1-4 Consec.	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60477597
11004	Baron Hill	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH59857660
11005	Baron Hill, East Lodge	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH59807650
11013	Bryn Brittan;the Bryn,bryn Britain,bryn End	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60257595
11017	Bulkeley Terrace, 4-8	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60507602
11019	Bunker's Hill, 2, 4 and 6	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60347608
11025	Castle Street, 1	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60647613
11026	Castle Street, 2;bulkeley Place,1	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60657615
11027	Castle Street, 2	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60647616
11028	Castle Street, 4;bulkeley Place,2	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60647615
11029	Castle Street, 7;castle Cafe	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60627612
11030	Castle Street, 8 and 8a	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60627613
11031	Castle Street, 10 Court Mawr	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60597612
11032	Castle Street, 11	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60607609
11033	Castle Street, 13 and 13a;chauntry Cafe	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60597609
11034	Castle Street, 17;r.a.hughes, Chemist	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60587607
11035	Hidden House, 18 Castle Street, Beaumaris	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH6056576110
11036	Castle Street, 20 and 22	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60577607
11037	Castle Street, 25 and 27;the Coffee House	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60547604
11038	Castle Street, 30	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60567607
11039	Castle Street, 31	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60537603
11040	Castle Street, 33	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60537603
11041	Castle Street, 34	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60537605
11042	Castle Street, 40	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60527605
11043	Castle Street, 46;whiffin, Ironmonger	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60517604
11044	Castle Street, 48	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60497603
11045	The Gatehouse, 48 Castle Street, Beaumaris	House	Listed Building LB II	SH6047476010
11046	Castle Street, 58	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60447597
11047	60 Castle Street, Beaumaris	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH6042775972
11051	Chapel Street, 22	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60387602
11053	Church Street, 2	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60547606
11054	Church Street, 4	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60537616

APPENDIX I

Sites Listed on the Gwynedd HER within 1km of the study area

PRN	SITE_NAME	TYPE	SITE_SATUS	NGR
11055	Church Street, 12	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60487612
11056	Church Street, 14	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60487613
11057	Church Street, 13 and 15	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60477611
11058	Church Street, 16	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60477613
11059	Regent House, 17 Church Street, Beaumaris	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60467613
11060	Church Street, 18, 20 and 22	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60477614
11061	Church Street, 24	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60467615
11062	Church Street, 26	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60457616
11063	Church Street, 28 and 30	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60457617
11064	Church Street, 41	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60407619
11065	40 and 42 Church Street, Beaumaris	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60417622
11066	Church Street, 48	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60397622
11068	Cleifiog Townsend	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60217594
11085	Glan-yr-afon, Townsend;townsend No. 12, Pilot Hous	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60237594
11087	Green Cottages, 3 and 4	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60727614
11088	Green Edge, 1-6, the Green	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60737612
11092	Gwynfa, The Green	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60637606
11099	Hendref	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60237594
11102	Hermitage Cottage	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60257599
11103	Hermitage	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60247601
11104	Hermitage	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60247601
11107	No. 56 Castle Street, Liverpool Arms Hotel, Beaumaris	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60447598
11116	Llyn Celyn	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60237594
11124	Mona Place, House at North	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60657614
11125	Morianfa;7 Raglan Street	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60557600
11126	Mount Pleasant, 1-3	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60447619
11127	Mount Pleasant, 9	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60467619
11131	New Street, 70;tan Y Bryn	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60187603
11132	New Street, 78	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60207601
11134	Old Barracks Cottage	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60257602
11135	Old Bull's Head Inn, Castle St	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60577609
11138	Orchard	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60237599
11139	Orchard, Doorway on Road	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60207590
11140	Orchard and Hermitage Wall	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60207590
11162	Plas Hyfryd, 8	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60537618

APPENDIX I

Sites Listed on the Gwynedd HER within 1km of the study area

PRN	SITE_NAME	TYPE	SITE_SATUS	NGR
11176	Porth Hir, Townsend	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60177592
11177	Porth Hir, House Adj. to S.w.	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60177591
11183	Raglan Street, 2-5	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60547603
11184	Rating Row, 10;olinda	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60537618
11185	Rating Row, 40	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60437621
11186	Rating Row, 42	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60427620
11193	Seaview, Townsend;townsend No. 10	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60257596
11197	Stanley Street, 1-11 (consec.)	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60307620
11198	Stanley Street, 1-11 (consec.)	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60307620
11199	Stanley Street, 12;stanley St. - Lodge	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60297618
11200	Stanley Street, 13-24	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60307620
11201	Steeple Lane, 7 and 9; National School (Former)	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60367612
11202	Steeple Lane, 7 and 9	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60257613
11203	Summerhill	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60267603
11209	Townsend House, Adj. to East	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60197593
11218	Trewyn, Townsend No. 8, Beaumaris	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH6031975971
11224	Tros-yr-afon, 1 and 1a	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60097585
11225	Tros Yr Afon, 2	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60087583
11226	Tros Yr Afon, 3	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60097584
11245	Victoria Cottage, Mona Place	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60687611
11247	Victoria House, Rating Row;38 Church Street	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60427621
11248	Nos. 1-20 Victoria Terrace, Beaumaris	BUILDING	Listed Building LB I	SH60607600
11250	Waverley, Castle Street;castle Street, 54	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II*	SH60457599
11251	Wexham Street, 1	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60367623
11252	Wexham Street, 3 and 5	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60357623
11253	Wexham Street, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60307620
11254	Wexham Street, 9	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60327627
11255	Wexham Street, 13	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60307626
11256	Wexham Street, 15 and 17	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60297626
11257	Wexham Street, 19;old Post Office	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60287627
11258	Wexham Street, 25 and 27	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60267627
11259	Wexham Street, 30	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60247628

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PRN	SITE_NAME	TYPE	SITE_SATUS	NGR
11260	Wexham Street,	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60347626
11261	Wexham Street, Lodge	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60347627
11607	Beaumaris Gaol - Walls and Gates	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60367609
11609	County Hall (the), Bulkeley Pl; court House (the)	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II*	SH60707616
11617	Old Barracks (the)	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60277599
11622	Town Hall, Castle Street	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60547606
11666	Baron Hill Bridge	BRIDGE	Listed Building LB II	SH59727632
12506	Baron Hill-stable Yard East	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH59837649
12507	Baron Hill-stable Yard South	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH59787645
12508	Baron Hill-stable Yard West	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH59787650
12522	Old Bulls Head Inn, Stables	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60547612
12523	Orchard The, Outbuilding	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60257598
14606	Ferryman's Warth	FISH WEIR		SH61007630
1573	Beaumaris Castle, Beaumaris	CASTLE	Listed Building 5574 I and SAM AN001	SH60737625
19160	Circular Earthwork, Beaumaris	EARTHWORK (BANK)		SH60707671
19631	Signet Ring, Findspot, Beaumaris	FINDSPOT		SH60507640
19632	Socketed Spearhead, Findspot, Beaumaris	FINDSPOT		SH60507640
19664	Medieval Town Ditch, Site of	DITCH		SH6043276246
19665	Medieval Town N Gate, Former Site of	TOWN GATE		SH60407621
19666	Tan House (Tannery), Former Site of	TANNERY		SH60417623
19776	Chantry House, The Green	BUILDING		SH60627606
19792	Sea Wall, Beaumaris	SEA DEFENCES		SH60507596
24028	Lead Objects, Findspot, Beaumaris	FINDSPOT		SH60267637
24030	Copper Cake Fragment, Findspot, Beaumaris	FINDSPOT		SH60227648
24032	Copper Alloy Objects, Findspot, Beaumaris	FINDSPOT		SH60147647
24033	Copper Alloy Objects, Findspot, Beaumaris	FINDSPOT		SH60267637
24034	Copper Alloy Objects, Findspot, Beaumaris	FINDSPOT		SH60237641
24035	Flint Flakes, Findspot, Beaumaris	FINDSPOT		SH60267637
24751	Boundary Wall, Former Council Yard, Beaumaris	BOUNDARY WALL		SH6018776223

APPENDIX I

Sites Listed on the Gwynedd HER within 1km of the study area

PRN	SITE_NAME	TYPE	SITE_SATUS	NGR
2572	Beaumaris Court House (C17th)	HOUSE	Listed Building LB	SH60697615
2576	Beaumaris Grammar School	GRAMMAR SCHOOL	Listed Building LB II	SH60607626
2577	Beaumaris Town Walls	TOWN DEFENCES	Scheduled Ancient Monument AN123	SH60437623
2578	Lid of Princess Joan's Coffin, Beaumaris Church	INSCRIBED STONE		SH60407612
2580	Bryn Britain Promontory Fort - Site of, Beaumaris	PROMONTORY FORT		SH60137599
2581	Church of St. Mary and St. Nicholas, Beaumaris	CHURCH	Listed Building 5620 I	SH6041076128
2582	Capel Meucant - Site of, Beaumaris	CHAPEL		SH60007600
2583	Capel Tydecho - Site of, Llandegfan	CHAPEL		SH60007600
2584	Bronze Age Bracelets - Findspot, Near Beaumaris	FINDSPOT		SH60007600
2585	Bronze Tool (Socketed Axe) - Findspot, Beaumaris	FINDSPOT		SH60007600
2589	Beaumaris Pier	PIER		SH60687585
2590	Beaumaris Old County Gaol	PRISON	Listed Building LB II*	SH60357608
2591	Henblas House, Near Beaumaris	HOUSE		SH60437615
2647	Roman Coin Hoard - Findspot, Baron Hill, Beaumaris	FINDSPOT		SH59837654
3187	Beaumaris Medieval Town	TOWN		SH60507610
36142	Britons Mills, Former Site of, Beaumaris	MILL		SH5989776052
3622	Coin (James I Sixpence) - Findspot, Beaumaris	FINDSPOT		SH60137627
4401	Baron Hill Park, Anglesey	GARDEN		SH59707650
6374	George and Dragon, Church Street, Beaumaris	PUBLIC HOUSE	Listed Building LB II*	SH6052276072
6376	15, Castle St. Beaumaris	BUILDING	Listed Building LB II	SH60587608
6377	27, Castle Street, Beaumaris	BUILDING		SH60547604
6378	Tros yr Afon, Beaumaris	HOUSE	Listed Building LB II	SH60117586
6379	54, Castle Street, Beaumaris	BUILDING		SH60457599
6380	Bulkeley Arms Hotel, Beaumaris	HOTEL	Listed Building LB I	SH60587605
6381	The Hermitage, New Street, Beaumaris	COTTAGE		SH60127600
6382	Town Hall, Beaumaris	TOWN HALL	Listed Building LB II	SH60547606
6383	Tudor Rose, 32 Castle Street, Beaumaris	BUILDING	Listed Building 14787 II*	SH6054976074

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Sites Listed on the Gwynedd HER within 1km of the study area

PRN	SITE_NAME	TYPE	SITE_SATUS	NGR
6905	Parish Church, Beaumaris	CHURCH	Listed Building 5620 I	SH6041076128
7490	Parish Boundary Stone, Beaumaris	BOUNDARY STONE		SH60787615
7491	Parish Boundary Stone, N of Beaumaris	BOUNDARY STONE		SH60327650
7641	Seion	NONCONFORMIST CHAPEL		SH60427603
7644	Drindod	NONCONFORMIST CHAPEL		SH60377601
8131	Rc Church	NONCONFORMIST CHAPEL		SH60557619
8133	Chapel	NONCONFORMIST CHAPEL		SH60537608
8134	Chapel	NONCONFORMIST CHAPEL		SH60367604

APPENDIX II

1. Definition of Categories of importance

The following categories were used to define the importance of the archaeological resource.

Category A - Sites of National Importance.

This category includes Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings of grade II* and above, as well as those sites that would meet the requirements for scheduling (ancient monuments) or listing (buildings) or both.

Sites that are scheduled or listed have legal protection, and it is recommended that all Category A sites remain preserved and protected *in situ*.

Category B - Sites of Regional Importance

This category includes grade II Listed Buildings and sites which would not fulfil the criteria for scheduling, but which are nevertheless of particular importance within the region. Preservation *in situ* is the preferred option for Category B sites, but if damage or destruction cannot be avoided, appropriate detailed recording might be an acceptable alternative.

Category C - Sites of District or Local Importance

These sites are not of sufficient importance to justify a recommendation for preservation if threatened, but nevertheless merit adequate recording in advance of damage or destruction.

Category D - Minor and Damaged Sites

These are sites, which are of minor importance, or are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify their inclusion in a higher category. For these sites rapid recording either in advance or during destruction, should be sufficient.

Category E - Sites needing further investigation

Sites, the importance of which is as yet undetermined and which will require further work before they can be allocated to categories A-D, are temporarily placed in this category, with specific recommendations for further evaluation. By the end of the assessment there should be no sites remaining in this category.

2. Definition of Impact

The direct impact of the proposed development on each site was estimated. The impacts are as follows:

None:

There is no construction impact on this particular site.

Low:

This has generally been used where the impact is marginal and would not by the nature of the site cause irreversible damage to the remainder of the feature, e.g. part of a trackway or field bank.

Medium:

The partial removal of a site affecting its overall integrity. Sites falling into this category may be linear features such as roads or field boundaries where the removal of part of the feature could make overall interpretation problematic.

High:

The total removal of a feature or its partial removal which would effectively destroy the remainder of the site.

Unknown:

This is used when the location of the site is unknown, but thought to be in the vicinity of the proposed development.

3. Definition of field evaluation techniques

Field evaluation is necessary to allow the reclassification of the category E sites, and to allow the evaluation of areas of land where there are no visible features, but for which there is potential for sites to exist. Two principal techniques can be used for carrying out the evaluation: geophysical survey and trial trenching.

Geophysical survey

This technique involves the use of a magnetometer, which detects variation in the earth's magnetic field caused by the presence of iron in the soil. This is usually in the form of weakly magnetised iron oxides, which tend to be concentrated in the topsoil. Features cut into the subsoil and back-filled or silted with topsoil contain greater amounts of iron and can therefore be detected with the gradiometer. Strong readings can be produced by the presence of iron objects, and also hearths or kilns.

Other forms of geophysical survey are available, of which resistivity survey is the other most commonly used. However, for rapid coverage of large areas, the magnetometer is usually considered the most cost-effective method. It is also possible to scan a large area very rapidly by walking with the magnetometer, and marking the location of any high or low readings, but not actually logging the readings for processing.

Trial trenching

Buried archaeological deposits cannot always be detected from the surface, even with geophysics, and trial trenching allows a representative sample of the development area to be investigated. Trenches of an appropriate size can also be excavated to evaluate category E sites. These trenches typically measure between 20m and 30m long by 2m wide. The turf and topsoil is removed by mechanical excavator, and the resulting surface cleaned by hand and examined for features. Anything noted is further examined, so that the nature of any remains can be understood, and mitigation measures can be recommended.

4. Definition of Mitigatory Recommendations

None:

No impact so no requirement for mitigatory measures.

Detailed recording:

Requiring a photographic record, surveying and the production of a measure drawing prior to commencement of works.

Archaeological excavation may also be required depending on the particular feature and the extent and effect of the impact.

Basic recording:

Requiring a photographic record and full description prior to commencement of works.

Watching brief:

Requiring observation of particular identified features or areas during works in their vicinity. This may be supplemented by detailed or basic recording of exposed layers or structures. An archaeological watching brief is divided in to four categories according the IFA. 2001. *Institute for Archaeologists 2001 Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief:*

- comprehensive (present during all ground disturbance)
- intensive (present during sensitive ground disturbance)
- intermittent (viewing the trenches after machining)
- partial (as and when seems appropriate).

Avoidance:

Features, which may be affected directly by the scheme, or during the construction, should be avoided. Occasionally a minor change to the proposed plan is recommended, but more usually it refers to the need for care to be taken during construction to avoid accidental damage to a feature. This is often best achieved by clearly marking features prior to the start of work.

Reinstatement:

The feature should be re-instated with archaeological advice and supervision.



**Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust**

Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd. LL57 2RT
Ffon: 01248 352535. Ffacs: 01248 370925. email: gat@heneb.co.uk

