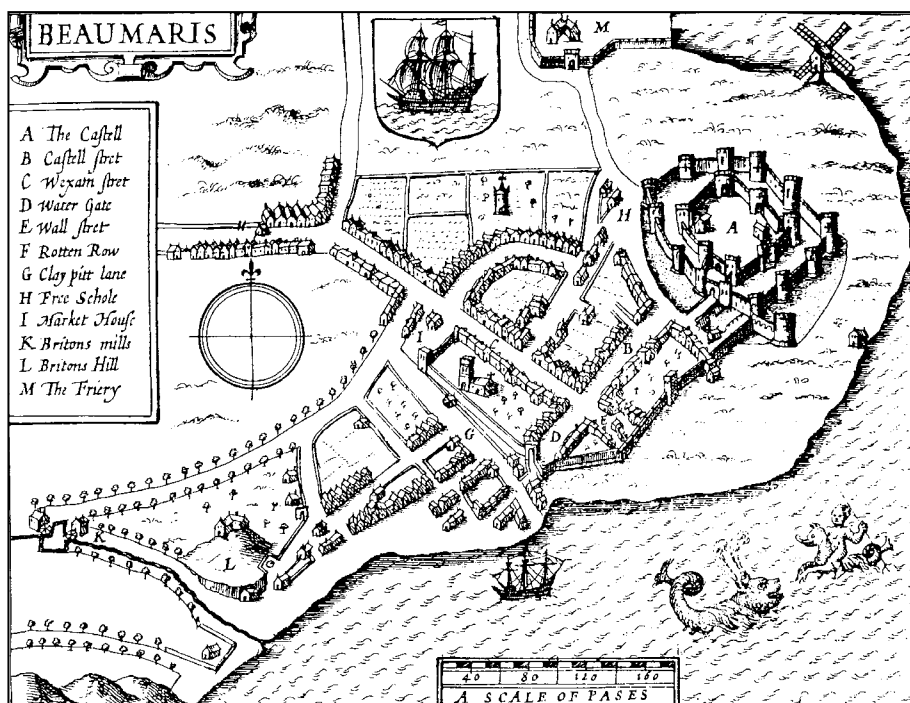


# REGENT HOUSE, 17, CHURCH STREET, BEAUMARIS

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION EXCAVATION

GAT Project No. G1807

Report No. 508



Speed's map of Beaumaris, 1610

Prepared for Mr. R. Macauley

By G.H. Smith

November 2003



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust were asked by Mr R. McCauley to carry out an archaeological assessment and evaluation excavation at Regent House, 17, Church Street, Beaumaris (Fig. 1) in advance of alterations to the house and new construction in the ground at the rear of the property. The need for the work resulted from the status of the house, a building listed as Grade 2 (Welsh Office 1978) and because it lies within the medieval walled town of Beaumaris a designated World Heritage Site.

## 2. SPECIFICATION AND PROJECT DESIGN

A design brief for the work was specified by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (Appendix 1). The desk-based assessment was to be based on a full study of all relevant published, documentary, photographic and cartographic information. The archaeological field evaluation was to be fulfilled by excavation of a minimum 5% sample of the development area, equivalent to 5% of 270 sq. m being c. 13.5 sq. m.

## 3. METHODOLOGY

The desk-based assessment was fulfilled by study of materials in the Gwynedd SMR, the University of Wales, Bangor, Archives, the Ynys Mon County Archives, Llangefni and the RCAHMW CARN on-line database.

The field evaluation was carried out by excavation of three trenches totalling c. 12 sq. m. in area. The position and extent of the trenches was determined largely by the available space and safety considerations in relation to the existing walls of outbuildings etc within the yard of the house. Subsoil was reached at a depth of between 0.8m on the northern (upslope) part of the property and 1.1m towards the southern part of the property. About 5.0 cu. m (10 tonnes) was excavated by hand. This proved that there was a considerable depth of garden soil, yard surfaces and construction rubble of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century date and so another 5.2 cu. m (10.4 tonnes) of these deposits were then excavated by machine to reveal the earlier ground levels.

## 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Beaumaris and Newborough, the last of the Edwardian planted settlements in North Wales were founded after the sacking of Caernarfon Castle by Madog ap Llywelyn in 1294. Work began on the construction of the castle protected by a large moat in an area of low-lying marshy ground (Beau Mareys or Beautiful Marsh) in 1295. The town lay close by and was granted its borough charter in 1296. The town replaced an earlier prosperous Welsh town situated nearby at Llanfaes, deriving its income from sea-trade. The population of Llanfaes was removed by Edward to a new town at Newborough on the west coast of Anglesey and Beaumaris initially prospered with 132 burgages taken up in the first ten years (Lewis 1912, 63). The political situation soon stabilised resulting in a lack of need for defences. The castle was never completed and the town walls were not constructed despite a long petition to Edward II from the burgesses (*ibid* 102).

Beaumaris was attacked by Owain Glyndwr in 1403 and partially burnt down. The castle was taken in 1404 but re-taken in 1405 (Soulsby 1983, 79). In 1407 the burgesses received a royal donation of £10 'in aid of making a ditch around the aforesaid town'. Work continued in 1414, when Gilbert, Lord Talbot, the reorganiser of the decayed post-Glyndwr boroughs of Anglesey appropriated thirty burgages in order to build a new stone wall around the town. A yearly sum of £20 was set aside from 1451-5 for the repair of the walls.

The original layout of the town must have been truncated to some extent by the new defences, perhaps extending as far as Steeple Lane on the west side. This may well account for the large area of open space that still existed in 1829, to the south-west of the church, an area beyond the bounds of the burgrave plots fronting Castle Street and Church Street. Speed's map (1610) shows the whole of this area at the west of the town, within the town walls as open ground around the church (Fig. 2). The town wall forms the west and north sides of this area while along the east and south are continuous rows of houses. The east side is labelled as all Wexam Street with no Church Street although this could be just an error. The street now known as Steeple Lane, which probably ran along the edge of the town ditch was then called Clay Pitt Lane, probably referring to the ditch or to use of it for digging clay for brick-making and there may have been a brick works nearby. The area south of the church on Speed's map is of interest because within it was the area covered by the present development. The map shows it with several small trees so it was probably disused or possibly orchards in

contrast to the spaces behind the two blocks of houses between Rotten Row and Castle Street, which are clearly shown as having cultivated garden plots. Although Speed shows a continuous row of houses at the east side of the church along what is now Church Street a Baron Hill Estate map of 1829 shows that by then at least there was only one building left there (Fig. 3). This was undoubtedly because of attempts to make the approach to the church more grand, with the help of the Bulkeley family who probably donated the land for this landscaping scheme. Where burgage plots were taken up and used continuously the backs of the plots may have been simply used as gardens but even so, in a town situation various rubbish pits might be expected which might preserve good collections of pottery for instance. Behind particular commercial premises however, there might be other evidence deriving from trade and crafts such as metal-working or leather-working and these would be looked for in the archaeological trial excavation.

## 5. THE DESKTOP ASSESSMENT

The area where the excavations took place is now a rectangular yard at the rear of the whole plot containing Regent House and slightly set apart from it, defined by a yard wall (of stone), the line of which continues the line of a slight offset in the adjoining boundary with the churchyard. The earliest representation of the yard and buildings are on an estate map of 1829 (UWB BH 6496) which is accompanied by a schedule or rental (UWB BH 8211). The relevant part of the map is shown at an enlarged scale in Figs. 4 and 5. The map shows the yard as an open garden area with a path running around its perimeter. The layout of the house shown in 1829 is somewhat different to that which exists today as Regent House. The main part of the house was then long and relatively narrow lying east-west, facing south and perpendicular to Church Street (Fig. 5a, No. 100). Today, the main part of the house is short and broad lying parallel to Church Street (Fig. 5b, A). What remains of the house shown in 1829 survives today as the west wing on the back of Regent House. There are two smaller extensions on the west end of this west wing which are still as shown on the 1829 map (Fig. 5a, No. 101). They comprise a stable and a privy. The west wing and outhouses are stone-built but the stable has been refaced in brick and render. The main part of the west wing has internal partitions of wood panelling. The stable has a hay-loft above and retains its original timbers and stalls. Around the yard there are also remains of several later 19<sup>th</sup> century lean-to buildings built of machine-made brick. Within the yard are also more modern remains of a glass-house and flower bed.

The history of Beaumaris is largely bound up with the fortunes of the Bulkeley family of Baron Hill who prospered and gradually acquired a large proportion of the properties in the town as well as extensive estates on Anglesey and on the mainland. Regent House was one of these properties until sold off with a large part of the estate in 1920 (Llangefni WF4, 90). No. 17 Church Street (Lot 229) then had a freehold ground rent of £3.10.00 *per annum*, the lease being granted for a term of 80 years from 13<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1857 to Mr. Evan Williams 'well secured upon'. It was there described as 'stone-built, rough cast and slated containing shop, office, lobby, drawing room, dining room, kitchen, pantry, scullery, four bedrooms and box room. The outbuildings comprise coach house, stable for 2, smithy etc. Rated at £20 *per annum*.' It seems to have been Evan Williams who built the new Regent House. He was probably a shopkeeper and was able to build his own house on the site because he had purchased the freehold lease, thus paying only a ground rent, not a rent on the buildings. A record of this payment was recorded in a Baron Hill Rental of 1862 (UWB BH 7413). For some reason Evan Williams does not appear in the Beaumaris Register of Electors of 1859 or 1868 although there were several other Williams recorded from Church Street who might have been part of the family.

There is no good documentary evidence for the date of construction of the house that pre-dated Regent House. In style it seems unlikely to be any earlier than 18<sup>th</sup> century. It was a long two-storey house oriented south-west to north-east, gable-end on to Church Street and coach-house and stables attached on the west end. The house did however have a narrower southern wing parallel to Church Street because the arched passage there appears to predate Regent House. The longer passage under the wider new house meant it had to be supported on an additional squared-headed, linteled arch beyond the two semicircular arches of the original passage, which indicate the width of the earlier building. It seems likely that the function and fortunes of this building were tied up with those of the adjoining Hen Blas, the former residence of the Bulkeley family in Beaumaris (RCAHMW 1937clviii-cxii) since it was so close, sandwiched between Hen Blas and the wall of the church. The land acquired by the Bulkeleys to build their house would almost certainly have included this whole block. This is implied by a deed of conveyance of 1474 to William Bulkeley of a 'burgage lying between the house of the said William on the East, the Wales of the town on the West, the high Streete on the South, and the grave yarde of the towne, on the North' *ibid* clviii). The ground was still leased from the town as shown by a conveyance of 1568 by the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses of Beaumaris to Richard Bulkeley, Esq. of The Old Place and The Old Stables in Beaumaris, also 32 virgates of void (i.e. not built on) ground... etc annual rent £4.4.2 (UWB BH

606). This conveyance was perhaps needed before a new house could be built to replace The Old Plas (see below). The 'void ground' was that which formed the gardens of Hen Blas and was still in use as gardens at the time of the 1829 map (Figs 3 and 4)

Hen Blas, as it remained in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century was a large and extensive complex building that dominated the centre of the town. Fortunately there are some descriptions, drawings and photographs of it shortly before it was demolished in 1869. It had started as a simple medieval hall with end wings, built in the late 15<sup>th</sup> century and had gradually been added to over the years with a complete new house being added in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century. A further, even grander house was built at Baron Hill and that became the main residence from about 1618. Hen Blas continued to be occupied by elderly dependants, the last dying in 1774. Apart from the houses there were extensive stables, said to be on the south side where the present Market Place stands. On the west side were the gardens. On the north side was a courtyard and beyond that the area now occupied by No. 17 Church Street. If, as seems likely, the house predating Regent House was built after the move to Baron Hill, then it was probably built as a speculative venture, possibly as an extension to stables or store sheds that were already there, of which the surviving stable may be part.

Hen Blas was occupied in its later years by a mixture of families and paupers and became run-down and eventually ruinous, leading to its eventual demolition. No. 17 Church Street seems to have followed a similar change in function and decline in fortunes and had been rented out. A schedule referring to the Baron Hill estate map of 1829 identifies all the tenants of the Bulkeleys in Beaumaris and records the usage of most of the properties (UWB BH 8211). The main part of Hen Blas was then listed as fifteen apartments. Other buildings in the complex were listed as a dwelling (of a widow) (where No. 11 Church St. now stands), malt house and kiln (to the west), King's Arms and Garden (where No. 13 Church St. now stands) and Armory and Garden – the County Treasurer (where No. 15 Church St. now stands). The building where No. 17 Church St. now stands was listed as 'Black Anchor' and so had presumably formerly been a public house but listed as 'apartments' with six tenants, probably elderly, three men and three women. The rear extension, which still survives is listed as 'stable' rented to 'Jn<sup>o</sup> Thomas, Butcher'. The Black Anchor and its various apartments are also named in rentals of 1827 and 1831 (UWB BH 7430). That of 1831 describes it as Apartments, Kitchens, Stables etc. The mention of the Armory is of interest and the fact that it was held by the County Treasurer, although the 1831 rental describes it as House and Garden (Armory) so it was not just a store building. It must have been long since it functioned as an armoury and at some point No. 15 passed into private ownership.

The Bulkeley estate in the town centre of Beaumaris was built up in the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries and probably not enlarged after the move to Baron Hill in 1618. The fact that the area of No. 17, Church St. was part of the Bulkeley estate in 1829 indicates fairly clearly that it had been part of the estate for a long time. The small garden at the west end of the plot, where the present excavations have taken place, was likely to have been a subordinate part of the main Old Plas garden, perhaps a kitchen garden, as it lay at the side of the main (16<sup>th</sup> century house) whereas the larger garden to the west was probably just ornamental, providing the main view from the front (west side) of the house. In 1829 the main garden was leased to the Rev. Richard Howard D.D. (UWB BH 8211) and it is not clear whether this also included the garden of 17, Church Street. Probably this had been included in the lease to form the Black Anchor public house and subsequently conveyed to Evan Williams.

Although the earlier part of No. 17 Church Street was a post-medieval construction it may be that there was a burgage there prior to the acquisition of this whole block of land by the Bulkeley family since some of it was acquired piecemeal as shown by a number of conveyances in the Baron Hill archives to various members of the family. The conveyance of 1474 quoted above does allow for there still being another property between the Old Plas and the churchyard along Church Street. A conveyance of 1576 could refer to the site of No. 17, Church Street (UWB BH 626-7) – 'by Robert Griffith of Caernarfon, son and heir, to Rowland Bulkeley of Beaumaris, *clericus* upon a burgage and messuage and a small office or shop in Church Street ward lying between some void ground (possibly the garden of the Old Plas) and the garden of Roland Kenrick with the wall of the church of Beaumaris on the other side: annual fee-farm rent, 16/-'. However, it might refer to a property on the north side of the churchyard. The tongue of land making up the northern part of the churchyard was still 'void' land and belonging to the Bulkeleys until 1794 when it was donated to the church to enlarge the churchyard (UWB BH 3591). If there was a separate medieval burgage at 17, Church Street then features belonging to it might be found, although likely to be obscured by the two subsequent buildings and activity associated with them. The site is also problematic because it is built against the churchyard wall. This is some 3m high and yet from the churchyard (uphill) side the wall is only some 1m high. The difference in ground levels is therefore at least 2m. This could be because the churchyard grew higher or because the ground below it was cut out to provide a level surface on the slope. The latter must be the case as the wall was obviously constructed on the platform,

revetment the higher churchyard. The origin of this major terrace is therefore very relevant to the date of No. 17 Church Street. In fact the churchyard wall also provides a revetment for a similar change in levels at the west side, adjoining the Church Room on Steeple Lane. There the church wall follows the line of the former Medieval town wall and appears to have been built on its remnants (Hopewell 2003) and probably therefore dates to a period when the town wall had gone out of use and been robbed for building materials. Speed's map shows no wall at the south-side of the churchyard but the Bulkeleyes must have constructed a boundary between the land of the Plas and the churchyard. The greatest period of activity must have taken place with the construction of the 'new' Plas in the later 16<sup>th</sup> century, when many new improvements would have been added such as a formal garden and gardens for the cultivation of exotic new plants that then became available. It is suggested therefore that the terracing of the area south of the churchyard, including that of No. 17 Church Street took place in that period. This terracing can be expected to have removed any medieval features that might have been present. One further possible clue is in the line of the boundary of the churchyard where it adjoins the Old Plas garden and Regent House (Fig. 5). Its line is continuous from its west end through the garden of Regent House. However, it has an offset at the point where it adjoins the stable at the rear of Regent House but then returns to the original line where it adjoins the coach-house and rear wing of the house. This seems best interpreted as showing that the stable, or another structure on the same site existed prior to the excavation of the terrace for the Plas garden in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century and that this building was left in place when the churchyard revetting wall was constructed, and possibly when the predecessor to Regent House was built. Further study of the buildings themselves and the churchyard wall, during renovation, may help to understand their phases of construction.

## 6. THE EVALUATION EXCAVATION

Three trenches, A, B and C were excavated (Fig. 6). Trench A was excavated partially by hand until subsoil layers had been encountered and then completed by machine. Trench B was excavated entirely by hand. Trench C was excavated to subsoil level by machine and then features revealed were excavated by hand.

**Trench A** (Fig. 7) was 4m long and 2.8m wide, lying parallel to and about 2m from the face of the churchyard wall. The most recent feature was a garden bed. This had been cut through a neatly cobbled yard surface. This yard surface was edged by large flattish, sub-rectangular stone slabs, about 100mm deep. Very little of the area beyond the edging slabs was exposed but what was contained many pieces of various ironwork (not farriery) presumably belonging to the former smithy in the north-west corner of the plot. The yard surface probably formed part of a regular pattern of paths around a garden area related to the 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation of Regent House. The cobbles were laid upon a humic, rubbish-rich soil layer (Context 10) with many pieces of 18<sup>th</sup> century and early 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery, glass bottle fragments and occasional animal bone and oyster shell. The deeper layers were only excavated by hand in the eastern metre of the trench. There Context 10 lay upon a more clayey and more compact, yellow-brown soil (Context 11) which contained mainly 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery with occasional 19<sup>th</sup> century pieces. This was not humic and seemed to be a make-up layer, not an old topsoil layer. This lay upon another even more compact yellow-brown layer (Context 12), the surface of which was marked by a good number of pieces of broken roof slate, as if forming a trampled surface. This contained only 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery and seems likely to represent the construction phase for Regent House. Below was a more compact still cleaner silty layer the surface of which contained occasional slate fragments, charcoal and pebbles. This was taken to be the subsoil surface, at a depth of c. 0.75m below the ground surface. Further excavation by machine showed that the subsoil surface sloped down gently from the north (i.e. from the church wall) to the south, that is following the expected natural slope of the ground surface in contrast to the relatively level modern surface of the yard. At the north side of the trench a relatively stone-free humic soil about 150mm deep, was revealed below the previously identified layer 12 but there was no artefactual dating evidence. However, it is best interpreted as a garden soil that predated the construction of Regent House. Its position immediately above the subsoil at the base of the terrace beneath the churchyard wall may also mean that it predated the construction of the house before Regent House and so belong to the original construction of the terrace, which has been suggested to be as part of the later 16<sup>th</sup> century gardens of the Plas (see Desktop Assessment above).

**Trench B** (Fig. 7) was 1m wide and 1.6m long, and approximately in the centre of the yard. However, no yard surfaces were encountered but a great depth of humic loam containing scattered post-medieval building debris, bricks, slates etc and some pottery (Contexts 17 and 18). Below these at a depth of c. 0.60m was a lighter coloured more cohesive layer (Context 19) containing scattered post-medieval building debris including wall plaster and a noticeable even scatter of charcoal fragments. Cut into the surface of this layer was the edge of a pit (Context 20) containing 19<sup>th</sup> century builder's rubble of slate, plaster, brick and stone. The pit was

excavated to a depth of 1.15m below the ground surface but continued beyond this depth. Layer 19 was of considerable thickness, some 0.70m and lay over what was probably subsoil of yellow-brown silt (Context 23) at a depth of 1.2m, similar to Context 15 in Trench A.

**Trench C** (Fig. 7) was 0.9m wide and 3.7m long. The layers identified as of post-medieval date were machined out down to the yellow-brown clayey silt identified as sub-soil. Three layers were identified, equivalent to layers 10, 11 and 12 in Trench A and 17, 18 and 19 in Trench B. Two features were revealed in the surface of the subsoil, both only partially exposed in the narrow trench. Both were irregular curvilinear edged pits. That at the west (Pit 35) was possibly 1.66m dia. if it was circular. It was only exposed to about 0.40m below the surface of the subsoil, 1.30m below the ground surface but was continuing down at that depth. It was full of larger rubble than that in Pit 20 in trench B and contained stone cobbles, slate and bricks. Possibly it was a soak-away rather than a builder's rubble dump. It was covered by the layer equivalent to layer 19 in Trench B and so pre-dated Pit 20. The brick fragments show it was no earlier than c. 1600 and probably to be associated with the 18<sup>th</sup> century phase of 17, Church Street. The other pit (Pit 34) in Trench C was only exposed in one corner, possibly about 1m dia. if symmetrical. It was exposed to a depth of 0.40m, at 1.50m below the present ground surface, but may have continued further. Its fill was quite different to that of Pit 35, being a soft grey and orange clayey silt containing oyster and winkle shells and animal bones. No dating evidence was found but it too appeared to be sealed by the layer equivalent to Layer 19 in Trench B. Its fill suggests it was a rubbish pit.

## 7. SUMMARY INTERPRETATION

There was considerable depth of post-Medieval deposits in all these trenches, the upper parts of which were humic layers with a considerable amount of domestic rubbish of 19<sup>th</sup> century date, mainly broken pottery. This was dominated by decorated and plain tableware but noticeably almost lacking in country style larger vessels of Buckley ware. These levels can be expected to be mainly garden soil layers, with yard surfaces near the to the modern ground level.

Beneath the humic layers was a layer of made ground of re-deposited natural clayey silt containing less rubbish but more construction (or demolition) debris. This can be expected to result from the partial demolition of No. 17, Church Street after c. 1857 and the construction of Regent House. Mixed in with this was some 18<sup>th</sup> century rubbish of pottery and glass as well as some fragments of impressed and brown glazed decorated floor tile. It also contained one carved bone or antler handle from a small piece of table cutlery, or possibly a cosmetic item and two pieces of 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century pottery.

Beneath the made-ground layer were two pits, one possibly a soak-away, the other probably a rubbish pit. One included brick fragments of 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century date. The other produced no dating evidence

The lack of medieval pottery is notable. Some might be expected if this area had been close to a dwelling of that period, even if redeposited in later layers. However, if the terrace below the churchyard boundary was cut at this time as suggested above, from the documentary evidence, then any medieval features could have been removed. Speed's depiction of a continuous row of houses along the west side of Church Street may therefore still be correct in essence, although not in detail.

## 8. RECOMMENDATIONS

- A watching brief should be maintained during the excavation of the proposed footings. This is to ensure that any significant archaeology remaining will be recorded, and that any dating evidence, particularly for the buried soil at the base of Trench A will be recovered.
- The boundary wall with the churchyard should be examined when cleared of vegetation as this may provide clues as to its construction and needs to be compared closely with the walls of the stable and coach-house. Any evidence should be recorded by written description, sketch and photography.
- Basic recording should be carried out on the interior and exterior of Regent House, including the rear west wing and the adjoining annexes, as their structure becomes exposed during construction and renovation. These may hold clues to understanding the age and sequence of the structures.

## 9. DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

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Ordnance Survey 1969. 1:2500 scale map.

## **APPENDIX 1**

### **DESIGN BRIEF**



## APPENDIX 2

### CATALOGUE OF ARCHIVE CONTENTS

<i>Description</i>	<i>No. Items</i>
Context sheet	31
Context index sheet	1
Photograph record sheet	2
Drawing record sheet	1
Drawing sheet	2
Photograph	
Finds: Pottery, glass etc	9 bags
Recorded finds	1 bag

## APPENDIX 2

### CATALOGUE OF ARCHIVE CONTENTS

<i>Description</i>	<i>No. Items</i>
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## APPENDIX 4

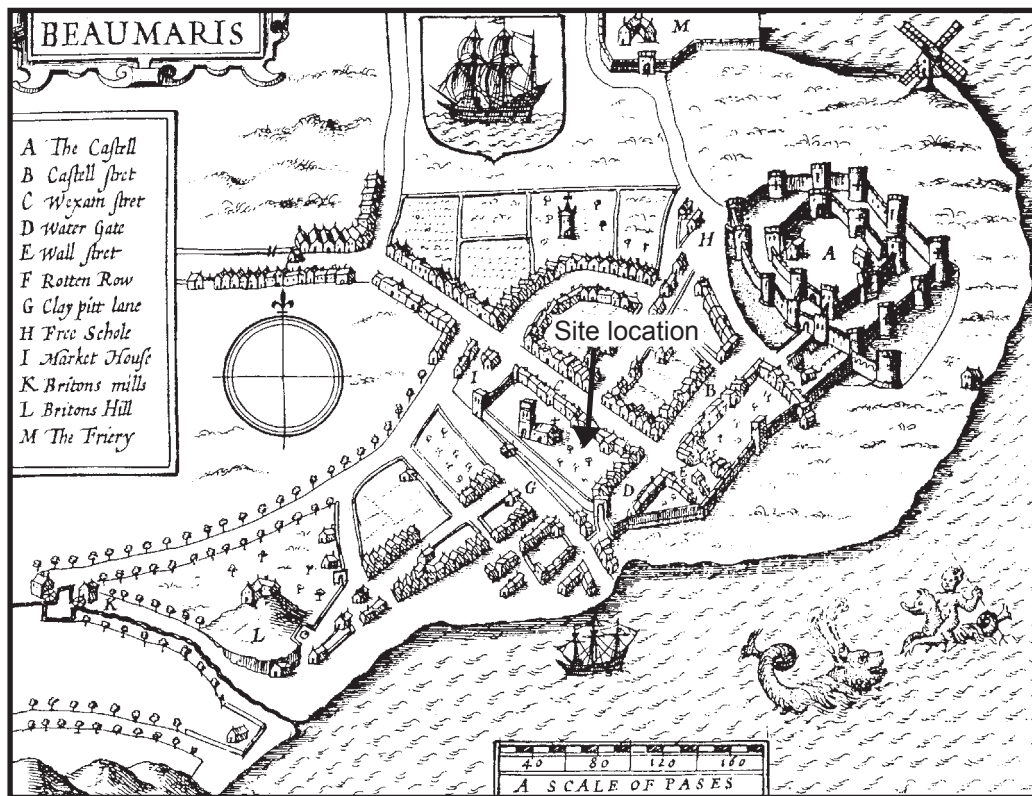
### CATALOGUE OF EXCAVATED ARTEFACTS

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comment</i>
2	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> C transfer-printed tableware, brown and grey stoneware, wine bottle	DISCARD
3	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> C transfer-printed tableware, brown stoneware	DISCARD
6	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> C transfer-printed tableware, brown stoneware, Buckley ware, lustre ware, wine bottle, clay pipe stems, lead pipe, Oyster shell	DISCARD
9	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> C transfer-printed tableware, blue and white ware, brown and grey stoneware, marmalade pots	DISCARD
10	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> C transfer-printed tableware, Early 19 <sup>th</sup> C cream ware, brown and grey stoneware, Buckley ware, garden ware, wine bottle, clay pipe stems, horseshoe	DISCARD
11	Mid-late 18 <sup>th</sup> C brown glazed earthenware, cream ware, imitation porcelain, Staffordshire yellow-brown combed ware, stone-ware tankard, clay-pipe stems, bone/antler decorated eating ?fork handle (SF1)	RETAIN
12	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C earthenware, brown-glazed impressed decorated floor tiles, animal bones	RETAIN
13	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> C brown-glazed earthenware, floor tiles	RETAIN

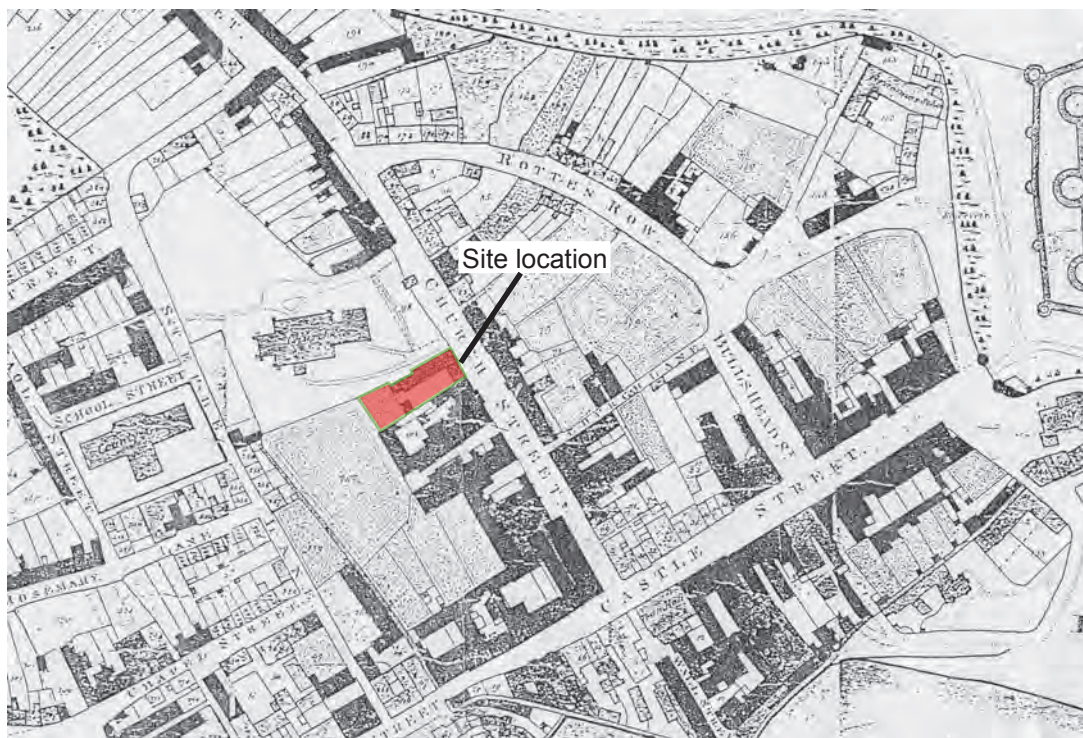








Regent House, Beaumaris Fig. 2 Speed's map of Beaumaris, 1610



Regent House, Beaumaris Fig. 3 Part of the Baron Hill Estate Map 1829 (UWB 6496)





Regent House, Beaumaris Fig. 4 Baron Hill Estate map 1829 (UWB BH 6496).  
 Enlargement of area of relating to Church Street showing property numbers  
 identified in Baron Hill Schedule (UWB BH 8211) and referred to in text

**Extract from Baron Hill Rental Schedule (UWB BH 8211)**

253 William Evans, House and Yard  
 258 Rev. Richard Howard, Garden  
 259 Ditto  
 Black Anchor 99 & 100 Apartments (Six names)  
     101 Jno Thomas, Butcher, Stable  
 102 County Treasurer, Armory and Garden  
 103 Mr. Robt Jones, King's Arms and Garden  
 104 Jane Ellis, Widow, Dwelling  
 105 Ditto  
 106 Ditto  
 107 Ditto  
 108 John Williams, Butcher, Stable  
 109 Mrs Redding, Malt House and Kiln  
 110 Hen Blas, Apartments (15 names)  
 111 Mrs Redding, Cottage, Stables, Coachhouses and Yard

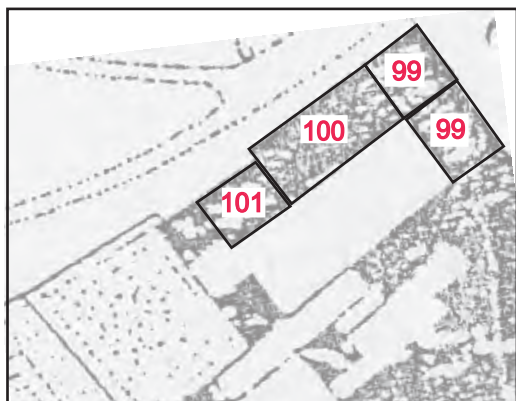
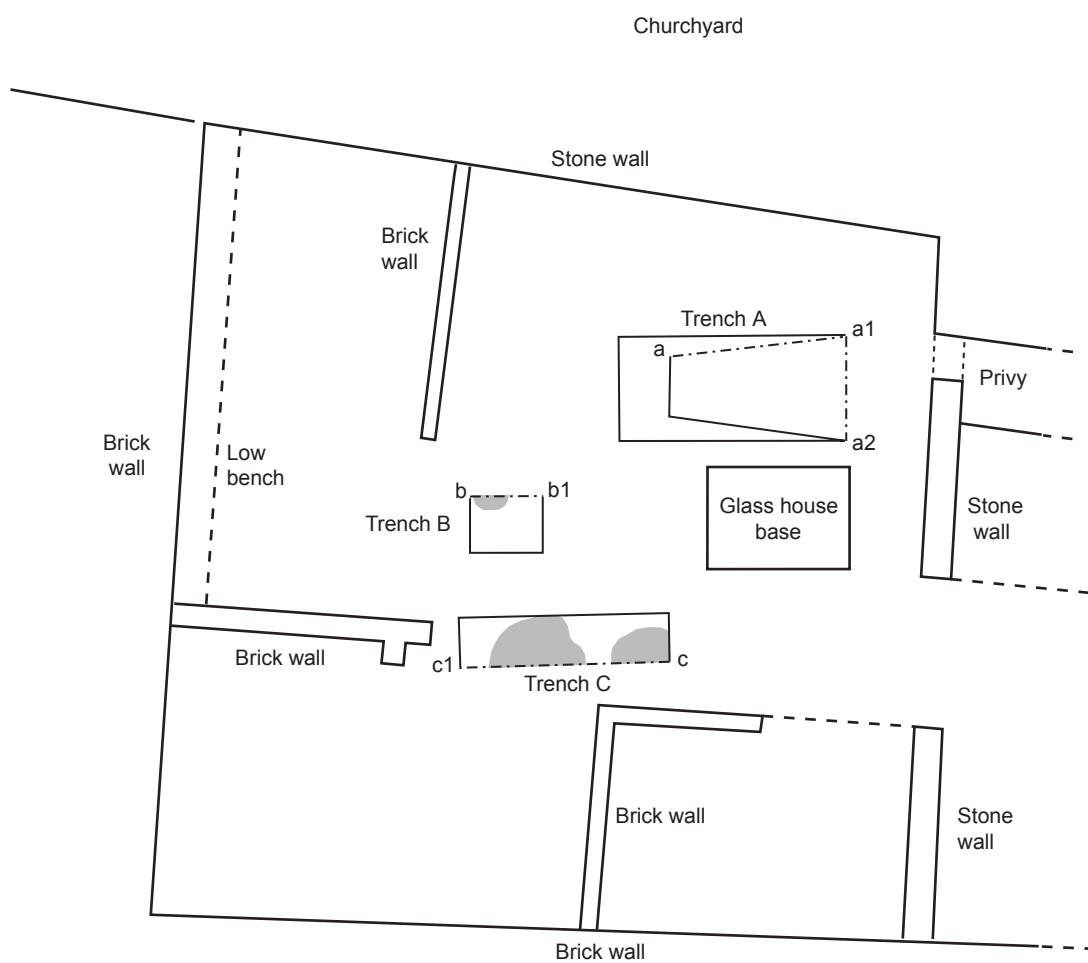


Fig. 5a No. 17 Church Street in 1829  
(Baron Hill UWB BH 6496)  
Re-oriented to OS north  
and structural divisions emphasised



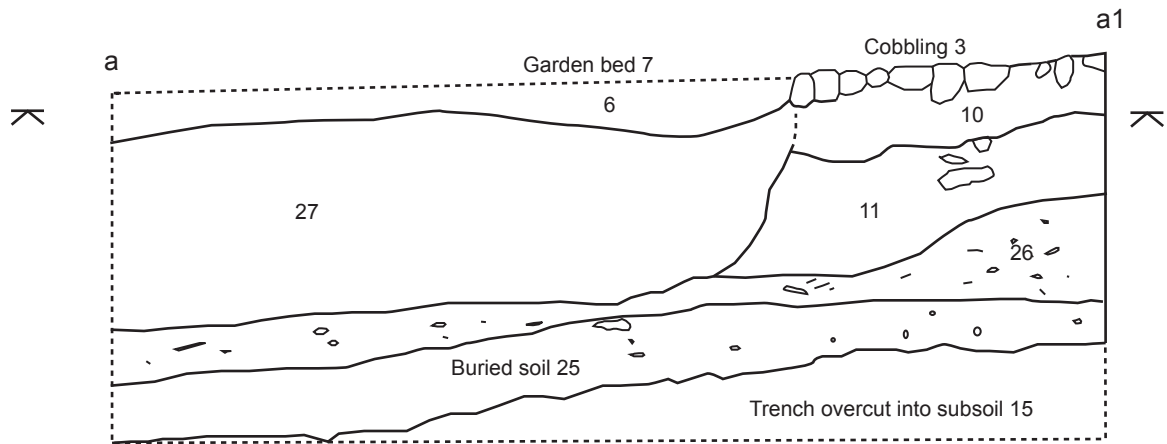
Fig. 5b No. 17 Church Street in 1919 and position  
of trenches excavated Nov. 2003  
Based on Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, 1919



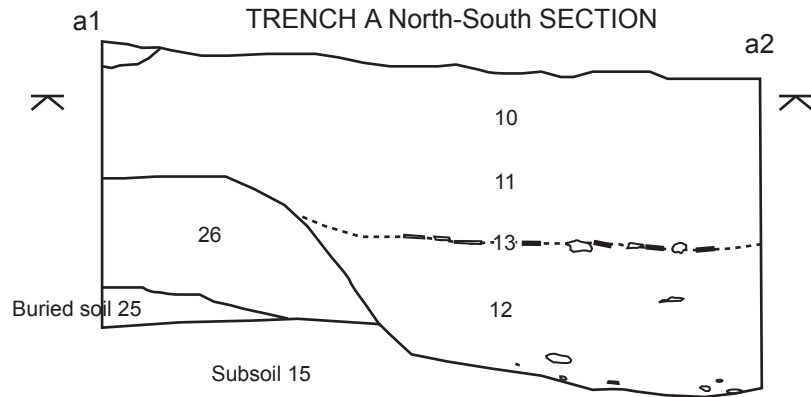
Regent House Fig. 6 Location plan of excavated trenches



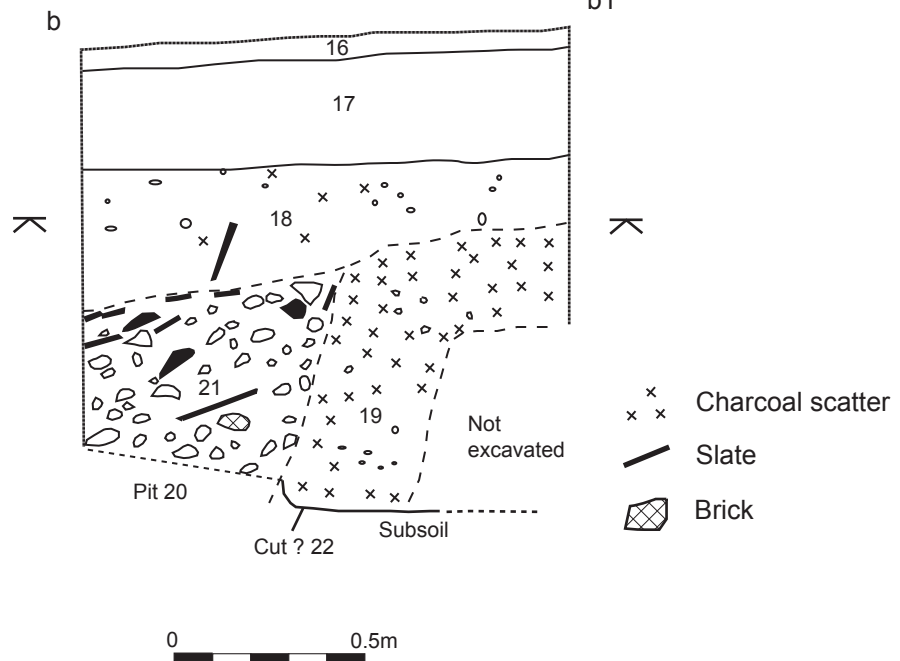
# TRENCH A West-East SECTION



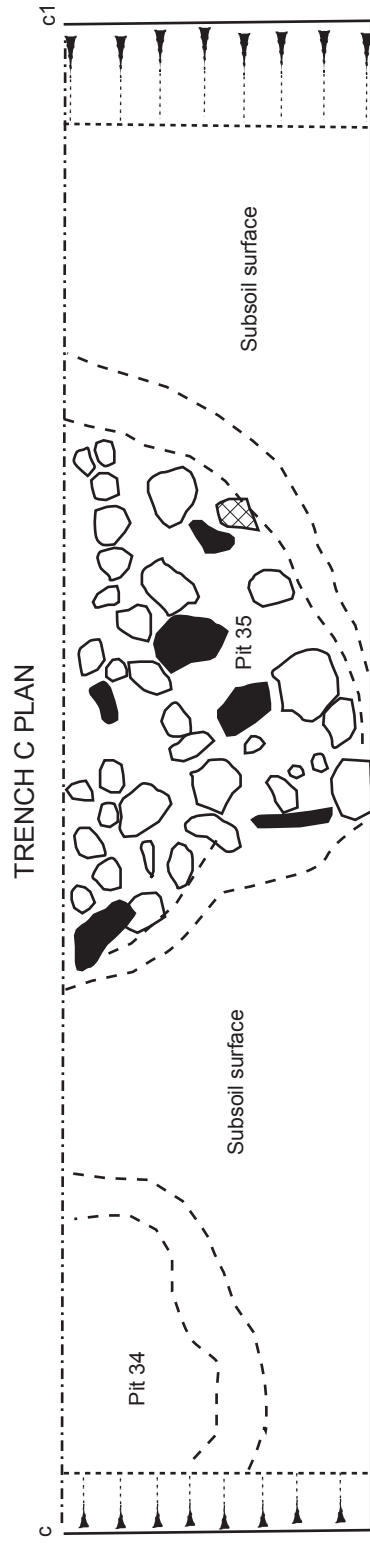
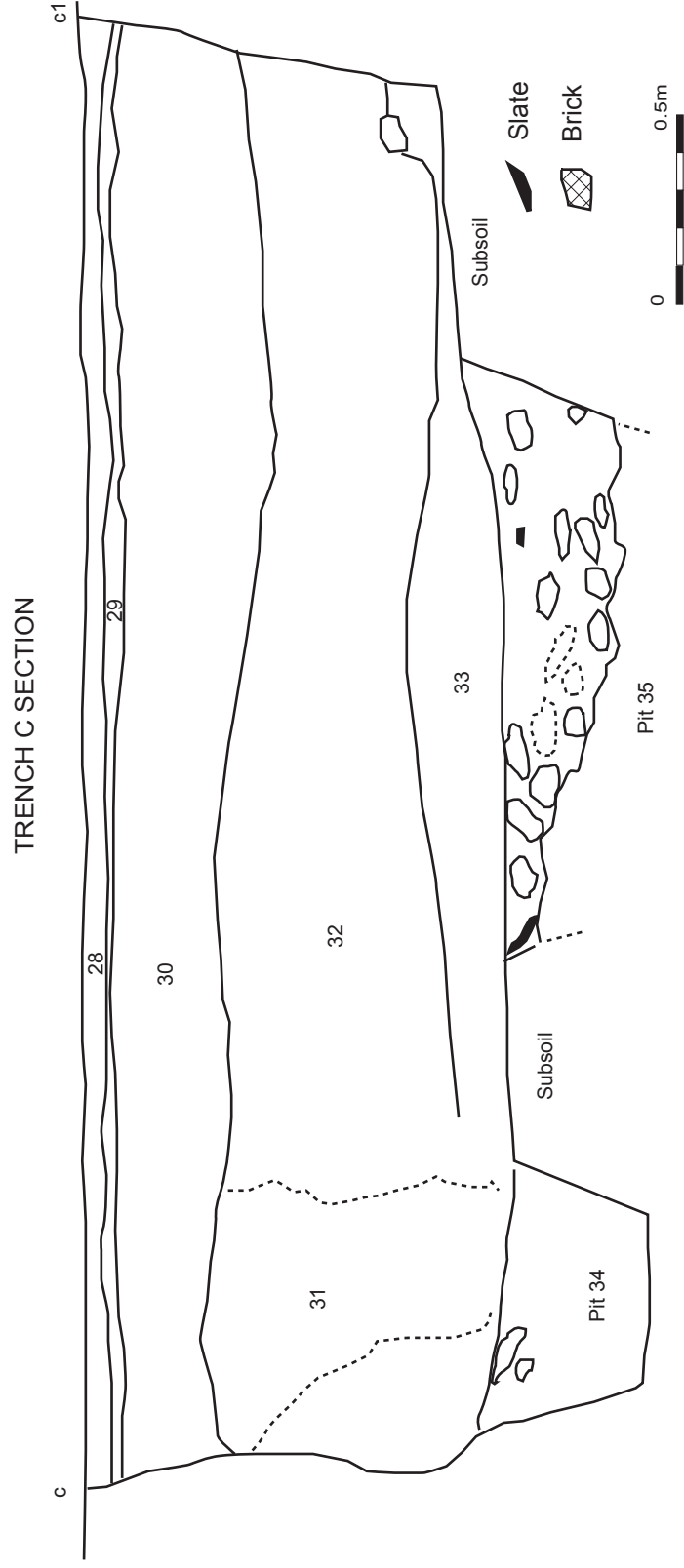
# TRENCH A North-South SECTION



# TRENCH B West- East SECTION



Regent House, Beaumaris Fig. 7 Sections of Trenches A and B



Regent House, Beaumaris Fig. 8 Section and plan of base of Trench C





Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd  
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