
**REGENT HOUSE,
17, CHURCH STREET, BEAUMARIS**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF DURING NEW
CONSTRUCTION AND RENOVATIONS AT REAR OF PROPERTY**

GAT Project No. G1807

Report No. 585



Stone bowl or quern from stable wall

Prepared for Mr. R. Macaulay

By G.H. Smith

June 2005



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was carried out during new building work at the rear of Regent House, 17 Church Street, Beaumaris, a Grade 2 listed building within a Medieval walled town and adjoining a substantial revetting wall of the Medieval churchyard. Earlier evaluation excavation had demonstrated a considerable depth of post-medieval made-ground in the yard at the rear of the property. The building work exposed a considerable area of ground beneath this made-ground but no features were identified earlier than Post-medieval. No dating evidence was found for the churchyard revetting wall. A two-storey outbuilding, previously identified as a stable of the early 19th century or earlier, was shown to have originally been single storey. Collapse of a gable wall of this building revealed two objects re-used in its construction, perhaps from the later upper storey addition. One was a broken stone bowl, the other a carved coping stone, similar to those used on the adjoining church. It is suggested these derived from an early 19th century refurbishment of the church although an earlier date is possible.

2. INTRODUCTION

In 2003 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust were asked by Mr R. Macaulay to carry out an archaeological assessment and evaluation excavation at Regent House, 17, Church Street, Beaumaris, Gwynedd Historical Environment Record No. 11,059, SH60467613 (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 and might be the site of a medieval burgrave plot. The desktop study showed that main house was a rebuild of c. 1857 but that some earlier buildings, shown on an estate map of 1829 still survived in 2003. These were part of an earlier house, which formed the kitchen of the later Regent House, and a stable and privy.

3. SPECIFICATION AND PROJECT DESIGN

A design brief for the work was specified by the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (Appendix 1). The evaluation excavation showed that there was a considerable depth of post-medieval made-ground in the yard of the house but that there was less close to the churchyard retaining wall where there were some earlier buried soil layers. It also identified two pits one of which contained 17th-18th century pottery. The other had no datable finds but appeared to be a domestic rubbish pit, with a variety of marine shells. The pit was stratigraphically contemporary or earlier than the first pit, and could possibly be Medieval. However, no stray finds of Medieval date were found anywhere on site even though a row of houses was shown along Church Street on Speed's map of Beaumaris of 1610. It was suggested that construction of the churchyard wall and creation of the terrace for the yard, sometime after 1610 and possibly as late as the 18th century, may have removed any earlier deposits. However, it was agreed that a watching brief should be carried out during the excavation of the footings and floors of the new buildings. The work was made more urgent when a redesign of the proposed structure was demanded because of the possible effect on the instability of the adjoining yard wall. The redesign involved deep excavation of a large area of the yard to allow construction of a concrete raft foundation beneath a sub-floor void, at the same level as the road surface outside the yard wall (Figs 4 and 5). Later, after excavation of the yard surface to a level beneath the footings of the churchyard retaining wall, the churchyard wall collapsed. At about the same time, after heavy rainfall the nearly free-standing west gable wall of the stable collapsed along with the rear wall of the stable, which also acted as a retaining wall for the churchyard.

4. METHODOLOGY

The watching brief involved several short visits to site when appeared most useful, after telephone discussion with the building contractors. Eight visits were made between September 2004 and January 2005, totalling 10.75 hours with travelling time. Photographs and notes were taken, with some measured sketch drawings.

The report is illustrated by a selection of photographs and the sketch drawings are left as an archive record in order to economise on time. Similarly, the text on archaeological background and desktop assessment are repeated unchanged from the original report.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL 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 burgage 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.

6. 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 19th 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 13th 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 18th 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 19th 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 15th century and had gradually been added to over the years with a complete new house being added in the late 16th 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^o 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 15th and 16th 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 (16th 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, revetting 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 Bulkeleys 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 16th 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 16th 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.

7. THE RESULTS OF THE WATCHING BRIEF

7.1 23rd September 2004

Machining down of yard surface in progress. The aim was to remove 400mm of soil, at this level only post-medieval made-ground.

7.2 8th October 2004

Machining down of yard surface still in progress, about 70% complete. Affecting only post-medieval made-ground except close to the churchyard retaining wall where the subsoil was ramped up about 1m wide downslope from the churchyard wall. Excavation of the yard surface here left the footings of the churchyard wall exposed and largely unsupported (Fig. 10).

Excavation close to the south yard wall revealed a greenish-grey clay layer, well above the natural slope and therefore a made-ground layer.

7.3 13th October 2004

Machining of yard surface still in progress, about 95% complete.

A layer of rectangular stone slabs about 0.30m square revealed close to the churchyard wall, a part of the earlier garden, perhaps a perimeter path.

It had been reported that a timber lying in the yard might be a cruck timber from an early building and there was concern that this derived from Regent House or the stable. This was inspected. It was not a cruck but a slightly curved roof timber from a barn. This had been stored in the yard along with other timbers and did not come from Regent House.

The interior of the stable could not be properly assessed because it was full of stored building materials and equipment. The front (south-east) wall is a rebuild in brick of an original stone structure of which no internal features survive apart from hay-racks.

Inspect all exposed walls. The outline of the former smithy, which may have also previously been a boiler house for the adjoining glasshouses seen on the 1919 map (Fig. 3b) was visible in the exposed facing of the south yard wall (Fig. 6).

There is a thickening at the junction of the churchyard wall with the yard and stable walls suggesting a bonded joint (Fig. 9). This indicated that all are contemporary and that the churchyard wall is a late feature, possibly 18th century or not much earlier.

The west wall of the yard has a crudely blocked gap, possibly a remnant of an earlier entrance, when the yard formed part of the gardens to the west (Fig. 7).

7.4 6th January 2005

Informed on site that construction design had changed at request of the building inspector. The eastern, downslope wing of the building was now to be built on a concrete raft, not footings, at the level of the road outside the yard wall. There would then be a sub-floor void beneath the new building (Fig. 5). This entails excavating the yard surface in this area to a depth of about –1.5m instead of the 0.4m originally intended and this excavation was already in progress. This depth of material removal would affect mainly layers of post-medieval made ground as well as pits of 17th-18th century and more recent date, found during the evaluation. It might expose a significant area of buried subsoil surface, which could contain Medieval features. The excavated surface should therefore be cleaned to see if any features were present, which could then be recorded.

7.5 10th January 2005

The majority of the sub-floor void had been excavated and this appeared to have cut slightly into the yellow-brown clay subsoil. The surface was not cleaned because the base of the trench was half-flooded and trampled. In addition the excavation had cut about 1m below the level of the footings of the south yard wall, leaving an unsupported section and wall about 4m in height, which had no support on the external side either. It appeared to be dangerous and unsafe to work within the trench and so was only observed from a distance (Fig. 8). The section through the yard deposits on the north side of the trench showed one large Post-medieval pit probably the same as pit 35 recorded during the evaluation (Fig. 4). At the south the clay made ground on which the yard wall was built overlay a dark humic layer, an earlier soil level. No dating material was seen in this soil level.

7.6 11th January 2005

Visited after report that the west gable wall of the stable had collapsed. This had been left free-standing after removal of the roof with the requirement that this should be conserved and incorporated in the new building. The walls were inspected and photographed. The gable wall was of rubble with a clay binding so had little integral strength. The render of lime plaster on the interior of the remains of the west gable showed a relict roof line beginning at 1.40m above the floor level (Fig. 13). This demonstrated that the stable had originally been a single storey structure with the upper hayloft added later. While a single-storey structure the wall plate for the

roof on the north was about on a level with the churchyard surface (Fig. 14). The extra storey was added probably in the 19th century by laying a concrete plinth on the old wall roof plate and building a brick wall. The front of the building was entirely rebuilt in brick, probably because the old stonework was unsafe.

The east gable of the stable was conterminous with the west gable of the adjoining house and the only feature was a small fireplace at ground floor level (Fig. 12).

At this time the sub-floor void for the new building was being prepared for insertion of the concrete raft and the subsoil was no longer visible (Fig. 8).

7.7 13th January 2005

Visited to view the excavation of the floor within the stable. This might show any earlier floor levels and there might be an area of preserved subsoil surface that had not been truncated like the yard area. There was some potential for earlier, perhaps medieval features therefore. The existing stable floor lay directly on the subsoil surface with no earlier floor level. The subsoil was clean and visible with no cut features (Fig. 15) apart from a modern drain pipe that ran around the periphery of the building from a brick-built drain.

7.8 26th January 2005

Visited after a report that the churchyard retaining wall in the yard had collapsed. At the same time the rear wall of the stable against the churchyard had also collapsed. The rubble from the collapsed walls had already been cleared away ready for rebuilding at this point, revealing quite clear sections. The churchyard section in the yard was over 2m high and two features were visible, filled with silty material, just possibly the edges of grave cuts, although no human remains were exposed (Fig. 11). The height of the exposed section precluded any manual investigation for health and safety reasons.

The section within the stable revealed a roughly laid dry stone wall behind the former stable wall. This is most likely to have been simply a retaining wall for the churchyard terrace, rather than a separate structure (Fig. 15). It is quite different from the main churchyard retaining wall, as existed in the yard, agreeing with the earlier interpretation, from the desktop assessment, that the churchyard wall construction took place at a different time from that of the stable, because of the change in line of the churchyard close to the point where it meets the corner of the stable (Figs 3a and 3b).

Prior to this visit the remains of the fallen stable gable had been demolished to allow new construction and in the stones use for the wall two re-used stone objects had been found. One was a broken, roughly-shaped, sub-rectangular block in which a bowl had been carved (Fig. 16). This may have been a stoup basin from the church or a medieval bowl quern (grinding stone) and needs further study. The other was a coping stone (Fig. 17) similar to those used on the castellation around the main roof and chancel of the church (Figs 11 and 14). It is potentially useful because it could tie the time of construction of the stable closely to that of the church. However, the church is of several phases of construction. The description by the RCAHMS states that the original construction of the main body of the church was in the early 14th century but there were various additions during its life, particularly the addition or reconstruction of the chancel c. 1500 at which time the walls of the aisles were raised and battlemented. The RCAHMS also states that the roofs of the chancel, naves and aisles have been renewed, that the tower was remodelled in the early 19th century and the church restored in modern times. The coping stone is very rough and may have been a rough-out that had not been finished, so possibly a broken reject or, perhaps more likely was an original badly weathered piece from the reconstruction of c. 1500 that was replaced during maintenance of the church during its later life. It is also uncertain whether the stone came from the original lower storey of the stable or the added upper storey. If from the latter then an early 19th century date would be likely.

8. SUMMARY INTERPRETATION

- The excavations for the new building exposed no new subsoil features earlier than post-medieval date but not all the exposed areas could be seen closely because of the method of excavation, flooding and for health and safety reasons. However, it is reasonable to state that no major features or structures were exposed.

- The churchyard retaining wall was of one build of rather irregular roughly-coursed blocks with no real footings (Fig. 10). It was originally about 1.6m in height and built mainly of limestone. It was later increased in height by about another 0.8m with the addition of four or five courses that included sandstone as well as limestone. Finally it a few courses of machine-made bricks were added. There were no other structural features in the wall.
- The stable was shown to be originally of single storey construction but there were no clues to the date of this phase or to the function of that building.
- There were no subsoil features beneath the floor of the stable to help with dating of the stable or to indicate the presence of earlier activity or structures on the site.
- The stone objects from the collapsed stable wall could indicate a date *c.* 1500 for the building but perhaps are later re-used materials, deriving from a phase of early 19th century date refurbishment of the church. The use of clay binding rather than lime mortar could support the latter date. Both objects need further study and it is hoped they may be donated to the Oriel Ynys Mon, along with the other finds and archive records from the evaluation excavation.

9. DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

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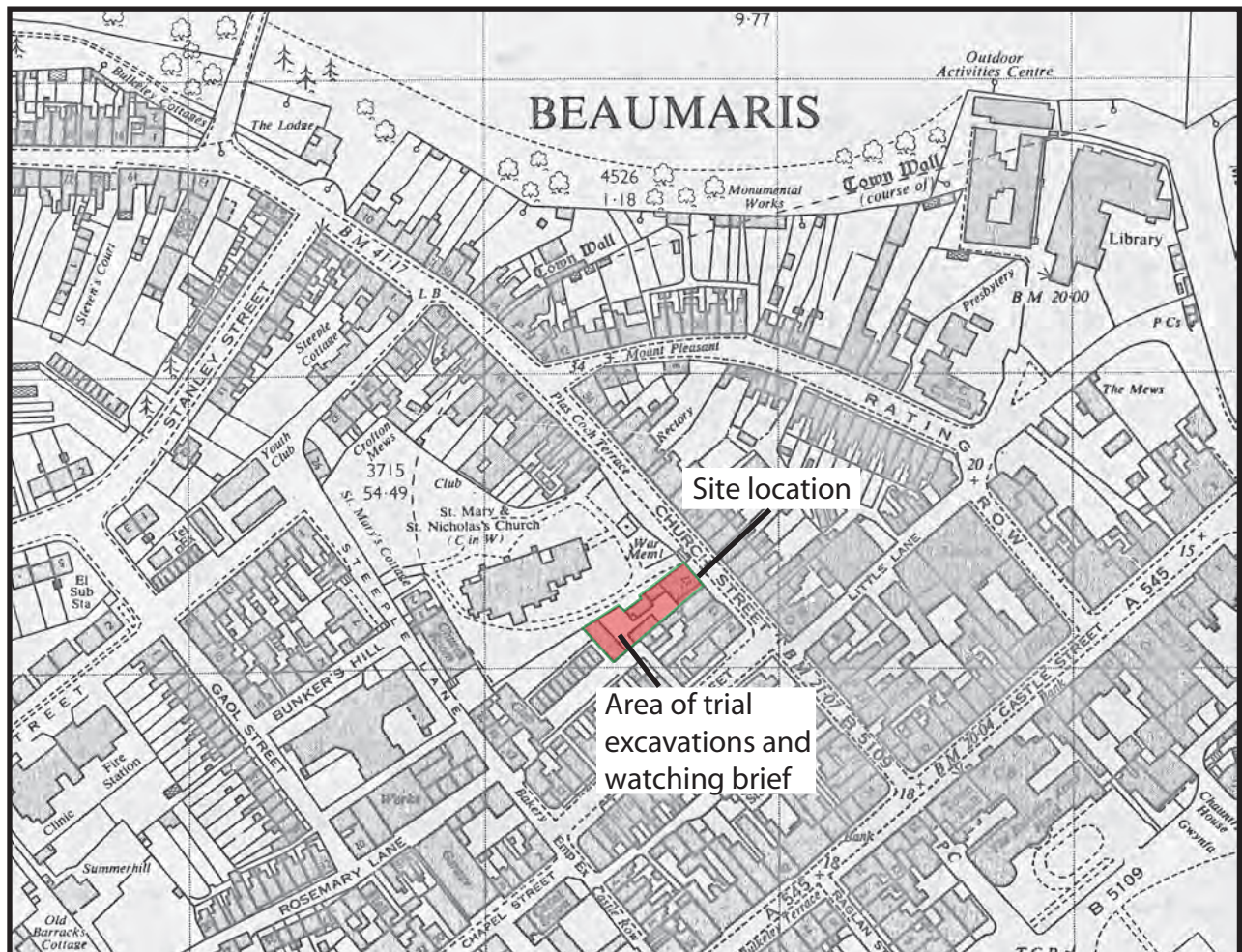
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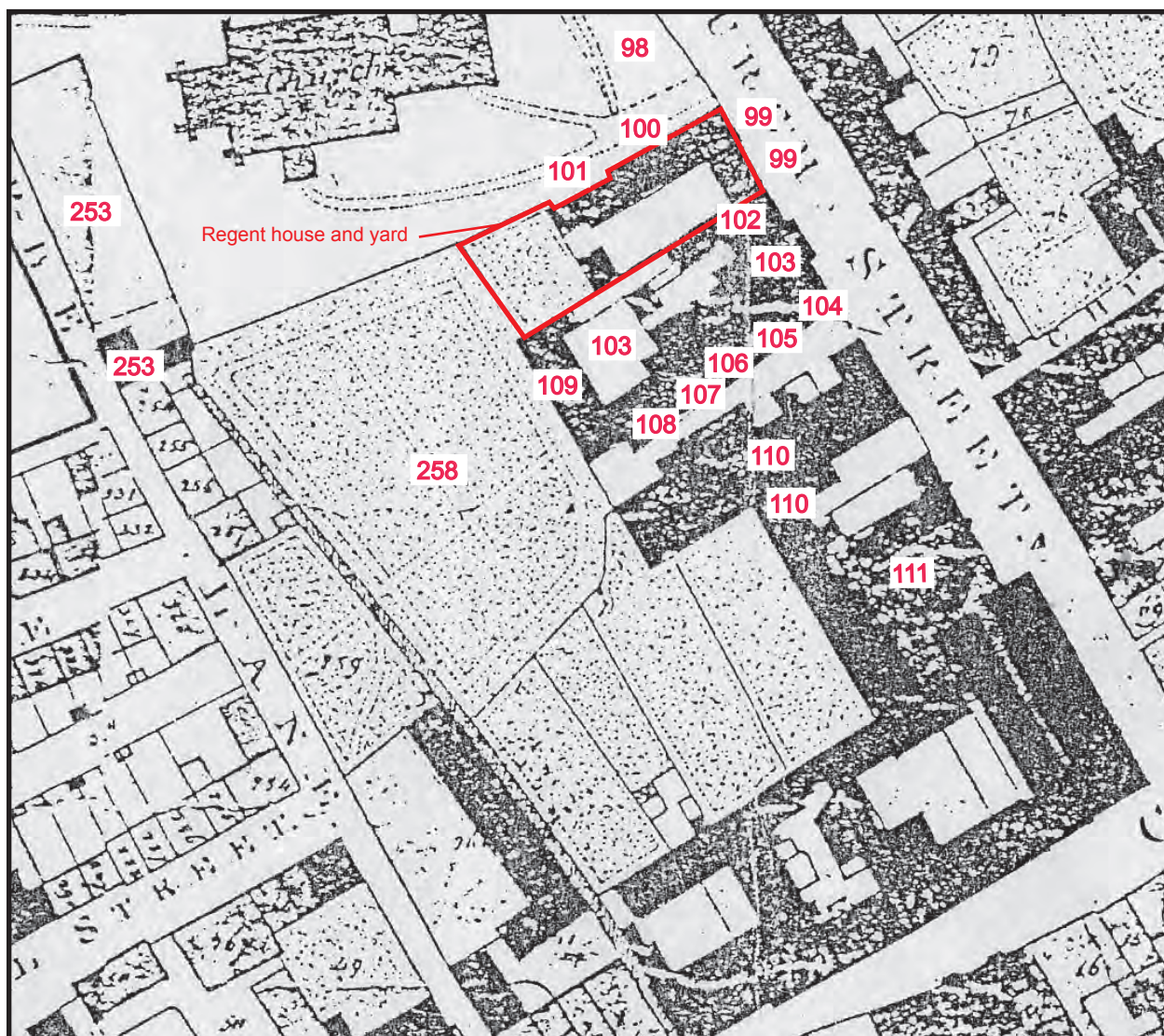


Regent House, Beaumaris

Fig. 1 Site location and area of trial excavations and watching brief.

Based on OS 1:2500 scale map 1969. © Crown copyright.

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Regent House, Beaumaris Watching brief Fig. 2 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)

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

253 William Evans, House and Yard

258 Rev. Richard Howard, Garden

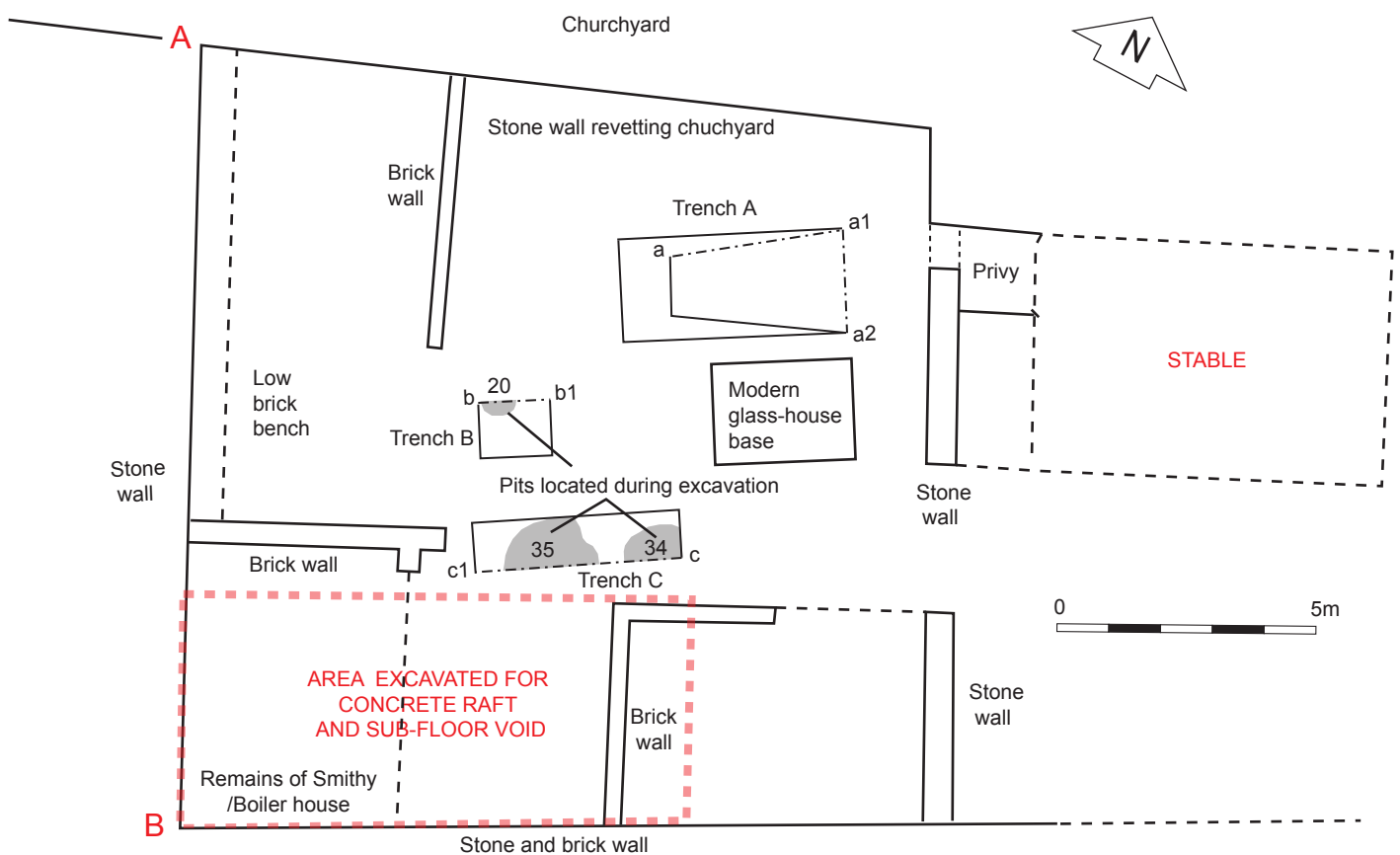
259 Ditto



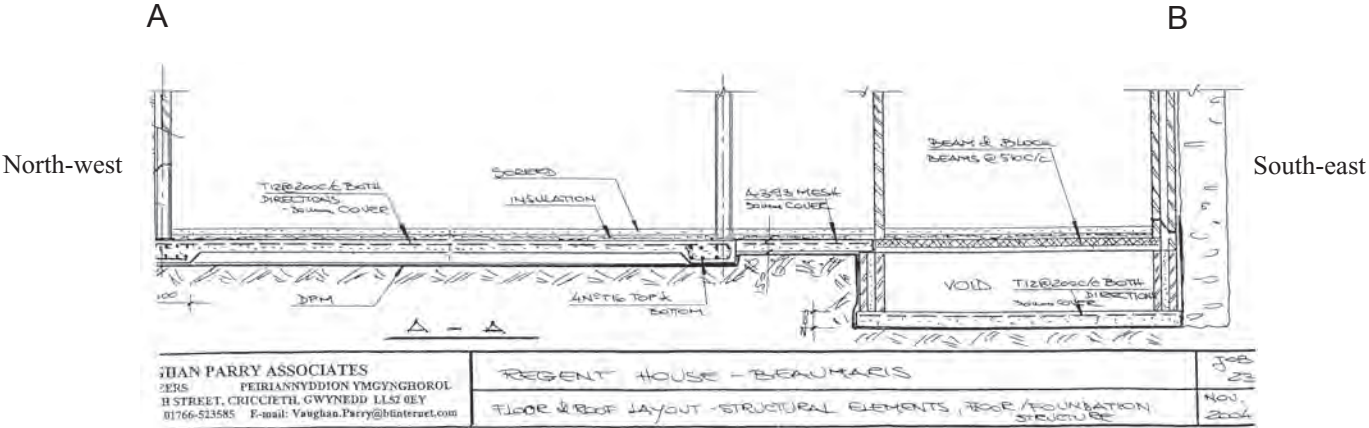
Regent House, Beaumaris Fig. 3a
No. 17 Church Street in 1829
(Baron Hill UWB BH 6496)
Re-oriented to OS north
and structural divisions emphasised



Regent House, Beaumaris Fig. 3b
No. 17 Church Street in 1919 and position
of trenches excavated Nov. 2003
Based on Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, 1919



Regent House, Beaumaris Fig. 4 Location plan of excavated trenches in relation to
the area excavated for concrete raft and sub-floor void



Regent House, Beaumaris Fig. 5 Architects' cross-section of proposed building showing raft foundation and sub-floor void cut into subsoil at south side of yard



Regent House, Beaumaris Fig. 6 Outline of Smithy/Boilerhouse in south yard wall during excavation for sub-floor void. 1m scale



Regent House, Beaumaris Fig. 7 Blocked gap in west yard wall during excavation for sub-floor void. 1m scale



Regent House, Beaumaris Fig. 8 Sub-floor void after excavation showing exposed subsoil beneath the south wall of the yard. From the north. 2m scale.



Regent House, Beaumaris Fig. 9 North-west corner of the yard after collapse of the churchyard wall, showing the bonded junction of the house yard and churchyard walls. From the east. 1m scale.



Regent House, Beaumaris Fig. 10 Churchyard retaining wall after excavation for new building footings showing exposed subsoil beneath base of wall. From the south-east. 1m scale.



Regent House, Beaumaris Fig. 11 Churchyard after collapse of retaining wall and removal of rubble showing exposed features in section. From the south-east. 1m scale.



Regent House, Beaumaris Fig. 12 Interior of stable at east side showing blocked fireplace, line of removed roof and bonding with house wall. From the south-west. 1m scale.



Regent House, Beaumaris Fig. 13 Interior gable of stable at west side after collapse of gable wall showing an earlier roof line of a single storey building. From the north-east. 1m scale.



Regent House, Beaumaris Fig. 14 Interior of stable at junction with churchyard during reinforcement. From the south-east. 1m scale.



Regent House, Beaumaris Fig. 15 Interior of stable at junction with churchyard after collapse of wall and excavation of subsoil showing exposed revetting behind the wall line and absence of subsoil features. From the south-east. 1m scale.



Regent House, Beaumaris Fig. 16 Bowl or quern from collapsed rubble of the west gable wall of stable.
Scale with 20cm divisions



Regent House, Beaumaris Fig. 17 Unfinished church roof coping stone from collapsed rubble of the west gable wall of stable.
Scale with 20cm divisions



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