



Darganfod Hen Dai Cymreig

Discovering Old Welsh Houses

Reports: Welcome to the many Discovering Old Welsh Houses Reports which are available here on our website. All the reports - House Histories, Building Reports and Tree-ring Dating reports - can be accessed - [here](#)

Discovering Old Welsh Houses studies and celebrates the traditional houses of North Wales and the lives of the people who lived in them.

The copyright of most of these reports belongs to Discovering Old Welsh Houses. Where copyright resides with others, we have made every effort to obtain their permission to reproduce reports on our site. Our policy is to allow free access to our research documents as part of the public benefit we provide as a registered charity. You are welcome to reproduce this material but if you do so, please acknowledge the source

If you find the content useful, please consider becoming a [Member](#) to access the many benefits available.



Please note that these reports are being updated as part of an ongoing programme of revision. Older reports sometimes refer to the old names of the Group. Between 2005 and 2012 also known as The Snowdonia Dendrochronology Project, then the N W Wales Dendrochronology Project and then the Dating Old Welsh Houses Group.

New reports will be added from time to time. Keep an eye on our website for updates.



©Discovering Old Welsh Houses Group

Rhif Elusen Gofrestredig: No: 1131782: Registered charity

www.discoveringoldwelshhouses.co.uk



North West Wales Dendrochronology Project: **The Gatehouse, Beaumaris**



GAT Project No. 2113

Report No. 853

March, 2010

North West Wales Dendrochronology Project:

The Gatehouse, Beaumaris

Report No. 853

Prepared for
North West Wales Dendrochronology Project

March 2010

By
Andrew Davidson
&
Tanya Berks

North West Wales Dendrochronology Project: **The Gatehouse, Beaumaris**

Contents

Location	1
Introduction	1
Methodology	1
Survey report	1
Dendrochronology sampling	3
Conclusion	3

North West Wales Dendrochronology Project:

The Gatehouse, Beaumaris

Figures

Figure 1	Location map	4
Figure 2	1914 Ordnance Survey Anglesey County Series	5
Figure 3	The Gatehouse Beaumaris ground floor plan	6
Figure 4	The Gatehouse Beaumaris first floor plan	7
Figure 5	The Gatehouse Beaumaris second floor plan	8
Figure 6	Trusses 1 and 2.	9
Figure 7	Building elevation showing truss 1.	10

Plates

Plate 1	Ground floor living room, showing fireplace.	11
Plate 2	Ground floor living room, showing frontdoor.	11
Plate 3	Ground floor living room, showing ceiling timbers.	12
Plate 4	Ground floor living room, showing staircase.	12
Plate 5	Ground floor dining room, showing fireplace.	13
Plate 6	Ground floor dining room, showing frontdoor.	13
Plate 7	Ground floor dining room, showing ceiling timbers.	14
Plate 8	Ground floor dining room, showing window.	14
Plate 9	Stairway showing blocked window.	15
Plate 10	Rear bedroom.	15
Plate 11	Rear bedroom.	16
Plate 12	Bathroom, showing timbers	16
Plate 13	Front bedroom	17
Plate 14	Front bedroom	17
Plate 15	Front bedroom showing ceiling timbers	18
Plate 16	Front bedroom showing chamfered beam	18
Plate 17	Staircase leading and blocked window	19
Plate 18	Door leading to attic	19
Plate 19	Truss 1 in second floor front room	20
Plate 20	Truss 1 in second floor front room	20
Plate 21	Truss 1 detail	21
Plate 22	Truss 2	21
Plate 23	Truss 2 detail	22
Plate 24	Attic room, showing timber detail	22

North West Wales Dendrochronology Project

The Gatehouse, Castle Street, Beaumaris, Anglesey. NGR SH 60477601

Location

Castle Street, Beaumaris

Community Council: Beaumaris

County: Anglesey

PRN: 11045

NPRN: 15633

Listed Building Status: II, Record Number 5609

Introduction

This report contains the results of a survey undertaken to complement the dating of timbers at The Gatehouse, Castle Street, Beaumaris, as part of the North West Wales Dendrochronology project. The survey was undertaken on 26 February 2010 shortly after the dendrochronology sampling. Documentary research will be undertaken by volunteers to accompany this survey, and separate reports will be issued describing the results of the documentary survey and of the dendrochronology sampling.

A brief for the survey was provided by North West Wales Dendrochronology Project, and Gwynedd Archaeological Trust provided a design to meet the specification of the brief.

Methodology

The survey was undertaken using a combination of reflectorless EDM and hand survey. The results from the surveys were overlaid onto architect plans prepared by Bowen Dann Davies partnership in 1981 when alterations were made to the house.

Survey report

The Gatehouse lies at the lower (south-west) end of Castle Street in Beaumaris. It is so named because it lies on the site of the original gatehouse located through the town wall on Castle Street, and clearly shown on John Speed's plan of the town in 1610. One of the very few surviving sections of medieval town wall lies on the north side of the property, and extends beyond the present property a short distance to the north-west. The house therefore lies immediately outside the former town wall. The town wall was built as a direct consequence of the Glyndwr revolt, though an attack on the borough by a small Scottish landing party in 1381, when a number of houses were damaged, must have encouraged the idea, and as early as 1315 the burgesses had been petitioning the King for a wall (Carr 1982, 240). In 1407 a grant of ten pounds was made for the construction of a ditch, and the returns of 1413-14 reveal that some thirty burgages had been destroyed by the construction of a new stone wall (Carr 1982, 245-6). Repairs were undertaken to the wall in 1536-8 for which detailed accounts survive (Knoop and Jones 1935). Virtually all the wall has now gone, and the remnant by Castle Street is one of only two short lengths surviving.

The Gatehouse fronts on to Castle Street and is of 2½ storeys. It is flanked by taller buildings either side. The front is pebble-dashed with rendered quoins, the pitched roof is of slate, with a single chimney on the left gable. The front door is slightly

right of centre, and is flanked by two windows on the ground floor, with two above on the first floor and two modern dormers on the second floor.

The present house consists of a three-bay range fronting Castle Street and a rear wing of two bays with a lower roofline. A modern kitchen has been added to the rear of the front bay alongside the earlier wing, and a modern extension has been added to the end of the rear wing.

On the ground floor the principal range is now a single room, divided by large chamfered beams. The beam along the north-east wall lies on heavy stone corbels. This is echoed also on the first and second floors, and may indicate former timber framing on this end of the building, to keep it away from the town wall against which it currently abuts. Squared joists rest on top of the beams, but are not notched in. There are no mortise joints visible to suggest any of the principal beams once carried a partition. The rear door opens into the modern kitchen, and this has an outer frame of chamfered limestone slabs, of 14th century appearance, and very possibly reused from the original gatehouse. A fireplace projects into the room on the south-west wall, and a wooden lintel supports the chimney, which rises up through the first and second floors. The present staircase rises up alongside the fireplace to the first floor.

The rear wing is reached from the present kitchen. It is a small wing, divided longitudinally into two bays by a single large chamfered beam which supports squared joists. A large fireplace lies at the north-west end of the room, with a narrow space alongside that might formerly have led to a door. A large modern opening or window pierces the wall between this wing and the present kitchen.

A blocked window and possible door are visible in the south-west wall off the first stair landing. The first floor is essentially two large bays divided by a chamfered beam. Squared rafters run between these and the two walls – a chamfered beam supports the joists on the inside of the north-east wall, as on the ground floor. The north-west rafters appear to be largely supported by the fireplace lintel, though all is blocked up here so it is difficult to be sure of this. In the south corner of the room is an alcove alongside the project stack – this may be a blocked door also.

The rear wing is of two bays divided across the room by a chamfered beam. Another, slightly smaller, beam runs across the front of the stack at ceiling level. The fireplace is blocked, though a small door allows entry to part of the space behind. Alongside the stack an alcove leads to another door.

On the landing to the second floor is another blocked opening in the south-west wall. The roof space of the rear wing is also reached through a small door which lies half way up the stairs, but also above the level of the stairs. The second floor is the attic space. The principal roof truss, a collar beam truss with raking struts, divides the room into two bays. The former slots for wide purlins are visible in the principal rafters, but these have been removed and square purlins inserted. The rafters are not visible, but it is likely these were renewed with the purlins. A single upright on the south-east side runs between the floor and the principal rafter. A tennon for one on the opposite side shows a second one has been removed.

The second floor of the rear wing has access from a small door part way up the stairs. This is divided into two bays by a simple truss. The two principal rafters are jointed at the top with a through mortise and tennon, and a ridge beam lies in the 'V' created by the through principals. A single purlin is located on each side. The squared rafters are pegged through the purlins.

Dendrochronology sampling

Ten samples were taken from the main house, one from an axial beam on the ground floor, two from joists on the ground floor, four from joists on the first floor and three from the collar beam truss. Two samples were taken from the rear wing, one from each of the principal rafters of the centre truss.

Conclusions

A small town house of three bays lying immediately adjacent to and outside a surviving section of the former town wall. A doorway from the medieval gatehouse appears to have been rebuilt into the north wall of the house. A rear wing has been added onto the north side. The house survives largely intact, though there is little indication of earlier internal divisions. The roof truss and axial beams on the ground and first floor suggest a mid-17th century date. This conflicts with the Listed Building description which suggests 18th century.

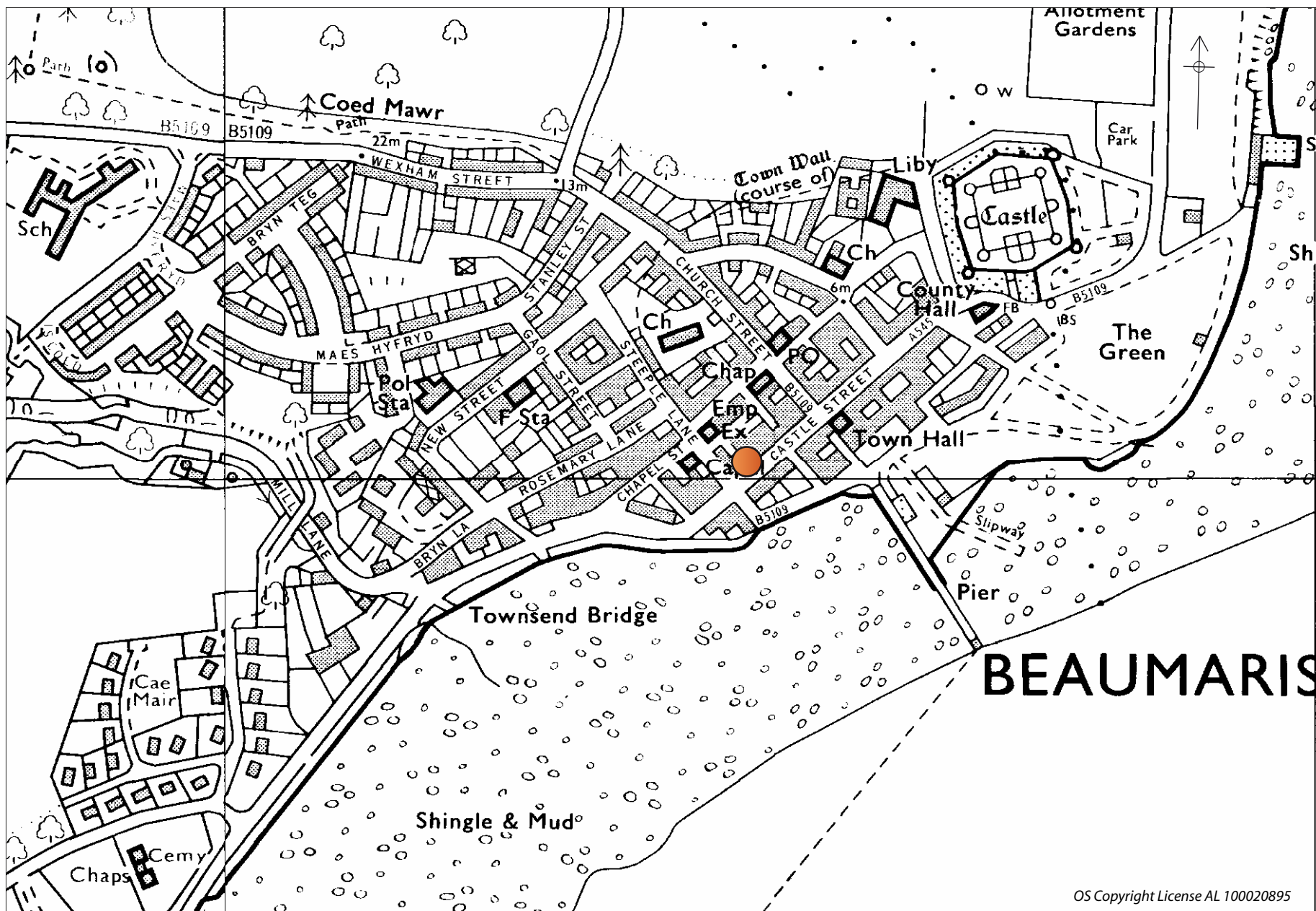


Figure 1: The Gate House location (Scale 1:5000)

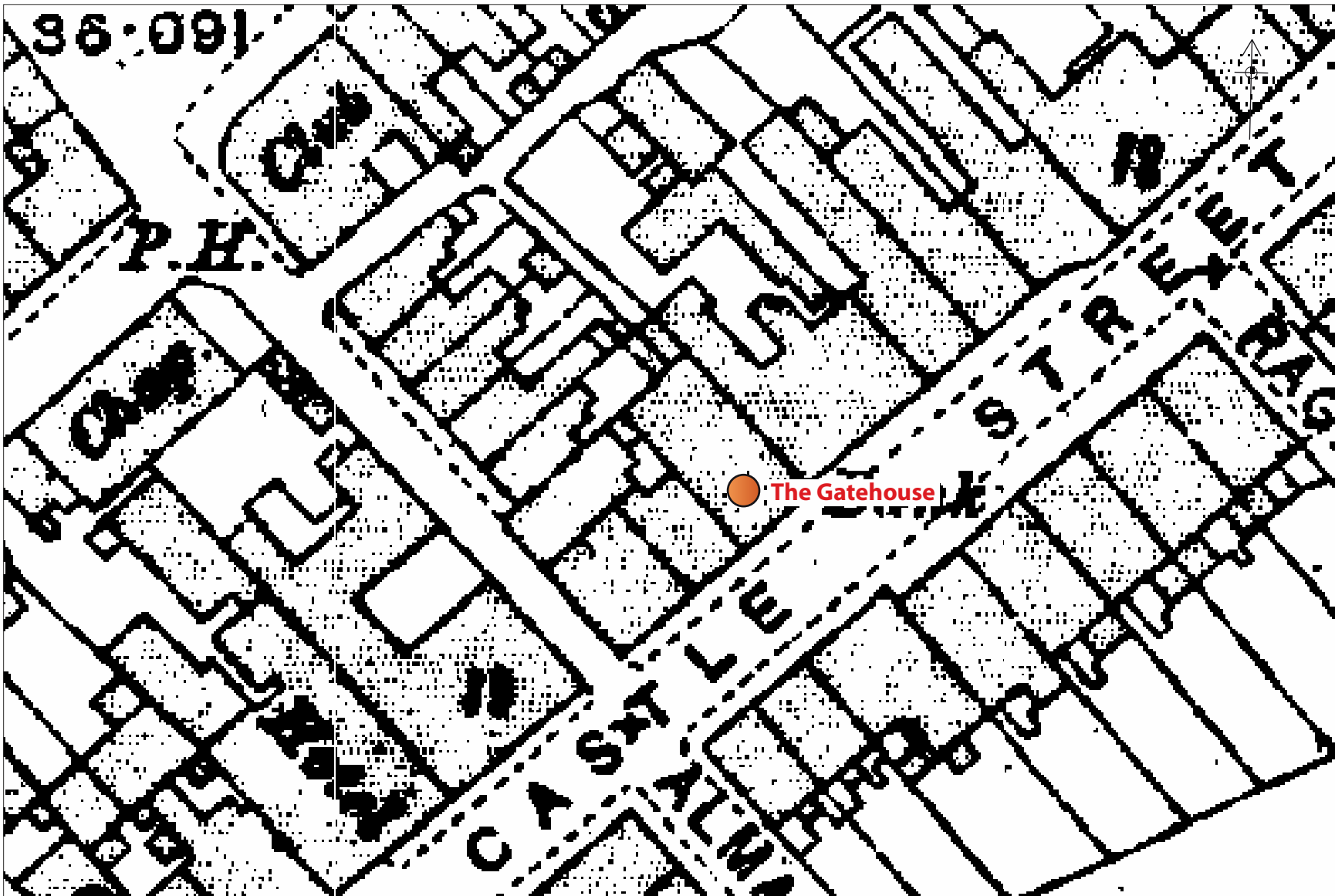


Figure 2: 1914 Anglesey county series. Ordnance Survey. XX.1. Scale 1:500

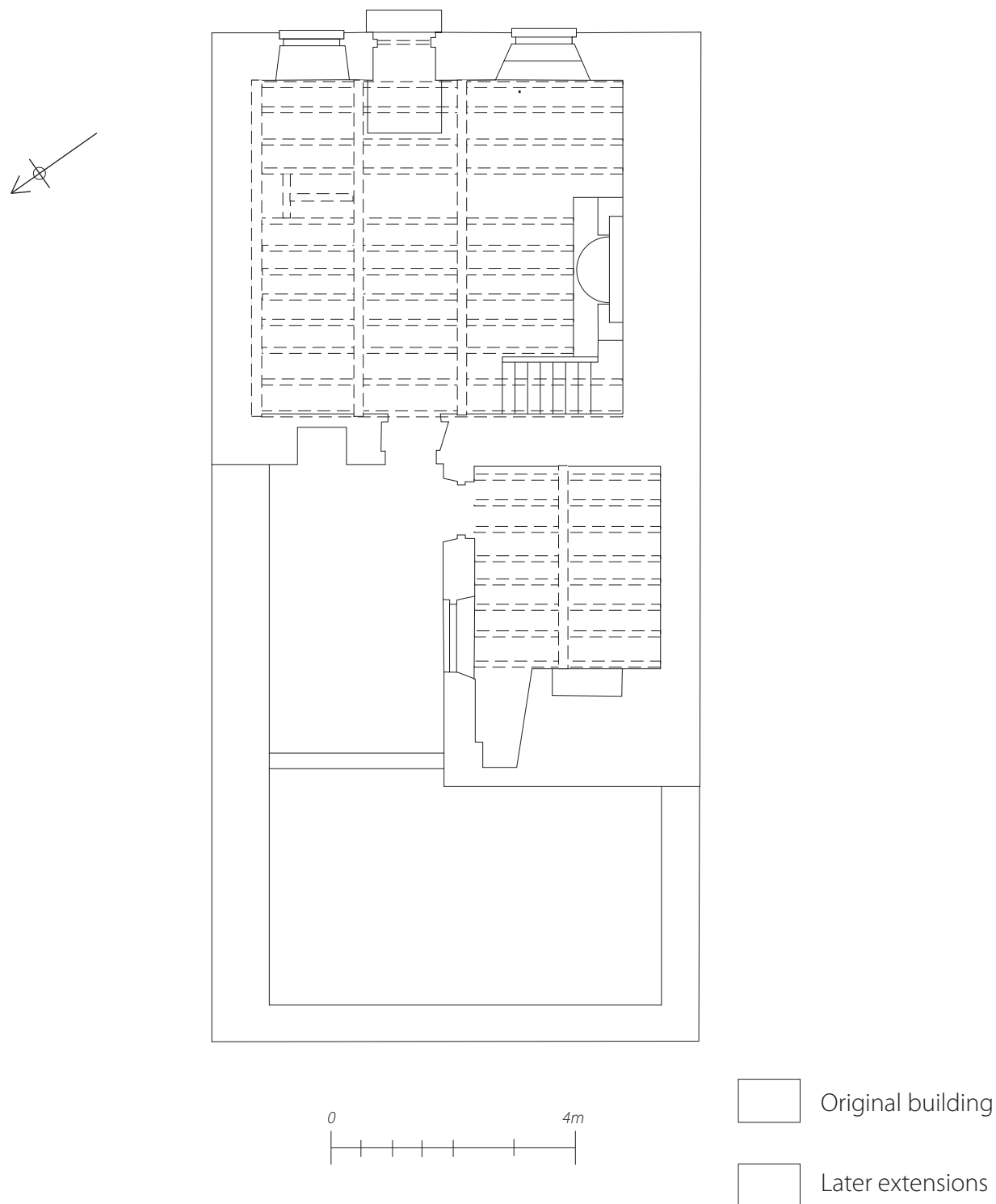


Figure 3: The Gate House , Beaumais Ground floor plan.

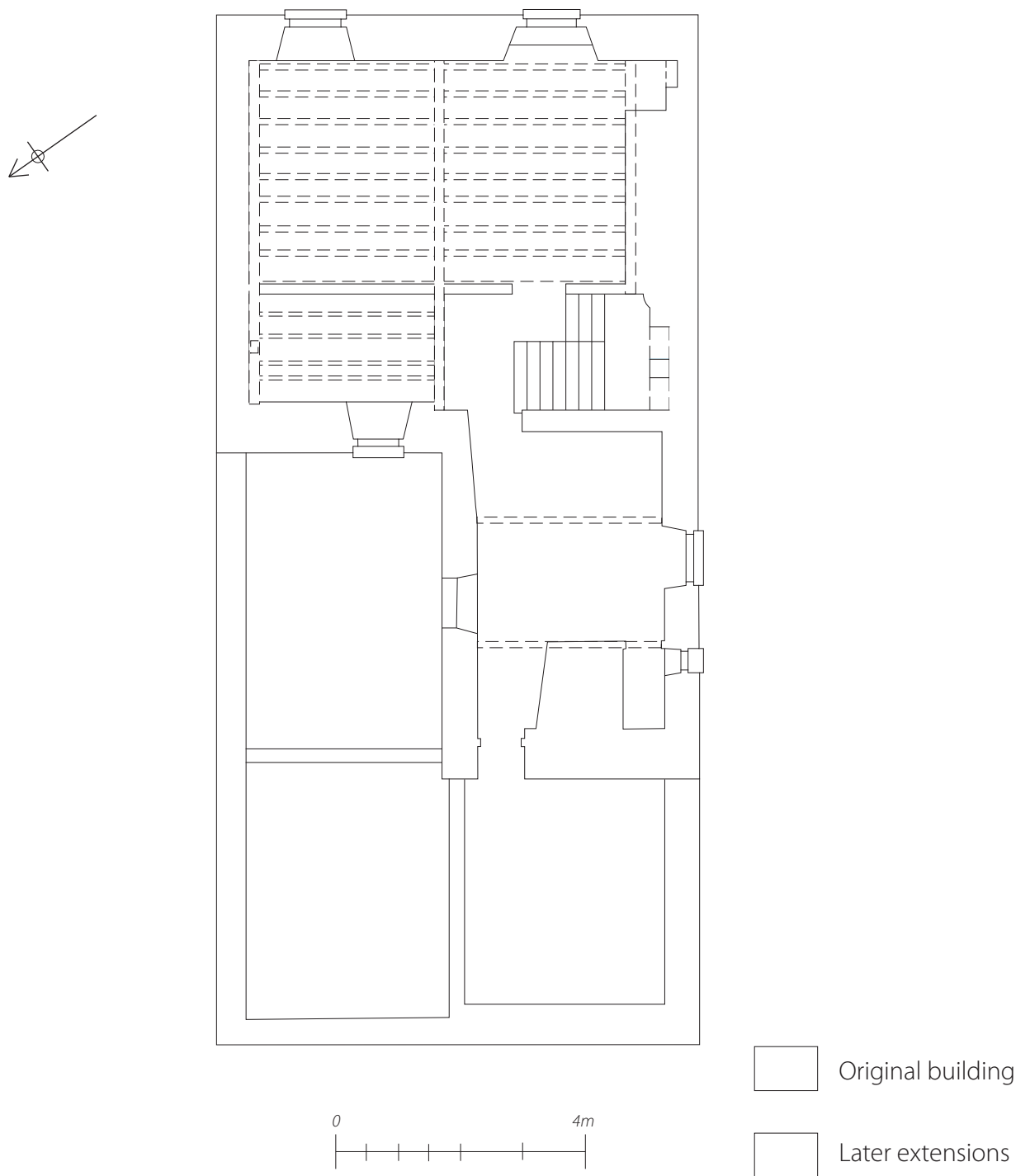


Figure 4: The Gate House , Beaumais Floor plan.

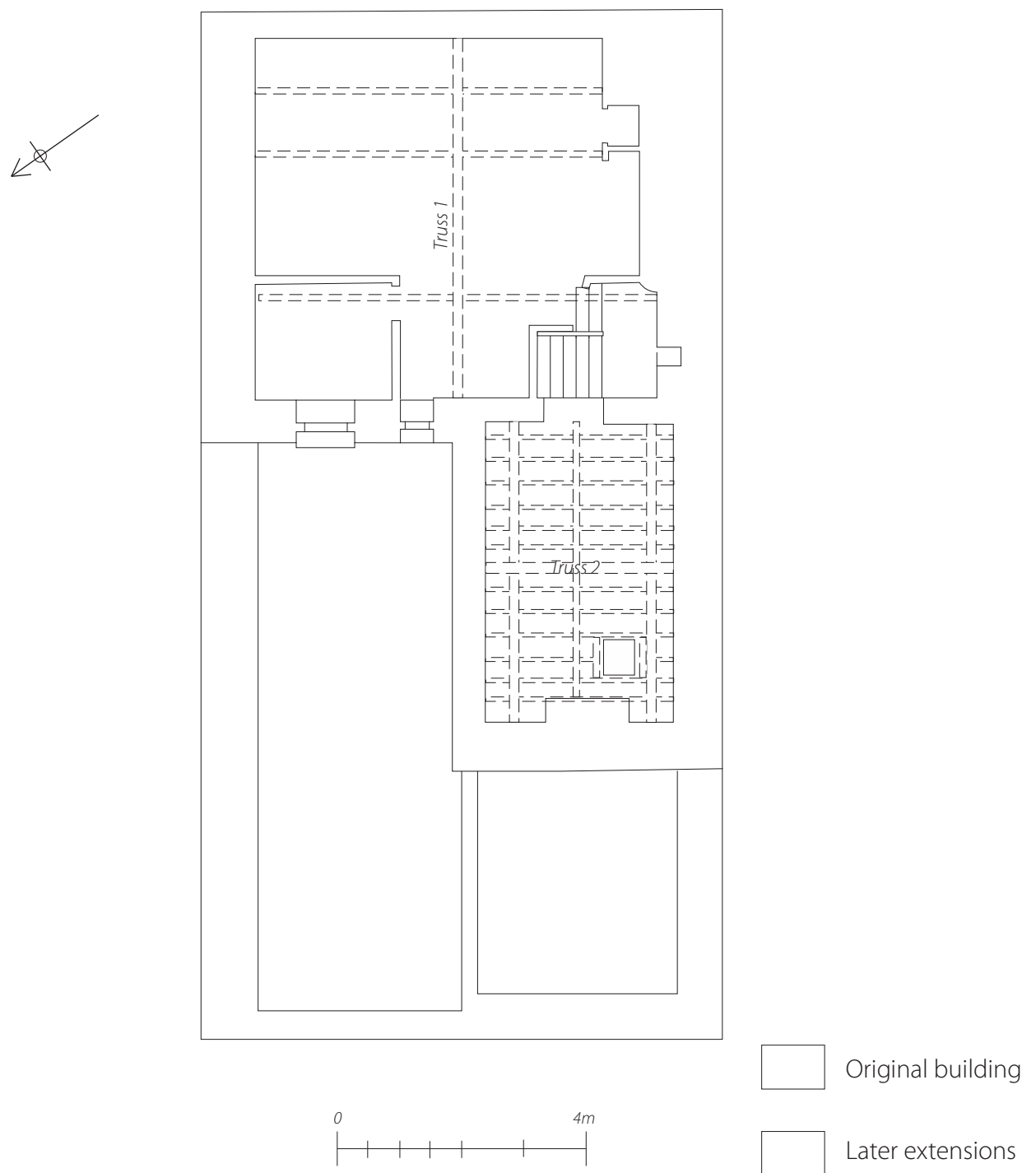


Figure 5: The Gate House , Beaumais Second floor plan.

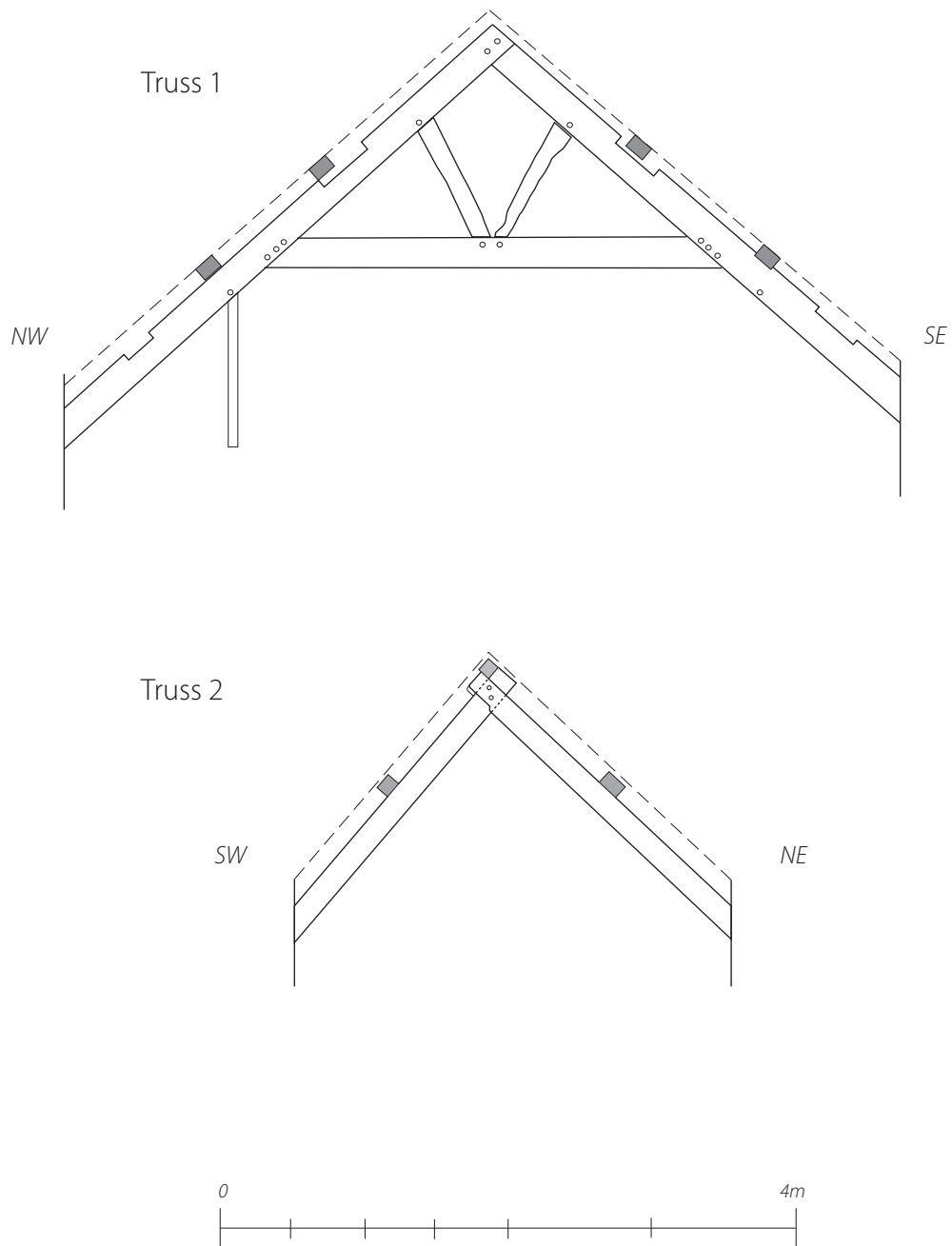


Figure 6: Trusses 1 and 2. Location can be seen in figure 5.

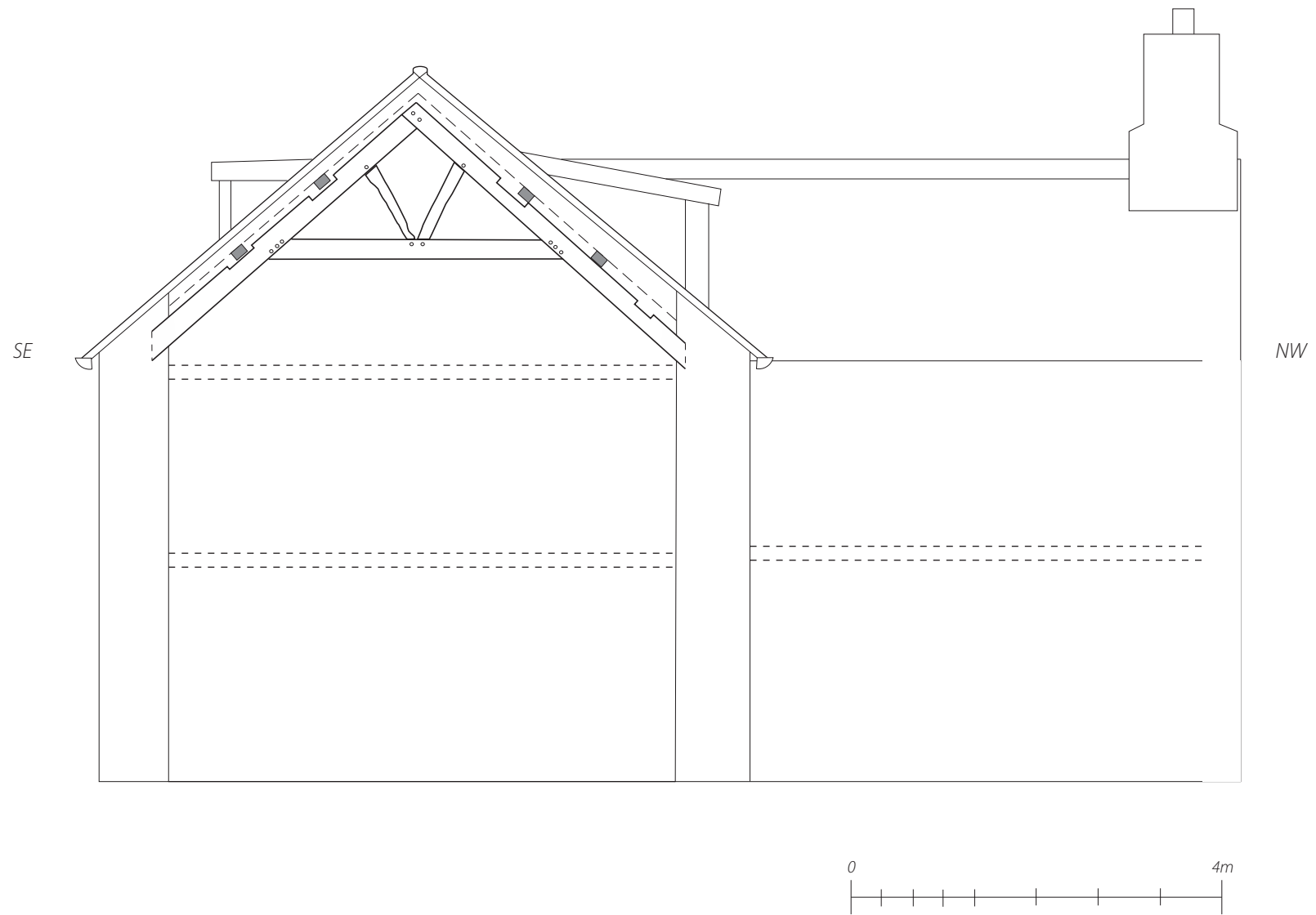


Figure 7: Building elevation showing truss 1.



Plate 1: Go und floor lv ñ g o om, b ò wn g fie pà ce. Fach g s ù h -wet



Plate 2: Go und floor lv ñ g o om, b ò wn g b ò nd oor Fach g s ù h -eat



Plate 3: Go und floor lv in g o om, b ow n g ceh g tn bes Fach g notn -wet



Plate 4: Go und floor lv in g o om, b ow n g b t ae b fit floor Fach g d ub



Plate 5: Go und floor dñ ñ g o om, bñ own g fie pñ ce. Fach g nobñ -wet



Plate 6: Go und floor dñ ñ g o om. Fach g o ùbñ -eat



Plate 7: Go und floor dh n g p om, b owin g ceh g tn bes Fach g d uh -eat



Plate 8: Go und floor dh n g p om. Showin g e pā cement win dow h p ough t kt hen. Fach g nobh -eat



Plate 9: Stairway, showing blocked window. Facing south-west



Plate 10: Rear bedroom. Facing north-west



Plate 11: Rear bedroom. Facing south-east



Plate 12: Bathroom, showing timbers. Facing north-west



Plate 13: Front bedroom. Facing North-east



Plate 14: Front bedroom. Facing south



Plate 15: Front bedroom, showing ceiling timbers. Facing North-east



Plate 16: Front bedroom, showing chamfered beam. Facing south



Plate 17: Staircase leading from first floor to second floor showing blocked window. Facing south-west



Plate 18: Door leading into attic, showing staircase leading to first floor. Facing north-west



Plate 19: Truss in the cond floor bnt o om. Fach g eat



Plate 20: Truss in the cond floor bnt o om. Fach g eat



Plate 21: Truss 1 in second floor bedroom. Facing west



Plate 22: Truss 2 in attic room. Facing south-west



Plate 23: Truss 2 detail of the collar beam truss ridge beam, Facing north-west



Plate 24: Attic room, showing timber detail. Facing north-west

DATING OLD WELSH HOUSES PROJECT

DENDROCHRONOLOGY RESULTS

THE GATEHOUSE, 48 CASTLE STREET

BEAUMARIS, Anglesey (SH 604 760)

Felling date: circa 1625

Longitudinal beam 1618(13); Joists (3/6) 1617(21), 1585(4+5NM), 1497; Struts (0/3).

Site Master 1468-1618 ANGLSY4 ($t = 8.2$ ANGLSY2; 7.0 DUBLIN; 6.2 SHRWCTL2)

Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory

HOUSE DESCRIPTION.

A two-unit town-house with cross-passage probably incorporating part of one of the town's gateway. The timber detail belongs to the seventeenth-century rebuilding of the site, and includes narrow-chamfered beams, an arched fireplace beam, and collar-beam trusses.

A detailed survey (2010) commissioned by NWWDP is deposited in the NMRW.

Richard Suggett. RCAHMW.

The present list includes sampling commissioned by the North-West Wales Dendrochronology Project (in association with RCAHMW). The North-West Wales Dendrochronology Project (NWWDP) is a community-based project which aims to date historic houses throughout the historic counties of north-west Wales. Sampling in Gwynedd (Merioneth and Caernarfonshire) is often difficult because of fast-grown timber, but cross-matching has also suggested that Irish timber may have been imported for building in treeless Anglesey.

Medieval houses dating from before 1400 remain elusive. Hallhouses that have been dated are within the ranges already established for gentry and peasant halls. The apparently coeval fireplace and hall-truss at Tyn-lan, Gwyddelwern, suggests that some hallhouses may have had enclosed fireplaces in the early sixteenth century. The first generation of storeyed houses of Snowdonian type are surprisingly early, pre-dating the general insertion of fireplaces in hallhouses from about 1575. Several C15th and C16th town-houses were dated in Beaumaris, Caernarfon and Conway, and are a very useful addition to our knowledge of urban buildings.

Detailed surveys of many of the houses sampled are available in the National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW), the public archive of the Royal Commission.

Daniel Miles, Michael Worthington, Martin Bridge, Richard Suggett, and Margaret Dunn.

Gatehouse ODL revised June12

YMDDIRIEDOLLAETH
ARCHAEOLOGOL
GWYNEDD



GWYNEDD
ARCHEOLOGICAL
TRUST

Craug Beuno, Ffordd Y Garth Bangor Gwynedd LI57 2RT

Fon 10248 352535 Ffacs 01248 370925 email: gat@heneb.co.uk