

Appendix G – Aberaeron Coastal Defence Scheme Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Aberaeron Coastal Defence Scheme

Heritage Desk Based Assessment

Cyngor Sir Ceredigion County Council

17 December 2020

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Executive Summary

Atkins Ltd were commissioned by Ceredigion County Council to develop proposals for a scheme of Coastal Defences for Aberaeron in order to reduce risks associated with coastal flooding within the town, provide protection against predicted sea level rise, and maintain the South Beach defences and Grade II Listed South Pier for the future.

This heritage desk-based assessment has been prepared to provide an understanding of baseline conditions for the Scheme, the significance of potentially impacted heritage assets, and a preliminary assessment of impact for the Scheme. A detailed impact assessment will be prepared as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment for the Scheme in early 2021.

Within a 1km study area, 1 Conservation Area and a total of 248 Listed Buildings were identified. These largely comprise classically designed houses within Aberaeron, which reflect the planned development of the town, and the characteristic consistency of its architectural design. Of these assets, five Listed Buildings are located within the Scheme boundary. A further 47 non-designated assets have been identified within a 200m study area around the scheme.

In 2019, an option appraisal was undertaken to ensure the selection of a preferred option which would provide optimum protection for Aberaeron harbour, whilst minimising impacts on environmental receptors. The preferred options for the Scheme comprise:

- Rebuilding the collapsing end of the Grade II Listed South Pier
- Undertaking improvements to the South Beach such as groyne replacement and gravel recharge
- Construction of walls c.1.4m in height along Harbour Quay, rising to 2.2m at the entrance to Pwll Cam.
- Construction of a rock breakwater from the North Pier.

The high level impact assessment has identified the potential for impacts on the fabric and setting of Listed Buildings, and the character and appearance of the Aberaeron Conservation Area. These impacts physical intervention into the Grade II Listed South Pier and Grade II Listed Northeast Quay, and impacts on the setting of Listed Buildings along Harbour Quay and the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. There is also potential for impacts on known and unknown archaeological remains as a result of works in the foreshore area.

A range of measures have been incorporated into the Scheme proposals to reduce potential impacts on heritage assets. These include:

- Matching of the stone for cladding the new wall to that used in construction of the quay to aid its integration into the townscape
- Inclusion of glazed panels 700mm in height in the wall to reduce its visual impact
- Careful siting of wall piers to match the articulation of the streetscape along Harbour Quay

Further heritage-specific mitigation measures for the Scheme, such as historic building recording or archaeological works, will be identified in the forthcoming Environmental Statement for the Scheme.

These impacts are necessitated in order to deliver the public benefits of a higher standard of coastal defence for Aberaeron, which will also benefit heritage assets within Aberaeron, including Listed Buildings and the Conservation Area as a whole.

1. Introduction

1.1. Proposed Development

The proposals for the Scheme involve a combination of works including improvements to the northern inner harbour walls and partial reconstruction of the South Pier at the harbour entrance; and on South Beach, refurbishment of the existing groynes and beach recharge. The design of the Scheme and EIA are to run in parallel to ensure appropriate feedback into the design and decision-making process on the form of the defences for any environmental considerations.

Aberaeron has a dynamic coastline with a legacy of flooding and damage from storms which continues today, and with the onset of climate change and predicted rises in sea-level will continue to get worse. Aberaeron is exposed to a wide range of wave-conditions from north-west and southwesterly directions. Storm waves enter through the harbour entrance and run along the harbour wall on the north side of the harbour causing overtopping of the harbour wall, and in extreme flood events overtop the secondary harbour wall. Overtopping of the walls results in the flooding of the road and commercial and residential properties along Pen Cei (Quay Parade).

The potential improvements and maintenance of flood defences at Aberaeron harbour and along South Beach have been studied and reviewed extensively. Previous studies highlight the importance of an improved coastal defence Scheme at Aberaeron. Recent increases in storm activity is leaving Aberaeron increasingly vulnerable to coastal flooding. The winter storms of December 2013 to January 2014 lead to flooding along Quay Parade, Storm Brian in October 2017 led to the closure of Quay Parade by CCC due to the risk of waves overtopping while water levels were high in the harbour and more recently Storm Callum in October 2018 caused several thousands of pounds worth of damage to yachts moored in the harbour due to high water levels and fast currents from the River Aeron.

The town of Aberaeron in Ceredigion currently experiences coastal flooding as a result of waves overtopping the Northeast Quay (Grade II Listed Building, Asset 9) (Insert 1-1) and fluvial flooding from the River Aeron. The predicted rise of still water levels by c.1m due to climate change together with increased storminess, will result in increased risk of flooding within the town, with 168 properties predicted to be at risk of flooding by 2111.

Ceredigion County Council (CCC) have commissioned Atkins Ltd (Atkins), a member of the SNC Lavalin Group, to develop proposals for a Coastal Defence Scheme for Aberaeron. The aims of this Scheme are to:

- Reduce risks of flooding to commercial and residential properties in the town.
- Provide protection against predicted sea level rise/climate change.
- Reduce effects of fluvial flooding of the River Aeron on the town downstream of road bridge.
- Maintain the South Beach defences and reduce the effects of coastal erosion.
- Extend the life of the existing dilapidated Grade II Listed South Pier structure.
- Promote opportunities for the economic, cultural and social benefits to the town and harbour.



Insert 1-1 Waves overtopping the Northeast Quay (Asset 9) at Quay Parade.

1.2. The Scheme proposals

An Environmental Impact Assessment scoping report was submitted in early 2019 to request a formal Scoping Opinion from Natural Resources Wales (NRW) and CCC Planning and Building Control Department before progressing with the EIA. Following this two rounds of pre-application advice has been sought from the local planning authority. The first in March 2019 and the second in May 2020. In September 2020 a digital public consultation was undertaken to inform the local community about the proposals for the Scheme. Upon completion of the public consultation event, Atkins refined the proposals to take account of the written feedback responses received which are included within the current construction proposals of this report. Looking further ahead Atkins are preparing applications for a Marine Licence, Planning and Listed Building Consents for the Scheme, including an Environmental Impact Assessment, for submission in early 2021.

The Scheme will comprise four main elements:

1) Rebuilding of the seaward head of the South Pier

The collapsing seaward head of the Grade II Listed South Pier¹ (Asset 7) will be rebuilt. This will involve removing and rebuilding the concrete section of the South Pier at the seaward end, and reconstructing it using precast concrete units and concrete piles. Masonry salvaged from the pier will be used to reconstruct the collapsing section of stone wall where possible on the south elevation of the pier. The remaining existing masonry section of the pier will remain in its current form. Listed Building Consent will be required for these works.

2) Improvements to South Beach

This will include replacement of the dilapidated timber groyne field on South Beach, improvement to the existing rock armour revetment and its extension towards the South Pier, and replenishment / redistribution of shingle on the beach which forms a natural defence against flooding.

3) Improvements to the harbour walls

To minimise the risk of wave overtopping during significant storm events, the existing low concrete wall to the rear of the Northeast Quay (Quay Parade) will be taken down and replaced with a new wall to a crest level of 5.2m AOD. This will be formed by a concrete core, faced with stone to match the existing harbour walls. Glass panels 700mm in height will be incorporated along the head of the wall, articulated by stone piers aligned with building frontages. Tilt gates will be provided to the northwest and southeast of Quay Parade, the finish of which will be selected to minimise their visual impact. 'Up-and-over' stairs will be located towards the midpoint of the wall, near the Harbour Master's Hotel (Asset 12), the design of which will be determined in consultation with CCC and heritage consultees. Seating will be provided along the harbour-side of the wall, the form of which has yet to be finalised.

Pwll Cam

A harbour gate will be constructed erected at the entrance to Pwll Cam. This will enable the Council to open and close the gate in storm conditions to reduce the risk of flooding. The Inner Harbour gate will have a cill at bed level to be allow it to be maintained as a wet dock at low tide, and reduce the risk of flooding from waves within the Outer Harbour. A stone-faced wall with glass panels will be erected between the entrance to Pwll Cam and Lower footbridge on Bridge Street, raising the crest level to 5.2 AOD to provide defence from flooding along the north bank of the River Aeron in this area. Works to the public realm at the north end of the footbridge will also be undertaken to improve the area of the bridge landing.

4) Construction of a rock breakwater extending out from the North Pier

A rock breakwater will be constructed extending out from the North Pier in a northwest direction and then heading west. The breakwater will be approximately 237m in length and will provide additional protection by breaking the waves and reducing the height of waves entering the harbour. A walkway along the breakwater will be incorporated into the design to improve amenity. This will require removal and alteration of the existing concrete wall at the seaward end of the North Pier to provide access onto the new breakwater structure.

Detailed design of the Scheme is currently being undertaken following receipt of ground investigation information. Drawings showing the current proposals for the above elements are provided in Appendix A

1.3. Aims and Objectives

The purpose of this desk-based study is to determine the significance of any heritage assets affected by the development and provide a preliminary assessment of the impact of the Scheme on this significance.

The objectives of this report are to:

- Identify the presence of known heritage assets, both designated and non-designated, and identify the potential for unknown archaeological remains that may be impacted by the development.

¹ The piers at the entrance to Aberaeron Harbour are listed respectively as the SW and NE Piers (Assets 7 and 9). For clarity and consistency with other assessments for the Scheme, these are referred to as the South Pier and the North Pier hereafter.

- Assess the significance of any assets identified.

This document will form an appendix to the Environmental Statement which will provide full and detailed assessment of impact on heritage assets.

1.4. Site Description

The proposed Scheme is located in the centre of Aberaeron (NGR SN 45627 62917) centred on the Harbour and extending along South Beach. To the north of the Harbour, the Scheme boundary takes in the historic core of Aberaeron centred around the Inner Harbour of Pwll Cam and Quay Parade to its west.

This area is characterised by the presence of two and three-storey terraces of brightly coloured rendered houses of similar and sympathetic architectural style laid out on a grid-plan, with the occasional landmark building such as the Harbour Master's Hotel (Grade II Listed Building, Asset 12) and the Town Hall (Grade II Listed Building, Asset 44). To the south of the Harbour, the Scheme boundary comprises an area of open land adjacent to CCC's offices which is proposed for use as the construction compound.

North and South Beach, which are partly encompassed by the proposed Scheme boundary, constitute steep sand and shingle beaches, with large angular rocks revetting an 'A' frame timber breakwater extending into the surf (on the North Beach). The piers, comprising concrete reinforced coursed rubble, forms a splay at the end of the River Aeron and are situated at the end of the quays.

The extent of the Scheme boundary is shown on the figures in Appendix C.

2. Methodology

2.1. Study Area

Two study areas were defined for this assessment, based on the recommendations of the Scoping report² and further consultation with Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT). A 1km Study Area for designated assets, and 200m for non-designated assets was considered proportionate to inform the historic environment baseline for the purposes of this heritage assessment, by reference to relevant guidance and professional judgment, to provide context and adequate interpretation of the heritage resource.

Heritage Constraints Maps depicting the locations of heritage assets and previous events are produced in Appendix C, with the accompanying gazetteer provided in Appendix D.

2.2. Desk-Top Research

In order to assess the significance of heritage assets, the Scheme was placed into its archaeological and historic context, through collecting data for a radius of 1km around the Scheme boundary. Data was obtained from Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT), which provides information on non-designated heritage assets (monuments), and previous archaeological investigations (events). Information on statutorily designated assets was obtained from the Cof Cymru National Historic Assets of Wales digital dataset supplied by Cadw, and from the National Monuments Records supplied by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales.

The following additional sources were also examined:

- British Geological Survey (BGS): Online digital solid and superficial geological data and historic borehole records
- Historic Ordnance Survey mapping provided by Groundsure
- Documentary sources: Published histories, site reports, and monographs
- Online resources: Web-published material, including local planning authority planning policies, aerial photography
- Borehole logs
- LiDAR data

The locations of known heritage assets within the study areas are shown in the figures in Appendix C.

All distances quoted will be to the nearest 5 metres.

A map regression exercise was carried out, using Ordnance Survey mapping dating from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey and carrying through to the most recent available twentieth century maps in the 1970s. Reference to earlier mapping was also made.

An archaeological foreshore survey and marine geophysics survey were carried out in winter 2020, however the results of these surveys were not available at the time of writing; however these will be used to support detailed assessment at a later stage.

2.3. Site Visits

Due to the COVID-19 outbreak, and subsequent lockdowns, a Site visit was carried out on behalf of Atkins heritage specialists by locally-based environmental specialists, working to the instruction of Atkins heritage specialists.

2.4. Assessment Criteria

2.4.1. Assessment of Significance

Assessment of significance was carried out using professional judgement informed by consideration against the four heritage values identified in Conservation Principles³.

² Atkins Ltd. 2019. *Aberaeron Coastal Defence Scheme, Scoping Report*

³ Cadw, 2011. *Conservation Principles*

Table 2-1 - Heritage values defined by Conservation Principles (Cadw 2011)

Value	Definition
Evidential	Derives from those elements of an historic asset that can provide evidence about past human activity including its physical remains or historic fabric. These remains provide the primary evidence for when and how an historic asset was made or built, what it was used for and how it has changed over time.
Historical	Illustrates a particular aspect of past life or it may be associated with a notable family, person, event or movement. Historical value can be illustrative or associative, and often connects past people, events and aspects of life with the present.
Aesthetic	Derives from the way in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from an historic asset. This might include the form of an historic asset, its external appearance and how it lies within its setting. It can be the result of conscious design or it might be a seemingly fortuitous outcome of the way in which an historic asset has evolved and been used over time, or it may be a combination of both.
Communal	Derives from the meanings that an historic asset has for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal value might be commemorative or symbolic.

Based on the findings of this, significance was assessed on a five point scale as set out in Table 2-2 below.

Table 2-2 - Criteria for assessment of Significance of heritage assets

Significance	Criteria
Very High	World Heritage Sites Assets of acknowledged international importance Historic landscapes recognised as being of international importance Assets that can contribute to acknowledged international research objectives
High	Scheduled Monuments or archaeological sites of schedulable quality Grade I and II* Listed Buildings Conservation areas with high concentrations of designated heritage assets or undesignated assets of national importance Grade I & II* Registered Parks and Gardens Designated Wreck Sites Undesignated heritage assets of national importance Undesignated historic landscapes of outstanding interest and national importance Battlefields included on the Inventory of Historic Battlefields in Wales Assets that can contribute to acknowledged national research objectives
Medium	Grade II Listed Buildings Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Conservation areas with undesignated assets of regional importance Archaeological notification areas Undesignated heritage assets of regional importance (including archaeological sites and wreck sites) Undesignated historic landscapes of regional importance Assets that can contribute to acknowledged regional research objectives
Low	Locally designated heritage assets such as locally listed buildings Undesignated heritage assets of local importance (including archaeological sites and wreck sites) Historic landscapes of local importance

Significance	Criteria
Negligible	Undesignated buildings, archaeological sites and historic landscapes with little or no importance, or historic interest Highly degraded heritage assets that no longer warrant designation or have lost their historic interest
Unknown	The importance of an historic asset cannot be ascertained at this time (e.g. potential areas of archaeological remains)

A total of 296 heritage assets were identified within the study areas from the above data sources. These comprise:

- 248 Listed Buildings
- One Conservation Area
- 47 Undesignated heritage assets

These assets are shown within the constraints mapping, and are listed in Appendix D, along with a preliminary assessment of their significance.

For the purpose of this assessment, terraces of listed buildings have been grouped to form a single asset where they form a unified group, are designated at the same level, and would experience identical impacts from the Scheme. A total of 30 terraces have been identified within the study area. These are shown on the figures presented in Appendix C, and details of individual listed building reference numbers for each terrace are provided in the gazetteer presented in Appendix D.

2.4.2. Buried Archaeological Potential

Buried archaeological evidence is often an unknown quantity which can be difficult to fully identify during a desk-based assessment. The assessed potential for buried archaeological remains is based on available evidence, but the physical nature and extent of any archaeological resource surviving within the Scheme boundary cannot be confirmed without detailed information on the below ground deposits or results of on-site fieldwork, typically through non-intrusive (e.g. geophysical, LiDAR), and intrusive (archaeological, geoarchaeological evaluation) survey.

A site's archaeological potential is identified using professional judgement and knowledge. A site's baseline potential is compared to the level of existing impact upon it, from modern and historic developments. The potential for surviving archaeological evidence of past activity within the Scheme boundary is expressed in the report as being:

- High: The available evidence suggests a high likelihood for past activity within the Scheme boundary and a strong potential for archaeological evidence to survive intact or reasonably intact;
- Medium: The available evidence suggests a reasonable likelihood for past activity within the Scheme boundary and consequently there is a potential that archaeological evidence could survive;
- Low: The available evidence suggests archaeological evidence of activity is unlikely to survive within the Scheme boundary, although some minor land-use may have occurred; and
- Uncertain: Insufficient information to assess.

2.4.3. Setting

The contribution of setting to the value of heritage assets has been assessed in accordance with the guidance published by Cadw⁴, which sets out four stages in assessing the impact of a proposed change or development within the setting of historic assets:

1. Identify the historic assets that might be affected by a proposed change or development.
2. Define and analyse the settings to understand how they contribute to the significance of the historic assets and, in particular, the ways in which the assets are understood, appreciated and experienced.

⁴ Cadw, 2017. *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales*

3. Evaluate the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance
4. If necessary, consider options to mitigate or improve the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.

2.5. Consultation

Consultations were carried out with the relevant statutory consultees, and their comments and feedback are reflected herein. A Written Scheme of Investigation⁵ was approved by Zoe Bevans-Rice, Archaeological Planning Officer for Ceredigion County Council, at Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

Further consultation will be undertaken on this draft report and to inform the development of detailed design proposals.

2.6. Limitations

Due to lockdown measures as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic of 2020, no visits to the Ceredigion Archives or to the RCAHM Wales archives was carried out. Remote consultation with archives was possible, however, and the resultant historic mapping gained from has formed part of this document.

As identified at Section 2.3 above, due to the COVID-19 outbreak, and subsequent lockdowns, a site visit was carried out on behalf of Atkins heritage specialists by locally-based environmental specialists, working to the instruction of Atkins heritage specialists. The results of this site visit, including detailed photographic coverage and liaison with the environmental specialists, has been used to inform the preparation of this assessment.

The HER only records known heritage assets and cannot predict unknown assets. It is regularly updated and maintained but may be subject to inaccuracies.

⁵ Atkins Ltd. 2020. Aberaeron Coastal Defence Scheme, Written Scheme of Investigation

3. Legislation, Policy and Guidance

3.1. National Legislation

Legislation relevant to consideration of this Scheme includes the following:

- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas (AMAA) Act 1979.
- The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
- The Protection of Wrecks Act 1973
- The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016. This makes a number of important amendments to the AMAA Act 1979
- The Ancient Monuments Order 1994
- The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Wales) Regulations 2012, 2015, 2016 and 2017 and 2018
- The Ecclesiastical Exemption (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Wales) Order 2018. This removed Conservation Areas from the scope of the ecclesiastical exemption within the Planning Act 1990.
- The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009
- The Protection of Military Remains Act 1986
- The Merchant Shipping Act 1995
- Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

3.1.1. National Planning Policy Wales 2002, updated 2018

Planning Policy Wales sets out the Welsh Government's land use planning policies. Its primary objective is to ensure that the planning system contributes towards the delivery of sustainable development and improves the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales, as required by the Planning (Wales) Act 2015, the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and other key legislation.

Chapter 6, 'Distinctive and Natural Places', explains how planning system must take into account the Welsh Government's objectives to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being of present and future generations. It also sets out the planning policies for the sustainable management of specific categories of historic assets.

3.1.2. Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment

This technical advice note provides guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and listed building consent applications. It also provides specific guidance on how the following historic assets should be considered:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Archaeological Remains
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas
- Historic Parks and Gardens
- Historic Landscapes
- Historic Assets of Special Local Interest
- World Heritage Sites

The technical advice note usefully gathers together the selection criteria employed in the designation of scheduled monuments and listed buildings and the registration of historic parks and gardens and historic landscapes.

3.2. Local Planning Policy

3.2.1. Ceredigion local Development Plan April 2020

Relevant policies include:

- Policy DM07 Conservation Areas
- Policy DM19 Historic and Cultural Landscape

3.3. National Guidance and Standards

Further advice has been published by Cadw and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (as best practice), which are relevant to this Scheme.

3.3.1. Cadw Guidance

- Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales May 2017
- Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales (Conservation Principles) 2011
- Setting of Historic Assets in Wales May 2017
- Managing Conservation Areas in Wales May 2017
- Managing Historic Character in Wales May 2017
- Managing Change to Listed Buildings in Wales May 2017
- Guide to Good Practice on Using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process 2007

3.3.2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 (updated October 2020): Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment

4. Baseline Data

4.1. Geology, Topography and LiDAR

The proposed Scheme lies partly on a steep storm beach, consisting of pebbles and fine sand. The geology of this foreshore comprises glacial till banked up against an older cliff line to landward.

The off-shore geology within the proposed footprint of the proposed breakwater (as provided by Open BGS data) consists of Lower Palaeolithic sedimentary rocks overlain by superficial gravel and sandy gravel.

The on-shore geology consists of Silurian sand and mudstones (Mynydd Bach Formation) that within the area of Aberaeron takes the form of slate and sandstone. This is overlain by marine deposits of sand and gravel formed up to 3 million years ago, during the Quaternary. The steep cliffs backing the coast around Aberaeron are blanketed by glacial till. The proposed Scheme lies on the North Beach of Aberaeron, extending from the North Pier, with the mouth of the Afon Aeron against its south facing side. It lies partly on the foreshore and intertidal zone with its far end extending into the sea. The town is nested at the mouth of the Aeron Valley, which is steep sided and wooded with local springs, the river being the boundary between the parishes of Henfynyw and Llandewi Aberarth,

Comparison of the Tithe Map and Ordnance Survey mapping clearly shows a loss of approximately 20 to 40 metres of land, due to coastal erosion, between the Tithe Map and modern mapping. The loss of Castell Cadwgan (RCAHMW 401230) to the sea within this time, is a dramatic illustration of this. Remains of the fortification were referred to as having stood in 1803⁶ and it was clearly shown on early Ordnance Survey mapping. The monument is now reported by data provided for this report (401230) to be under the shingle on the beach.

As will be outlined below, this coastal erosion has led to a dramatic change in coastline throughout history and prehistory.

4.2. Designated Heritage Assets

There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, or Registered Parks and Gardens within the 1km study area.

A total of 248 Listed Buildings are present within the Study area. These comprise:

- 19 Grade II* Listed Buildings
- 229 Grade II Listed Buildings

Of these, five are located within the Scheme boundary:

- Weigh House (Grade II Listed Building, Asset 5)
- South Pier to Harbour Basin (Grade II Listed Building, Asset 7)
- Northwest Quay to Harbour Basin (Grade II Listed Building, Asset 8)
- North Pier (Grade II Listed Building, Asset 9)
- Northeast Quay (Grade II Listed Building, Asset 14)

The Scheme boundary is partially located within Aberaeron Conservation Area (Asset 92).

4.3. Non-designated Heritage Assets

There are approximately 15 non-designated heritage assets within the Scheme boundary, as shown by the DAT data. This number is given as an approximate, as some of the data points are possibly in the wrong place.

This is demonstrated by Asset 3 (medieval and post medieval common land), for example, which is shown as having been located in the sea. Even given coastal erosion, this location would appear to be suspect. Another example of this is Asset 21, Drury Lane Terrace, which is shown as located within the harbour waters.

The full list of non-designated assets is given within the gazetteer (see Appendix D), and includes medieval fish traps and wreck sites. A total of 47 undesigned heritage assets have been identified within the study area. These assets comprise both archaeological remains and historic buildings. In addition to known archaeological

⁶ Jones, G. 1970. 'Notes on Aberaeron' Ceredigion Vol. 6.3 p. 285

sites, the HER also records archaeological findspots or sites of archaeological remains considered to have been removed or destroyed. These sites are not considered heritage assets in themselves, as the physical remains been removed or destroyed, however they provide evidence of the potential for as yet unknown archaeological deposits within the study area.

4.3.1. Events and Previous Scheme Investigations

An archaeological watching brief took place along the North Beach as part of the Aberaeron Coastal Defence Scheme in 2006, consisting of the attendance of an archaeologist during the excavation of three geotechnical trial pits (HER63021). Despite the potential for archaeologically significant features or layers, within the areas where the trial pits were excavated, no archaeological features in deposits were identified within the trial pits. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during geotechnical grounds works for the Scheme in December 2020. Excavation of three pits was observed: two in the mouth of the harbour and one in the foreshore in front of the harbour mouth. No archaeological remains were identified in any of these trial pits⁷.

An archaeological fore shore survey was also undertaken in December 2020, covering an area of c.0.72km extending to the north and south of the Aberaeron Harbour. This survey identified two fish traps previously recorded by the NMR on South Beach (Assets 93 and 94). These were observed to be constructed of roughly shaped boulders that are thought to have been the foundations for wooden superstructures. No new heritage assets were identified during the survey⁸.

⁷ DAT Archaeological Services. Forthcoming. *Aberaeron, Ceredigion: Archaeological Foreshore Survey and Watching Brief*

⁸ DAT Archaeological Services. Forthcoming. *Aberaeron, Ceredigion: Archaeological Foreshore Survey and Watching Brief*

5. Historic Environment Baseline

5.1. Prehistoric Periods (800,000 BC – AD 43)

There are many drowned prehistoric landscapes dotted along the coastline of Cardigan Bay, dating from the Palaeolithic to the Bronze Age. In general, some of the best evidence from intertidal sites is associated with or sealed beneath submerged forests or peat deposits that are exposed at low tide, sometimes at considerable distance from the modern shoreline. These sites can include settlement and activity areas, burnt stone, preserved wood, animal and human footprints, flint and bone tools, and sometimes textiles⁹. Whilst features, structures and trees may show up on geophysical survey, such artefacts will not. It is also the case that foreshore surveys can only be undertaken as they are exposed at lowest tides, whilst such deposits and artefacts still beneath the surface of the water at lowest tide, will not be noted. The proposed breakwater extends just beyond the mean low water spring tide mark.

5.1.1. The Palaeolithic period (c.800,000 – c.10,000 BC)

There are no known recorded assets of this date within the Scheme boundary or study areas.

Research carried out off-shore¹⁰ has established that the landscape at Aberaeron during the late Palaeolithic comprised vast estuarine tide flats and marshes with lakes, and that by the end of the Late Glacial the cliff line was at the present 20-fathom line.

During the Palaeolithic period the coastline changed radically within the study area. Although the Irish Sea flooded by 12000bp, a dry land bridge possibly extended from west Wales to the south-east of Ireland, which shifted northwards and then disappeared by 9600bp, as sea levels changed over time. The inundation of Cardigan Bay by sea water dates to this period; this inundation created long estuaries that extended many miles inland.

From approximately 12000bp to 10000bp, the intertidal zone shrank, from a coastline stretching from west of Bardsey Island to St Davids, Pembrokeshire to a coastline stretching from the Llyn Peninsula to the south of Cardigan Bay [13]. There is evidence that during the last glacial maximum, people were travelling to the coastline in Wales (as evidenced further afield at Paviland on the Gower Peninsula).

5.1.2. Mesolithic Period (c.10,000 – c.4,000 BC)

There are no known assets of this date within the Scheme boundary or Study Area.

There are however peat beds off the Aberaeron coast that date to 9540-10150cal BC [14] [12] which provide evidence of transition from terrestrial marsh to estuarine mudflats and subsequently a marine environment. These peat beds, within the Cardigan Bay area, are those within which the roots of the drowned forest are embedded. The hydrocore from which this information was read, was taken 5km west of Aberaeron, at -21m below Ordnance Datum $\pm 1.5\text{m}^{11}$, whilst geotechnical data for the footprint of the Scheme shows clays, sands and gravels down to $\pm 16\text{m}$ below ground level. The identified peat appeared to be in line with the banks of the Ystwyth/Aeron estuarine river system at 8740 yrs BP, with sea level at -22m OD. At this point, sea levels had risen to -29m OD and was invading the mouth of the Ystwyth/Aeron channel system, forming the salt marsh peats identified in the hydrocore. True forest cover was not established due to submergence, due to rapidly rising sea levels, and the coastline was at the present 10 fathom line.

The most extensive “fossil forests” are those at Borth in Cardigan Bay (c. 35km from Aberaeron). This stretch of forest extends from Borth to Ynyslas, which is 26km north of Aberaeron, and comprised oak, alder, birch, peat, marsh fern and bracken, with mixtures of coastal woodland and open, non-forest vegetation with open water, inter-dune lakes and ponds. Evidence of human occupation has been sparse, but burnt stone and possible brushwood structures have been reported, along with human footprints¹².

By the early Mesolithic, the coastline at Aberaeron had been fully inundated. This was not true of the well-known fossilised forests at Borth, where intertidal and subtidal conditions prevailed for over two thousand years before

⁹ Bailey, G. Momber, G. Bell, M. Tizzard, L. Hardy, K. Bicket, A. Tidbury, L. Benjamin, J. Hale, A. 2020. ‘Great Britain: The Intertidal and Underwater Archaeology of Britain’s Submerged Landscapes’ in Coastal Research Library, vol. 35.

¹⁰ Haynes, J. R., Kiteley, R. J., Whatley, R. C. & Wilks, P.J. 1977. ‘Microfaunas, microfloras and the environmental stratigraphy of the Late Glacial and Holocene in Cardigan Bay’ In Geological Journal, pp. 129-158.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Kavenagh, E. B. M. 2019. ‘Semantics of the Sea - Stories and Science along the Celtic Seaboard’ Internet Archaeology, no. 53.

a marine regression. Trees in the peat at Borth, including oak and pine, have been dated to between 6000 and 4700 cal BC¹³ and have been associated with finds such as worked flint and antler tools.

5.1.3. The Neolithic period (c.4,000 – c.2,500 BC)

Sea levels rose to modern levels by the early to mid-Neolithic. There are no known recorded assets of this date within the Scheme boundary or study areas, although a flaked axe head was found prior to the 1950s, within Aberaeron parish, to the south of the town¹⁴.

5.1.4. The Bronze Age (c.2,000 – 700 BC)

There are no known recorded assets of this date within the Scheme boundary or study areas, although a bronze socketed and lopped axe was found at Llanddewi Aberarth Upper, in the 1920s¹⁵.

5.1.5. The Iron Age (c.700 BC – AD 43)

There are no known recorded assets of this date within the Scheme boundary. Located c.270m northeast of the 200m study area is the possible Iron Age hillfort of Castell Cadwgan (RCAHMW 401230), which has been largely destroyed by coastal erosion and whose remains now lie under the shingle beach to the north of the town. A second Iron Age enclosure, Pant Teg (RCAHMW 401252) was identified as a cropmark.

5.2. Romano-British Period (AD 43 - AD 410)

There are no known recorded assets of this date within the Scheme boundary or study areas, other than a single findspot at Barker's Caravan Site, approximately 1km south of the Scheme boundary. This shows Roman pottery having been found in a garden in Aberaeron in 1954 (PRN1868). There is very little of note, with the exception of findspots, between Aberaeron and Newquay to the South or Tregaron to the north.

Within the wider landscape of Cardigan Bay, there are forts, Vici and a villa, lining the Roman Road from Llanio Roman fort to Trawscoed forts, including Llanio, Llandovery, and Trawscoed¹⁶.

5.3. Early Medieval Period (AD 410 – 1066)

There are no known recorded assets of this date within the Scheme boundary or Study Area.

5.4. Late Medieval Period (1066 -1520)

There are no known recorded assets dating to the late medieval period within the Scheme boundary. Within the study areas there are fish traps recorded as being of post medieval date (see below).

Fish traps are difficult to date¹⁷. On shingle and rock beaches they are commonly constructed from thick boulder walls, with regularly replaced wooden stakes for the support of wattle walls. The wooden stakes do not easily survive and cannot provide a *terminus post quem*¹⁸ for a trap. The boulder walls more commonly survive. Fish Trap 2 (Asset 100) is described as a C shaped line (100m in length) observed on aerial photographs. This may be consistent with the small crescent shaped traps thought to be an early form of trap elsewhere along the coast, although its large size may preclude this.

The history of the construction and maintenance of fisheries and fish traps extended into the early medieval period along the west Welsh coast and within the estuaries¹⁹. Within the coastline in the Aberaeron area there are references to late medieval fisheries. The coast extending from the Arth estuary to the Aeron estuary comprised fisheries at Aberarth (2.4km north of Aberaeron), that were granted to the monks of Strata Florida in the late 12th century. These fish traps were very possibly used and maintained up to the early 20th century, according to records²⁰.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Richards, K. & Richards, A. P. 2014. *Pollen analysis and radiocarbon dating of the mid-Holocene "fossil forest" at Conwy, North Wales, United Kingdom*.

¹⁶ Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, Cadw, "http://www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk/", [Online]. Available: <http://www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk/projects/romanmilitary.htm>. [Accessed 15 December 2020].

¹⁷ Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 2012. "Medieval and Early Post Medieval Fish Traps: A Threat Related Assessment 2012," 2012.

¹⁸ The date after which an artifact must have been deposited

¹⁹ Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 2012. "Medieval and Early Post Medieval Fish Traps: A Threat Related Assessment 2012," 2012.

²⁰ Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 2012. "Medieval and Early Post Medieval Fish Traps: A Threat Related Assessment 2012," 2012.

Aberaeron was a manor throughout the late Medieval period and records show the use of the mouth of the river and natural harbour during this period.

5.5. Post Medieval (1520 – c.1750) to Modern

5.5.1. Assets within the Scheme boundary

There are known recorded remains of Post Medieval date that possibly extend into the Scheme boundary.

Ceredigion has a long history of building and maintaining fish traps and some of the best surviving examples are found along the coastline between Aberaeron and Aberystwyth²¹. These were subject to the ravages of storms and tides and were constantly repaired, most surviving examples being of a more recent construction, even when retaining material from earlier structures. Outstanding examples of surviving crescent and M shaped fish traps have been recorded in the Aberarth area. These are also of boulder construction and extend for over 100m.

Of those fish traps identified with the Study Area (Assets 93, 94 and 100), Assets 93 and 94 are within the Scheme boundary at the southern end of the beach and Asset 100 is approximately 112m from the Scheme boundary and could possibly extend into the Scheme boundary. The fish traps are shown on drawing 5182114-ATK-MAR-GEN-DR-T-0001 in Appendix C.

There are also eight recorded 19th and early 20th century shipwrecks within the Study Area, two of which (the Aberaeron Ferry of 1852, Asset 95; and The Lavinia, 1834, Asset 97) are possibly located directly within the footprint of the proposed breakwater.

Ships were built at Aberaeron from 1793 through to 1883²². A shipbuilding industry was established in 1846, when the families of John Harries and Evan Jones moved from Aberaeth to Aberaeron; from 1838, Harries and Jones built approximately 50 vessels. The Harries' Dolphin shipyard was situated in Vulcan Place on the south side of the new harbour. The Aberaeron Steam Navigation Co Ltd was founded in 1863 and set up offices at No. 3 Quay Parade; steam ships continued to visit Aberaeron until the 1920s.

There are also remains of limekilns, evident only as grass topped humps, at the top of South Beach.

5.5.2. History of Study Area

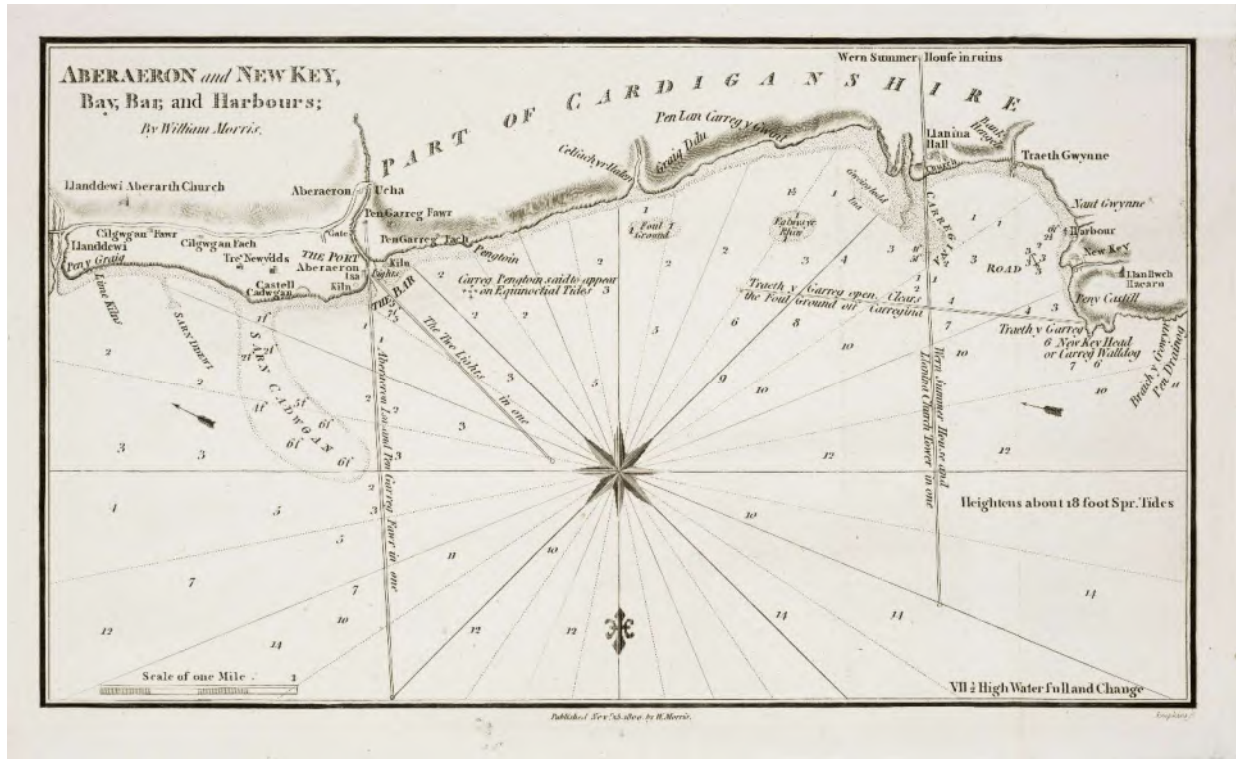
Aberaeron was used as a harbour before the Harbour Act of 1807; a commission of 1556 noted that there was a small creek or landing place at Aberaeron but that the coast was rocky and dangerous for trading vessels. Limestone bought by farmers was taken down the estuary by boat, to the limestone kilns.

From the 17th century, trading ships were transporting corn, coal, salt and stone up and down the Cardigan coast. Aberaeron was used for the import of slate, grain, lead and herrings. There was no harbour town at this point. By the 18th century²³ the port consisted of a warehouse and building at the 'creek', at Aberaeron, with a collection of small dwellings scattered along the roads. It had two toll houses; the town's Northgate tollhouse, at Aberaeron Uchaf (erected in 1785) was one of the leading marks for the harbour entrance and was situated on the junction between the A482 and the A487; Southgate Tollhouse (constructed in 1769) was situated on the Panteg Road. Aberaeron to Cardigan toll road (Asset 122). The storehouse still stands and is thought to be one of the oldest buildings along the Quay.

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² Jones, D. L. 1969. 'Aberaeron: The Community and Seafaring 1800-1900' in Journal of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society Vol VI No 2 pp. 201-242, 1968

²³ Jones, D. L. 1983. 'Aberaeron Before The Harbour Act of 1807' in Journal of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society, Vol IX No 4, p. 363



Insert 5-1 - William Morris 1800 Aberaeron and New Quay Bay, Bar and Harbours (reproduced with permission from National Library of Wales)

By 1800, little had changed, as is shown by Morris' map of 1800. Jones [20] describes the area as shown on the Morris map. Starting on the northern side of the river, a thatched house named Aberaeron Issa ((Lower Aberaeron; with enough land for animals) stood where Milford House, at Cadwgan Place, now stands (this street runs along the Inner Harbour within the ²⁴. A bridge crossed the river further up, near to a small settlement named Aberaeron Uchaf (or Upper Aberaeron, where Dolaeron now stands on the main road between Aberystwyth and Cardigan); this consisted of an inn, smithy, mill, brewery and tavern. A nearby farmhouse (named Tyn-y-fron) was later demolished for the now extant Four Feathers. A thatched house (Aberaeron Ganol), with a small amount of land, stood where the town hall now stands, with another tavern where lanthe House now stands, and a thatched cottage near the modern day Cadwgan Place. There were two further store houses, used by Customs for salt and barley. There were four other small settlements, consisting of small clusters of houses, lining the road between Aberaeron Issa) and Llanddewi Aberarth and the mouth of the river is shown, on the Morris map, to have a lighthouse ('Light').

To the south of the river, there was a mill (Lyswen Mill), a group of three houses at Folhalog; a house on the edge of the common pound where the Vicarage was to be built (Ty Ffald Cwmin); Pengarreg Fawr (just south of Aberaeron Uchaf); Pengarreg Ganol and Pengarreg Fach, the latter of which stood close to the short and the lime kilns (as shown on Morris).

Lime kilns were scattered along the shore. During this period, the condition of the harbour was a cause of concern, with farmers dumping cargos of limestone (bound for the limekilns) for storage on the shore, ships dumping limestone ballast at Pwll Cam so that it obscured free passage of vessels, and ship masters digging holes in which their vessels could rest.

The development of the harbour at Aberaeron dates back to the beginning of the 19th century, when the owner of the Mynachdy estate (Colonel A J Gwynne) obtained a private Act of Parliament (1807) to repair, enlarge and rebuild the Pier or Quay within the harbour²⁵ to improve the harbour, and to regulate the moorings of vessels and ships . The limits of the harbour were described then as extending from Cragiddu, to Carreg Ina,

²⁴ Jones, D. L. 1983. 'Aberaeron Before The Harbour Act of 1807' in Journal of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society, Vol IX No 4, p. 363

²⁵ Ibid.

and that the powers of the Act would not extend to Llanddewi Aberarth. It is at this time that the A J Gwynne commissioned the construction of the Harbour Hotel to accommodate the Harbour Master whom over saw the running of the newly busy harbour.

The building of the new piers (Assets 7 and 9) and removal of the shingle banks began in 1808, supervised by William Green of Aberystwyth and Edward Ellis of Chancery. The piers were completed by 1809 and the inner harbour excavated after 1811; The Harbour Hotel (Asset 12) dates to this period, as does the Harbourmaster's House (built in 1812).

A third tollhouse, the Westgate tollhouse, was built in 1813, to the south of the Shipwrights Yard (see below).

The harbour was fully completed in 1816 and by 1819, there were five houses on Quay Parade, two of which became taverns (No. 4, The Hope Inn, and No. 10, The Swan Inn).

Large elements of the modern harbour town were built later, between the 1830s and 1870s, in the Regency style, around a large open square named Alban Square.

An architect named Edward Haycock was hired by Gwynne to supervise the construction of the town, during this period²⁶. All building operations were subject to a carefully prescribed design, which has produced the parallelogrammatic order of the streets, and accounts for the larger corner houses and centre houses in each street, and for the uniform width of the streets. The planning of the town has been regarded as a model²⁷.

The Tithe Map of 1846 (Insert 5-2 and Insert 5-3) shows very little development; Cadwygan Place and the buildings lining Market Street are present but surrounded by fields and meadows²⁸. A timber yard is shown at the Inner Harbour, and the Shipwrights Yard and adjacent kilns are shown at the junction of modern Wellington Street and Harbour Lane. Many of the houses surrounding the harbour were owned by the local sea-captains²⁹.



Insert 5-2 - Llanddewi -Aberarth Tithe 1846 (with permission from National Library of Wales)

²⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁷ Howell J M. 'The Birth and Growth of Aberayron'. Paper at Ceredigion Historical Society, September 1926.

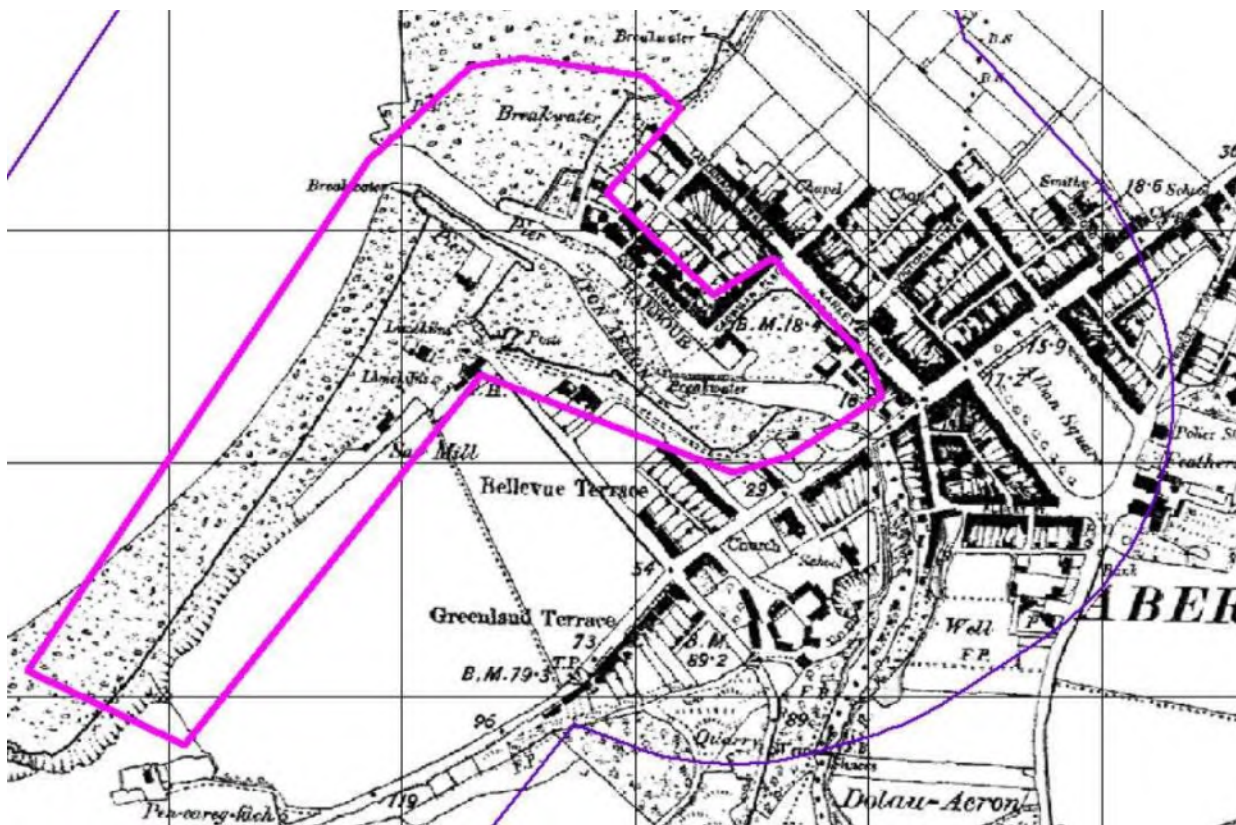
²⁸ "Welsh Tithe Maps," [Online]. Available: <https://places.library.wales/>. [Accessed 10th December 2020].

²⁹ Jones, D. L. 1983. 'Aberayron Before The Harbour Act of 1807' in *Journal of the Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society*, Vol IX No 4, p. 363



Insert 5-3 - Henfynyw Parish Tithe Map 1846 (with permission from National Library of Wales)

By the 1880s and 1890s as shown on Ordnance Survey mapping, building had extended beyond Market Street to encompass land between and including Queen Street to Alban Square and Princes Street, to the north of the river. To the south of the River, this new town extended to Bellevue Terrace, Greenland Terrace and Albert Street.



Insert 5-4 – Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:10,560 map of 1889

The town did not expand much beyond these extents until later in the 20th century. The shipyard and Sawmill are still present, the Sawmill being on South Beach to the south of the limekilns.

The harbour went into decline after the introduction of the Railway in 1911. The bicentenary of the Aberaeron Harbour Act of 1807 was celebrated by various projects and an exhibition in July 2007.

6. Assessment of Value

The following section assesses in outline the value of those heritage assets which may be impacted on by the Scheme proposals as currently known. Those assets mentioned within the baseline which are not likely to be impacted on by the Scheme are not discussed further. The quality and nature of previous archaeological studies and events within the study area provide a good understanding of known remains within most of the study area.

6.1. Known Heritage Assets

The following presents a summary of those known and potential heritage assets within the Scheme boundary and study areas that are considered sensitive to change as a result of the proposed development.

6.1.1. Historic Buildings and the Historic Townscape

The following presents a summary of the significance of the built heritage environment within the Scheme boundary and study areas. Further details are provided within the gazetteer in Appendix D. For the purposes of this document, where each individual building has been separately listed in a terrace and the buildings of that terrace share a common design language and group value, they have been dealt with as a single listed terrace asset.

This is to simplify the understanding of the document for the reader and also to rationalise the impacts. In practice many of the listed buildings in Aberaeron derive considerable significance from the group value imbued on a building from being a part of a terrace with a unified design approach. This often raises the significance of an individual building from what it would be if it were situated in an isolated position. As a result, the buildings that make up the terraces often derive considerable significance from group value. Therefore, impacts to one building within a terrace will naturally (but not necessarily always) result in an impact on the entire terrace for which it is a part. There are 30 Listed terraces within the study area. There are also 33 individual Listed Buildings within the Study Area, which do not form part of a terrace.

Harbour Master Hotel (Asset 12)

The Harbour Master Hotel is a Grade II Listed Building and is thought to be one of the earliest buildings within Aberaeron (Insert 6-1). It was built by Rev Alban Thomas Jones Gwynne concurrently with his rebuilding of the Harbour, after he obtained an Act of Parliament in 1807³⁰. Alban had the building constructed to act as accommodation for the harbour master. It was an imposing house which must have impressed the harbour master's importance on visiting captains. The building also has commanding views out from its upper stories over the Harbour.

It seems likely that the building was constructed under the oversight of Edward Haycock due to the Palladian proportions of the building, but it equally could have been designed by a local architect with a good understanding of classical design, as it is thought Haycock was commissioned in the 1830s³¹. The building is three and a half stories in height and regularly fenestrated in a symmetrical manner. The distribution of the windows and the central position of the porch and round headed window in the attic story, along with the simple detailing give the building a Palladian look to its appearance. The building also features moulded plaster window surrounds with Greek ears and sash windows.

The building derives considerable significance from its historical association with Rev Alban Thomas Jones Gwynne and the early development of the harbour and town, as well as its group value shared with the many other classically designed buildings within Aberaeron. The building is also of aesthetic value as a notably attractive Palladian building at the mouth of the Harbour. It also derives communal value from being a prominent landmark on the quay. It draws considerable significance from its position on the quay and from the views out over the Harbour. This asset has been assessed to be a medium value asset.

³⁰ Howell J M. "The Birth and Growth of Aberayron". Paper at Ceredigion Historical Society, September 1926.

³¹ <https://www.aberaeron.info/en/history>



Insert 6-1 The Harbour Master Hotel (Asset 12)

No.3-11 Quay Parade (Asset 13)

This listed terrace is made up of ten Grade II Listed buildings. It is positioned immediately north-east of the harbour and is separated from the Northeast Quay (Asset 14) by Quay Parade (Insert 6-2). It appears this terrace began to be developed shortly after the harbour was fully completed in 1816 and it is shown on 1846 tithe map as largely completed.

After the rebuilding of the harbour, Colonel A J Gwynne commissioned an architect from Shrewsbury, Edward Haycock, to supervise the building and laying out of classical houses around squares in Aberaeron³². However, it is not thought that Haycock began his work in Aberaeron until 1830³³, so it is unclear how many of the buildings in this terrace were constructed to his designs.

Two of the buildings in this terrace became the taverns The Hope Inn and The Swan Inn. Asset 13 is one of the earliest terraces in Aberaeron and it illustrates the town's initial development eastwards from the quay. Unlike some of the later terraces within Aberaeron, the buildings are not uniform and have been constructed to differing designs, however they are designed in a broadly Georgian style and share repeated design elements. For instance, the buildings are all regularly fenestrated with square headed windows, a key element of Georgian classical design, and the majority are fenestrated in a symmetrical fashion.

All but one of the buildings along Quay Parade features moulded plaster windows and door surrounds with Greek ears and prominent key stones. All retain sash windows and one building features an entrance porch with flanking Doric columns. The buildings vary between two and three stories. All of the buildings along Quay Parade have been treated with render to protect the buildings from the elements, most appear to have been rough cast but at least one has been rendered with scribed ashlar. A few buildings also feature plastered quoins. As with many of the buildings in Aberaeron, Quay Parade has been painted in various different attractive colours. Considering the exposed position of the terrace next to a working harbour, it is likely that the paint and render is changed and repaired on a regular basis.

³² <https://www.aberaeron.info/en/history>

³³ Pythian-Adams H V. 1979. 'The Planning of Aberaeron', Ceredigion Vol VIII, p.406-7



Insert 6-2 Numbers 3-11 Quay Parade (Asset 13) looking southeast

Numbers 3-11 Quay Parade derives its chief significance from its historical association with the development of Aberaeron into a town after the harbour was rebuilt in 1816, and with the architect who spear headed the development, Edward Haycock. As one of the first terraces constructed in the town, the use of Georgian styling here suggests this was a test bed for the adoption of the Georgian style over the use of vernacular in the wider town. As such, the terrace draws significance from the group value it shares with other Georgian terraces in Aberaeron. It also derives considerable significance from its aesthetic value as an attractive classical terrace with commanding views over the Harbour to the south-west. The Terrace draws significance from its setting on the Harbour and from the views of the terrace from Belle Vue Terrace on the opposing side of the Harbour. The Terrace is considered to be of medium value.

No.1-9 Cadwgan Place (Asset 31)

This terrace is formed by nine Grade II listed buildings. It is positioned along the northwest side of Cadwgan Place and overlooks the inner harbour of Pwll Cam to the southeast (Insert 6-3). It appears that development of the terrace began after the reconstruction of the harbour in 1816 and it is shown on the 1846 tithe map. At that time Pwll Cam had not been constructed and the terrace overlooked a timber yard. Similarly to Asset 13 this terrace was not constructed in a single uniform manner, but it is assumed that Edward Haycock had oversight of the development. Although the buildings all share elements of Georgian design applied in similar ways, they differ in execution, suggesting the terrace was constructed piecemeal by different developers rather than in a single construction phase to a single design.

The two southwest most buildings of the Terrace are three storeys, whilst the remaining buildings are two storeys. As with Asset 13, the buildings are regularly fenestrated, most with symmetrical fenestration. All but two of the buildings in this terrace feature moulded plaster window or door surrounds with Greek ears and prominent key stones. Two of the buildings have bay windows that appear to be a later addition. All of the buildings have been rendered with either rough cast or an ashlar like pattern and some have plastered quoins. Like most of Aberaeron the buildings have been painted in attractive colours. All of the buildings in the terrace appear to retain sash windows.



Insert 6-3 Numbers 1-9 Cadwgan Place (Asset 31)

Numbers 1-9 Cadwgan Place derives the majority of its significance from its historical association with the development of Aberaeron after the rebuilding of the Harbour in 1816 and the architect who spearheaded the development, Edward Haycock. This significance is drawn from its historical value as one of the first terraces constructed in the town. The terrace also draws significance from the group value it shares with other Georgian terraces in Aberaeron, particularly the other early terraces such as Asset 13, and its aesthetic value as an attractive classical Georgian terrace with views out over the Harbour Dock to the south-east. The setting of the terrace overlooking Pwll Cam and views of the Terrace from the opposite side of the inner harbour form a valuable element of the asset's significance. The Terrace is considered to be of medium value.

No.9-17 Market Street (Asset 35)

This terrace is comprised of nine Grade II listed buildings. It is positioned along the northeast side of Market Street and overlooks Pwll Cam to the southwest. Again, it appears this terrace was developed after the Harbour was reconstructed in 1816 but was mostly complete by 1846 when it is shown on the tithe map of that year. It is also thought that Edward Haycock had oversight of the development. As with Asset 31, at that time the terrace overlooked a timber yard that was later replaced by the Harbour Dock. Again, the buildings within this terrace share elements of Georgian classical styling, but this terrace is less uniform than assets 13 or 31.

The buildings that make up this terrace are regularly fenestrated, and for the most part symmetrically, but there is less uniformity with the windows on this terrace (Insert 6-4). Although most are square-headed, some have repeated moulded surrounds with Greek ears and key stones. This terrace also has some bay windows and at least two Palladian windows. All of the buildings have been rendered with either rough cast or an ashlar-like pattern and some have plastered quoins. Like most of Aberaeron the buildings have been painted in attractive colours.

This terrace derives its significance chiefly from its historical association with the development of Aberaeron after 1816, when the harbour was reconstructed, and its association with the architect Edward Haycock. This significance is drawn from its historical value as one of the first terraces constructed in the town, and the group value it shares with other Georgian terraces in Aberaeron, particularly the other early terraces such as Asset 31. It also derives considerable significance from its aesthetic value as an attractive Georgian classical terrace with views out over Pwll Cam to the south. The terrace enjoys a prominent setting on Market Street, which is a busy thoroughfare through the popular tourist town. The Terrace draws limited significance from its visibility in

views from over the Harbour, although the setting of the modern car park does impinge on these views. This asset is assessed to be of medium value.



Insert 6-4 Numbers 9-17 Market Street (Asset 35)

No.1-7 Portland Place (Asset 42)

This terrace, which is referred to as Portland Place, is positioned to the southeast of Bridge Street and looks out over the point where the River Aeron joins the Harbour. The terrace is comprised of seven Grade II* Listed Buildings (Insert 6-5). It is not depicted on the 1846 tithe map, but is likely to have been developed during the 1850s.

No. 1 Portland House (Grade II* Listed Building), the easternmost building of the terrace has a date stone bearing the date 1855. Date stones can be misleading, but it is likely that the house was constructed in that year with the other houses of the terrace following shortly after. The listing for Portland House indicates that it was constructed by Benjamin Evans, although it is very likely that the buildings were constructed to the designs of Edward Haycock, due to their age and styling. The terrace is mostly of two storeys, with only Portland House being three. The terrace is characteristically Georgian in design, typical of the development overseen by Haycock in Aberaeron. It features the usual regular symmetrical fenestration with square-headed windows and moulded plaster window surrounds with Greek ears and prominent key stones. All of the buildings are rendered and have rusticated plaster quoins. A notable feature of the later buildings overseen by Haycock is the use of rounded-headed doorways with fan lights and intricate door surrounds with prominent key stones; all of these buildings have a variation of this feature. No.1 (Cadw 10086) and No.7 (Cadw 10086) also have a pedimented door case with flanking columns. The later Georgian buildings in Aberaeron appear to have had a choice of vermiculation or fleur-de-lis applied to their key stones. Like most of Aberaeron the buildings have been painted in attractive colours.

This terrace derives its significance chiefly from its historical association with the mid-19th century development of Aberaeron and the architect Edward Haycock. The Terrace draws significance from its group value it shares with other Georgian terraces in Aberaeron, particularly the other mid-19th century terraces such as Alban Square. It also derives considerable significance from its aesthetic value as a notably attractive Georgian terrace. The terrace derives some significance from its setting overlooking the River Aeron and the Harbour. The terrace has commanding views out to the Harbour, but these are for the most part from the upper stories of the buildings. The terrace is considered to be of high value.



Insert 6-5 No.1-7 Portland Place (Asset 42)

No.1-8 Belle Vue Terrace and No.1-4 Harbour Lane, Island House (Assets 23 and 33)

These terraces are made up of 13 Grade II Listed Buildings. The terraces are positioned to the south of the harbour, overlooking the mouth of the River Aeron (Insert 6-6). The terraces are not shown on the 1846 Tithe Map, so were not constructed as part of the wave of expansion immediately following the rebuilding of the harbour in 1816. They are shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map so were in place by 1889. They appear to have been constructed in the same classical Georgian style as the other terraces overseen by Haycock. Considering the period in which Haycock was working in Aberaeron and the probable age of Asset 42, it seems likely that these terraces were built in the 1850s as the town expanded and there was a need to build on the south side of the river.

The houses that make up these terraces incorporate the repeated Georgian classical design elements characteristic of other later terraces in the town; such as regular symmetrical fenestration, square headed windows with moulded plaster window surrounds with Greek ears and round-headed central doorways with moulded surrounds. The two terraces are rendered, often with rough cast and have been painted in a number of attractive colours.

As for other terraces within this town, these assets derive significance from their historical association with the mid-19th century development of Aberaeron and Haycock. They also draw significance from their group value with other Georgian terraces in Aberaeron, particularly the other mid-19th century terraces such as Alban Square. They also derive some significance from their aesthetic value as well-proportioned Georgian terraces but to a lesser extent than Asset 42. The terraces derive significance from the setting of the Harbour to the north and the commanding views over the Harbour they have. The terraces are both of medium value.



Insert 6-6 Bellevue Terrace (Asset 23) seen from the north side of the Harbour

Aberaeron Town Hall (Asset 44)

Aberaeron Town Hall is a Grade II Listed Building and was constructed between 1833 and 1834 and described as a typical building in Haycock's style³⁴ (Insert 6-7). The Town Hall formed an integral part of Gwynne's commission to Haycock in laying out the town, provided an important civic focus within the new townscape. The Town Hall is constructed from coursed stone and has seven bays, the central five of which break forward. The central three bays have stone pilasters and a pedimented roof with a clock face. The ground floor is fenestrated with round headed windows whilst those above at first floor level are square headed. All the windows have simple stone surrounds. The Building features a lantern and weather cock above the central bay.

The Building derives considerable significance from its historical association with Edward Haycock and the development of the town within classical principles. It derives significance from its group value shared with the many other classically designed buildings within Aberaeron. It derives considerable significance from its Aesthetic value as a notably attractive classical building on the busy Market Street. It derives very little significance from the setting of the Harbour for which there is no intervisibility. The asset is of medium value.

Assets 27, 40, 49, 56, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 66, 69 and 83

These assets are all Grade II Listed terraces to the north-east of Market Street and the north-west of Bridge Street. They are all terraces built in a broadly classical style featuring many of the Georgian features common in Aberaeron. They may have been laid out under the direction of Haycock as the town extended to the north-east in the mid-19th century.

These assets share no intervisibility with the Harbour and derive the majority of their significance from their historical association with the 19th century development of Aberaeron, their aesthetic value and the group value they share with other classically designed terraces in Aberaeron. They are all of medium value.

³⁴ Lloyd T et al. 2006. Carmarthenshire and Ceredigion: The Buildings of Wales, p.394



Insert 6-7 The Town Hall (Asset 44)

[No.5-9 Bridge Street and Bradford House \(Assets 54 and Asset 47\)](#)

This Grade II listed terrace and domestic house are positioned on the southeast side of Bridge Street and to northeast of the River Aeron. They do not appear on the 1846 Tithe Map but are shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. As such it seems likely they were set out in the 1850s, probably under the direction of Edward Haycock. Certainly, they have the familiar classical styling associated with his work.

Asset 54 shares no intervisibility with the Harbour and derives the majority of its significance from its historical association with the 19th century development of Aberaeron and the group value it shares with other classically designed terraces in within the town. Asset 47 does derive some limited significance from the view it has out over the harbour. Both assets are medium value.

[Assets 50, 73, 76 80, 81, 82 and 86](#)

These assets comprise six Grade II Listed terraces and one Grade II* Listed terrace centred around Alban Square. These terraces were built during the mid-19th century as the town of Aberaeron expanded to the east under the supervision and direction of Edward Haycock. Indeed, one house in Alban Square is dated to 1855. Alban Square in particular is probably the area where Haycock's consistent classical design can be best seen within the town.

All of these assets share no intervisibility with the Harbour and derive the majority of their significance from their historical association with the 19th century development of Aberaeron and the group value they share with other classically designed terraces in Aberaeron. No.9-20 Alban Square (Asset 81) derives considerable significance from its attractive and well executed classical design, as such it is of high value. The other six assets are medium value.

[South Pier and North Pier, Quay Parade \(Assets 7 and 9\)](#)

Now designated as Grade II Listed Buildings, these piers formed part of Gwynne's original redevelopment of the Harbour following the 1807 Act of Parliament. The piers were built by William Green between 1807 and 1811. They have been considerably altered with extensive repairs due to regular storm damage (Insert 6-8 and 6-9).



Insert 6-8 View into the Harbour from the South Pier (Asset 9). The North Pier (Asset 7) is visible to the left of this image.



Insert 6-9 Detail of seaward end of the South Pier (Asset 9) showing rebuilding and poor condition

The Listed Building entries for these assets indicate that some early repairs may have been carried out by John Rennie. The piers were originally constructed from coursed rubble with round-ended jetties; the seaward end of the South Pier (Asset 9) has been rebuilt in concrete in the later 20th century, and is now in poor condition.

The assets derive the majority of their significance from their historical association with Rev Alban Gwynne and the early development of the town of Aberaeron. Although they derive some significance from the survival of historic fabric, much of the original fabric has been replaced over the years and as a result this significance is lessened. The assets derive very limited significance from the aesthetic appearance, as they are mainly utilitarian in form. They derive some significance from the setting of each other at the mouth of the harbour. The assets are of medium value.

Northwest Quay to Harbour Basin Beach Parade and Northeast Quay, Quay Parade (Assets 8 and 14)

These Grade II Listed Quays are positioned either side of the Harbour Basin and share a very similar origin to that of the Piers. They were developed by Rev Alban Gwynne who commissioned William Green to build them between 1807 and 1811 after grant of the Act of Parliament in 1807. They have been heavily altered with extensive repairs due to regular storm damage. They may also have been repaired by John Rennie. The quays are constructed from coursed rubble and have a low protective wall in parts. At points there are cast iron mooring posts with fluted stems, rubble steps and metal ladders.

The assets derive the majority of their significance from their historical association with Rev Alban Gwynne and the early development of the town of Aberaeron. They derive some significance from the survival of much historic fabric. The assets derive very limited significance from the aesthetic appearance, as they are mainly utilitarian in form. They derive some significance from the setting of each other at either side of the Harbour Basin. The assets are of medium value.

Aberaeron Conservation Area (Asset 92)

Aberaeron Conservation Area is characterised by classically designed terraces that give the whole town an air of Georgian ordered design; the conservation area is relatively unusual in this characteristic in Wales.

The Town was set out by the architect Edward Haycock, who ordered the town around the harbour along long straight streets and squares. There are a number of classical Georgian design elements that are repeated on buildings throughout the conservation area. The most notable of these design elements are the repeated use of moulded plaster window surrounds with Greek ears and prominent key stones, often paired with plaster quoins, and the repeated regular symmetrical fenestration of buildings. Another notable characteristic of the conservation area is the painting of individual buildings in varied bright colours. This is most likely as the buildings are rendered in rough cast or scribed render that will need replacing on a semi regular basis. The ordered nature of the streets, combined with the proportioned approach to the building design give the Conservation Area a classical Georgian character. This sense of Georgian design is most notable at Alban Square where Haycock, completed this aim most notably. At Alban Square a large open green space is surrounded on three sides by classically designed terraces. This sense of ordered classical design is also notable within the Conservation Area on Quay Parade (Asset 13) and at Portland Place (Asset 42). The classical terraces emanate from the north side of the harbour basin, constructed soon after the rebuilding of the Harbour 1816. As the town expanded under the direction of Haycock through the early to mid 19th century it moved to the east and eventually in the 1850s over the river to the south. The Conservation Area envelops the Harbour and as such there are important key views of the Conservation Area from either side of the harbour basin. These views offer the best view of the classical terraces that characterise the Conservation Area. The views of Alban Square from the square itself are also important to Conservation Area, as is the view down Market Street flanked by classical terraces and the Town Hall.

The Conservation Area is significant for the unusually high number of surviving classically designed domestic buildings and commercial premises from the 19th century. These form the characteristic style of Aberaeron and are historically associated with the vision of Rev Alban Gwynne who began the development of the town and the design skill of Edward Haycock. The Conservation Area also derives significance from its close association with the Harbour, which the town grew around. The Conservation Area is a high value asset.

Remaining Designated Assets

All of the remaining designated assets within the study area share no appreciable interrelationship with the proposed Scheme and so are not discussed further here.

6.1.2. Archaeological Remains - Undesignated Assets

There are 11 non-designated records relating to archaeological remains within the 200m study area. Of these assets five may be physically impacted upon by the Scheme and those will be discussed herein. The remainder are listed within the gazetteer and are mapped on the constraint figures.

6.1.2.1. The Aberaeron Ferry of 1852 (Asset 95)

The Aberaeron Ferry was overwhelmed by the open sea after having been carried out of the harbour on 19th September 1852, and eight passengers were drowned. Records examined as part of this assessment do not clarify whether the bodies of the deceased or the wreck itself were recovered, and the description given by the NMRW explains that the precise location of archaeological remains associated with the disaster is not confirmed. Whilst the location and character of remains are unclear, it is difficult to evaluate the remains as having a value from current information. It remains the case, however, that the event has high historical and community value, especially for those families within the community who lost relatives. This would be particularly the case if human remains are present.

The wreck of the vessel would have low value. An evaluation of possible associated graves is much harder to make.

6.1.2.2. The Lavinia, 1834 (Asset 97)

The Lavinia was a wooden sailing vessel registered in Newcastle and struck the outside pier at Aberaeron upon leaving the harbour, in September 1834. It lost its keel and sank. No archaeological remains are confirmed as existing, but they may exist within the vicinity of the South Pier.

Whilst the location and character of remains are unclear, it is difficult to evaluate the remains as having a value. It remains the case, however, that the event has high historical and community value. The wreck of the vessel would have low to medium value.

6.1.2.3. Wreck (Asset 99)

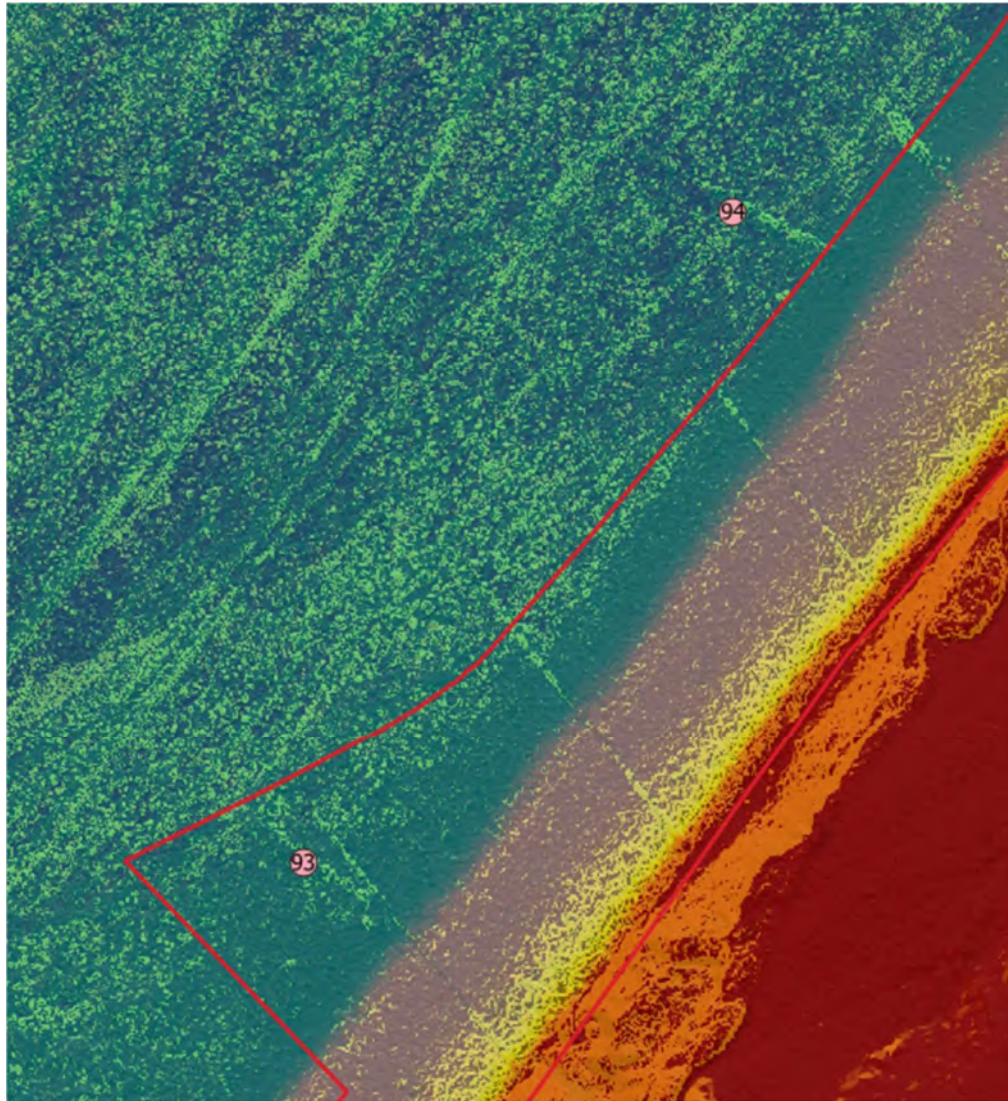
A herring fishing boat was overwhelmed whilst entering Aberaeron harbour on 11 November 1814, during a sudden storm. The inquests into the deaths of the fishermen - David Oliver, Lewis Davies, Thomas Davies and two Thomas Jones - is noted in the records of Cardigan Goal. Archaeological remains associated with the loss of this vessel are not confirmed as present at this location but may be in the vicinity. Remains would be of low to medium value.

6.1.2.4. Aberaeron Fish Trap 3 (Asset 93)

This feature, probably a section of dry-stone wall comprising part of a fish trap, is visible on LiDAR (**Error! Reference source not found.**) and modern aerial photographic coverage, as an upside-down L shape, with a north-south length of c. 25m and an east-west length of c. 6.5m. This fish trap is of historic and evidential value but its state of preservation is unknown, and its significance could be of medium to low value.

6.1.2.5. Aberaeron Fish Trap 1 (Asset 94)

This linear feature, possibly a fish trap, measures approximately 40m. It can be discerned from modern aerial photographic coverage and LiDAR imagery (Insert 6-1)**Error! Reference source not found.**). This fish trap is of historic value but its state of preservation is unknown, and could be of medium to low value.



Insert 6-1 – Fish Trap One (Asset 94) and Fish Trap 3 (Asset 93) and adjacent groins, and as shown on LiDAR imagery

6.2. Unknown Archaeological Remains

Unknown remains within the Scheme boundary could include as yet unidentified fish traps and grass covered mounds relating to lime kiln sites, on both the South and North beaches. These could be of Low to Medium Importance.

6.2.1. State of Preservation

Remains on the foreshore, such as those discussed above, are fragile and subject to the ravages of the weather and tides.

6.2.2. Summary of Archaeological Potential

Given that the examination of the records for the Scheme boundary have identified submerged post medieval wrecks and fish traps (medieval to post medieval date), and given the proximity of possible lime kiln sites, the following table identified the potential for unknown archaeological remains.

Period	Likelihood of potential for further discoveries
Palaeolithic	Low to Medium
Prehistoric	Low to Medium
Roman	Low
Anglo-Saxon	Low
Late Medieval	Low to Medium
Post Medieval	High
Industrial	High
Modern	Unknown

Table7-1 Summary of Archaeological Potential

7. Options Appraisal

The proposals for the Aberaeron Coastal Defence Scheme result from investigations undertaken over the past decade, and consideration of a variety of engineering proposals to provide the requisite standard of protection, optimise value for money as well as balance the needs of the environment and the public. Following the publication of the Scoping Report in early 2019, a reappraisal of design options, following client and public consultation, was undertaken to ensure the selection of a preferred option which would provide optimum protection for Aberaeron harbour, whilst minimising impacts on environmental receptors. The potential for impacts on heritage assets was a key consideration in this process.

Options for design and construction of the coastal defence works were appraised in terms of their effectiveness as coastal defences, and their impacts on heritage, landscape and ecology. The findings of this appraisal are presented in Table 7-1 below, along with identification of the preferred design option, and its impact on heritage significance.

Table 7-1 Options Appraisal

No	Structure	Option 1 - Consequence of Do nothing	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Option 5	Preferred option	Aims / Benefits of preferred option	Proposed materials for the repairs for preferred option	Justification	Impact on heritage significance	Measures to minimise impact
1	North Pier	Without the construction of the Northeast Pier breakwater extension the harbour will be at risk of increased wave overtopping and flooding to the town.	Buttress along south elevation of North Pier, 35m in length and 10m wide New structure to reduce wave heights and overtopping from North Westerly direction, was found not to be sufficiently effective in this regard. Potential to create a new open space / amenity area outside the tourist information office. Reduces navigation channel and may impact on larger boats using the harbour. Potential for hydrodynamic / Water Framework Directive (WFD) impacts as wall would be positioned where the River Aeron naturally flows. Option would also have a visual impact, physically impact the Listed pier heritage by covering the existing fabric, and may create dredging requirements.	Extension of North Pier with rock armour 215m in length Is the only option found to be effective in reducing waves in the harbour sufficiently to reduce flooding and providing a sheltering effect from waves entering the harbour. Effectiveness has been confirmed by wave monitoring and modelling. May provide additional amenity value if the extension is built to be accessible to the general public. The impact on the Sabellaria reef³⁵ will need to be determined. Heritage, landscape, visual impacts. Potential impacts to sediment transport (alongshore and in/out of harbour), hydrodynamics.	Removal of North Pier This option may help to open up the entrance to the harbour which in turn will increase the wave height and exacerbate flooding. North Pier protected as Listed Building. Results in loss of asset. Landscape and visual impacts. Potential impacts to sediment transport (alongshore and in/out of harbour), hydrodynamics. Increase wave exposure to harbour entrance making conditions for navigation difficult. Expensive to construct. Low potential for impact on migratory fish	Detached breakwater structure with rock armour located 120m off shore, 120m long x 45m wide Reduces waves in the harbour but not sufficiently effective to produce the required standard of protection. The impact on the Sabellaria reef will need to be determined. Heritage, landscape, visual impacts. Potential impacts to sediment transport (alongshore and in/out of harbour), hydrodynamics. Expensive to construct. Low potential for impact on migratory fish	3	The breakwater in option 3 has the benefit of breaking the waves that enter the harbour. This reduces the height of the waves entering the harbour and therefore flooding to the town. Note, the need for wall raising works are still required due to sea level rise and climate change in addition to the breakwater.	The breakwater will be constructed from large rock 3t + 6 t in weight. Footpath on top of breakwater will be concrete.	Option 3 is the only option identified which provides the standard of protection against flooding. Rock can be removed or reused entirely if there is a need to reverse or modify the change in the future. No structural tie in between rock armour and listed pier.	Adverse impact on the setting of the structure from presence of rock armour breakwater. Original form and construction of the pier would continue to be legible and understood. Potential for impact on potential archaeological remains present within the footprint of the pier extension. Archaeological foreshore surveys and geophysics surveys (results pending) have been undertaken to inform assessment of potential for archaeological remains to be present in this area. The new rock breakwater structure would only sit against the end of the existing North Pier end and not tie into the Listed structure. Insertion of an opening into the concrete wall at the end of the pier to provide access to breakwater would not detract from significance of the structure.	Historic building recording in advance of construction. Detailed design to explore options for interface between Pier and breakwater to minimise physical impact on Listed Building. Opportunities for appropriate and sensitive public art to be explored at detailed design stage.

³⁵ The Sabellaria reef is a habitat of National importance and is protected as part of the Cardigan Bay / Bae Ceredigion SAC and Aberarth-Carreg Wylan SSSI.

No	Structure	Option 1 - Consequence of Do nothing	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Option 5	Preferred option	Aims / Benefits of preferred option	Proposed materials for the repairs for preferred option	Justification	Impact on heritage significance	Measures to minimise impact
2	South Pier	Structure of pier head is at risk from imminent failure if damaged by a storm resulting in damage to the Listed Building asset and potential for loss of the Listed structure. Loss of the Pier would result in loss of beach material on the South beach as the structure is a holding structure for the beach and also would make navigation more difficult due to the loss of sheltering from waves. It would also result in an increased in wave heights and flooding to the town around the harbour area.	Repair as existing Structure will be repaired to match existing, reusing historic masonry where possible. Requires concrete end of pier to be taken down completely in order to construct new foundations which have failed. 2/3rds of the end of the structure is faced with concrete and 1/3rd with stone. The stone proportion is likely to be salvageable but the stone under the concrete (where it can be seen) is heavily weathered and split and bonded to concrete. It is not known how much original stonework remains or whether it had been previously lost to storm damage. Reconstruction in stone does not provide a robust solution in a storm environment and will require more frequent inspections and maintenance interventions. Use of precast concrete panels proposed to enable rapid construction in marine environment, to match existing materials, and minimise future inspection and maintenance requirements.	Extension of South Pier with rock armour 15m in length Reduces wave heights and overtopping from a south westerly direction. Easier and less costly to build and repair compared to repairing the South Pier . Would still require that the end of South Pier is reconstructed in order to make the structure safe and to restore listed asset. May provide additional amenity value If the extension is built to be accessible to the general public. Potential impact to Sabellaria reef / protected ecological sites. Potential impact on the significance of Listed South Pier . Potential for sediment transport to impact on the navigation channel and future maintenance. Possibly hydrodynamic / WFD impacts and visual impact. Low potential for impact on migratory fish.	N/A	N/A	2	Option 2 will provide a new robust structure to provide benefit to navigation and to holding the south beach sediment in place to maintain the existing navigation channel at mouth of harbour. Also the repair benefits by preserving the listed asset.	Concrete piles and precast concrete units. Existing masonry salvaged from the existing structure will be reused where possible.	End of structure will need to be rebuilt as it is collapsing and unsafe. Not repairing and allowing this to happen will result in loss of the asset and pose a greater flood risk to the town of Aberaeron due to the loss of the south beach holding structure.	Proposed repair of Pier will maintain the heritage significance of the structure, and ensure its preservation for the future.	Historic building recording in advance of repair. Watching brief during taking down of existing structure. Reuse of existing collapsed masonry for repairs works where possible.

No	Structure	Option 1 - Consequence of Do nothing	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Option 5	Preferred option	Aims / Benefits of preferred option	Proposed materials for the repairs for preferred option	Justification	Impact on heritage significance	Measures to minimise impact
3	Quay Parade	The existing low concrete wall to the rear of the Northeast Quay is too low to prevent flooding and this will get worse with time due to the effect of sea level rise and climate change. If no works are undertaken to raise this low wall then flooding would be more frequent and extensive.	Do minimum - maintain the existing concrete wall Same as Do Nothing	Raise wall height to about 1m above ground level Provides a slight increase in standard of protection compare to the Do Nothing scenario. Wall height is low and does not solve wave overtopping problem.	Raise wall height to 1.4m (5.2m AOD) maximum using concrete / masonry construction. Provides a minimum standard of protection of 1 in 75 for overtopping and 1 in 1000 for still water level. Defence height is 5.2m AOD (approx 1.4m above existing footpath) and no glass incorporated which will have a large negative visual impact on residents and historic townscape. This option would likely have no significant impact on the marine SSSI, SAC and Sabellaria reef which is a habitat of national importance.	Raise wall height to 1.4m maximum (5.2m AOD) using concrete / masonry construction with glazed sections. Provide tilt barriers at either end of Quay Parade and access steps over the wall at midpoint of wall. Provides a minimum standard of protection of 1 in 75 for overtopping and 1 in 1000 for still water level. Glass section of wall will have a lower visual impact on the harbour - The views of the harbour from the properties on Quay Parade will be maintained. Tilt barriers would allow existing open sections in wall to remain open except in times of flood. The access steps at the midpoint provide a means of accessing over the wall similar to the existing situation. This option would likely have no significant impact on the marine SSSI, SAC and Sabellaria reef which is a habitat of national importance.	5	Removal of the existing concrete wall and replace with a new wall of masonry and glass finish. Glass will be positioned opposite the windows of existing houses to maintain views of the harbour. Masonry section of wall will be lower than the existing concrete section of wall, but glass on top will increase the overall height to provide flood protection. Tilt barriers would improve access and accessibility for disabled. Access steps will maintain access up and over the wall as per the existing situation.	Masonry wall and abutments to match the appearance of the existing harbour quay walls with glass panels positioned opposite the windows of properties on Quay Parade to maintain views. Tilt barriers will be metal framed which will be clad in timber.	The preferred option provides a solution which will not only provide increased flood protection, but one that will ensure the views of the harbour are maintained.	Removal of existing concrete wall of no heritage significance to rear of the Quay. Reduced risk of flooding to Listed Buildings along Quay Parade and within Aberaeron Conservation Area. Impact on setting of Listed Buildings (Assets 12 and 13) and the character and appearance of Conservation Area in this area due to introduction of 1.4m barrier to rear of quay. The incorporation of glazed panels would maintain views to and from Quay Parade and the ground floors of Listed Buildings across the Harbour, and would maintain understanding of the historic relationship between the harbour and the buildings of Quay Parade. Whilst altered by the wall, views from the Listed Buildings on Belle View Terrace (Asset 23) towards Quay Parade and the Harbour Master's Hotel would be maintained.	Consultation with CCC / Cadw during detailed design phase to agree ratio of glazing/masonry, design of up-and-over stairs, tilt gates, lighting and seating to ensure these are sensitive and appropriate to townscape setting. Stone for new wall to be matched to existing fabric of Listed quay wall. Stone and mortar mix to be agreed with CCC prior to construction. Watching brief during removal of existing wall.

No	Structure	Option 1 - Consequence of Do nothing	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Option 5	Preferred option	Aims / Benefits of preferred option	Proposed materials for the repairs for preferred option	Justification	Impact on heritage significance	Measures to minimise impact
4	Pwll Cam	Periodic flooding will continue to affect properties around Pwll Cam if no defences are constructed. Currently there are no walls around Pwll Cam to prevent the flow of flood water into the town. Route for extensive flooding of town during storm events. The defences for the town need the whole frontage of the harbour from Quay Parade, through Pwll Cam and to the river bridge to be defended.	Construction of glass wall up to 1.4m in height around Pwll Cam adjacent to the road and car park Provides a minimum standard of protection of 1 in 75 for overtopping and 1 in 1000 for still water level. Defence height is 5.2m AOD (1.4m above existing ground level). The presence of the wall would be a constraint on access around Pwll Cam. This option would likely have no significant impact on the marine SSSI, SAC and Sabellaria reef which is a habitat of national importance.	Construction of glass wall up to 1.4m in height around Pwll Cam adjacent to the edge of the Pwll Cam harbour Provides a minimum standard of protection of 1 in 75 for overtopping and 1 in 1000 for still water level. Defence height is 5.2m AOD (1.4m above existing ground level). The presence of the wall would be a constraint on access around Pwll Cam. This option would likely have no significant impact on the marine SSSI, SAC and Sabellaria reef which is a habitat of national importance.	Installation of a gate to the entrance to Pwll Cam from the Outer Harbour, erection of a glass flood defence along the edge of the Outer Harbour (behind existing rock revetment) to the east of entrance to Pwll Cam Provides a minimum standard of protection of 1 in 75 for overtopping and 1 in 1000 for still water level. Defence height is 5.2m AOD (2.2m above existing ground level). Does not constrain access around Pwll Cam. Provides more shelter to Pwll Cam to benefit for boating and recreational amenity. Also ensures that access to the existing footbridge over the harbour is maintained during flood. This option would likely have no significant impact on the marine SSSI, SAC and Sabellaria reef which is a habitat of national importance.	N/A	4	Does not constrain access around Pwll Cam. Provides more shelter to Pwll Cam to benefit for boating and recreational amenity. Also ensures that access to the existing footbridge over the harbour is maintained during flood. This option would likely have no significant impact on the marine SSSI, SAC and Sabellaria reef which is a habitat of national importance.	Walls will be made from glass with intermediate stainless steel supports. The gate to the entrance of Pwll Cam will be metal and finished in paint protection that is dark in colour to match existing wall appearance and to reduce visual impact.	There are currently no walls around the Pwll Cam area which results in a low standard of protection to the town. Walls are required to reduce the risk of flooding to the town which includes Listed Buildings and the Conservation Area.	Reduced risk of flooding for the town including Listed Buildings around Pwll Cam and within Aberaeron Conservation Area. Setting of Listed Buildings around Pwll Cam and character and appearance of Conservation Area in this area would be maintained, with connectivity between Inner Harbour and surrounding townscape preserved. Glazed barrier to east of entrance to Pwll Cam from Outer Harbour would not be intrusive to views across the harbour from this area, maintaining the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.	Consultation with CCC / Cadw on design of gate and its materials during detailed design stage. Historic building recording in advance of works for erection of gate. Watching brief during construction.
5	River Wall & Picnic Area	Without raising the height of the walls the standard of protection will be reduced due to rising sea levels and climate change. This poses an increased flood risk to the town.	Increase the wall height by 1.1m by installing glass sections on top of the existing masonry wall. Improvement of public realm at north end of footbridge, Creation of picnic area to south of footbridge. Provides a minimum standard of protection of 1 in 75 for overtopping and 1 in 1000 for still water level. Maintains views across the river from adjacent properties.	Raise height of existing masonry wall in masonry by 1.1m. Provides a minimum standard of protection of 1 in 75 for overtopping and 1 in 1000 for still water level. This obstructs the views from the houses and across the harbour resulting in reduced light and views for the residents	Raise height of existing masonry wall in concrete by 1.1m. This obstructs the views from the houses and across the harbour resulting in reduced light and views for the residents. The concrete finish does not tie in with the existing walls.	N/A	2	This option increases the wall height, which in turn increased the standard of protection and reduces flood risk to the town. Whilst increasing the height of glass ensures that the views of the harbour and light into the properties are maintained.	1.1m high glass on top of existing walls. A small section of concrete coping (approx 300mm high) will be required to tie in the existing wall and new glass panels.	The wall height in this location will need to be raised to increase the standard of protection and reduce the flood risk to the town.	The presence of the glazed barrier would have a limited impact on the character and appearance of the Conservation Area in this area. Alteration of public realm to north of footbridge and establishment of picnic area to south would not materially affect character or appearance of Conservation Area, or adversely affect the setting of surrounding Listed Buildings.	Detailed design of public realm at bridge landing and street furniture to be subject of consultation with CCC during detailed design stage.

No	Structure	Option 1 - Consequence of Do nothing	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Option 5	Preferred option	Aims / Benefits of preferred option	Proposed materials for the repairs for preferred option	Justification	Impact on heritage significance	Measures to minimise impact
6	South Beach	Without replacing the existing groynes and providing additional protection in the form of a rock revetment coastal erosion and flooding to properties from wave overtopping will remain as a risk to the town due to beach levels falling.	Removing and replacing the existing timber groynes, Improving and extending existing rock revetment. Importing shingle. Provides a minimum standard of protection of 1 in 200 for overtopping and 1 in 1000 for still water level. This option would likely have no significant impact on the marine SSSI, SAC and Sabellaria reef which is a habitat of national importance.	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	Maintains beach levels which in turn reduced coastal erosion and increases flood prevention to the town.	Timber for the timber groyne replacement and rock for the rock revetment.	Works are required to maintain beach levels to reduce coastal erosion and to provide improved flood prevention to the town.	Potential impact on buried archaeological remains in area of groynes to be replaced. Foreshore surveys and geophysical surveys have been undertaken to understand archaeological potential in these areas. Groynes can be reduced in length to ensure all work is located within previously disturbed areas. Any such remains are likely to have been impacted by previous groyne construction. Rock and shingle in place of existing rock and shingle. No impacts predicted on historic buildings or the historic townscape. Existing rock fish traps present on site have been surveyed so that coordinates are available to indicate location. These features are situated between timber groynes and at low water, therefore unlikely to be affected by the works.	Watching brief during groyne replacement Protection of fish traps during construction.

8. Preliminary impact assessment

At the time of writing (December 2020), detailed design proposals are still being finalised, and the full impact assessment is yet to be prepared as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment for the Scheme. The following text therefore provides a high-level appraisal of likely impacts from the Scheme on heritage assets, which will inform consultation with heritage stakeholders and development of detailed design proposals.

Current design proposals are provided in Appendix A. These drawings comprise:

Drawing number	Title
5182114-ATK-MAR-GEN-DR-T-0001	Beach and Harbour works, pre planning application
5182114-ATK-MAR-GEN-DR-C-0130	Beach and Harbour,, South Pier existing and proposed plan
5182114-ATK-MAR-GEN-DR-C-0131	Beach and Harbour, South Pier proposed and existing elevations, sheet 1 of 2
5182114-ATK-MAR-GEN-DR-C-0132	Beach and Harbour, South Pier proposed and existing elevations, sheet 2 of 2
5182114-ATK-MAR-GEN-SK-C-0135	North Pier Breakwater General Arrangement
5182114-ATK-MAR-GEN-DR-EN-3303	Quay Parade Plan 1
5182114-ATK-MAR-GEN-DR-EN-3304	Quay Parade Plan 2
5182114-ATK- MAR-GEN-DR-EN-3305	Quay Parade Elevation
5182114-ATK- MAR-GEN-DR-EN-3306	Pwll Cam Plan
5182114-ATK- MAR-GEN-DR-EN-3307	Pwll Cam Elevation proposed sea wall and harbour gate
5182114-ATK- MAR-GEN-DR-EN-3308	Aeron River Wall Plan
5182114-ATK- MAR-GEN-DR-EN-3309	Aeron River Wall Elevation
5182114-ATK-MAR-GEN-SK-0010	South Beach Key Plan
5182114-ATK-MAR-GEN-SK-0013	South Beach Proposed Rock Revetment Sections
5182114-ATK-MAR-GEN-SK-0014	South Beach Existing Groyne Sections
5182114-ATK-MAR-GEN-SK-0015	South Beach Proposed Groyne Sections

Table 8.1 List of proposal drawings provided in Appendix A

8.1. South Pier (Asset 7)

The Scheme would result in repair of the South Pier (Asset 7), comprising rebuilding of the seaward end of the structure. The affected fabric is principally of concrete construction and appears to incorporate elements of historic masonry at its eastern end. This fabric is in poor condition currently and is at risk of failure, which has the potential to result in damage to the historic stonework of the pier further to the southeast ultimately loss of the pier.

The Scheme proposes to replace the failing concrete fabric with precast concrete sections on piled foundations. This concrete fabric results from modern repair or alteration of the historic structure and is of limited significance as compared with the historic stonework of the pier to the southeast. Impacts on the historic stonework of the pier will be reduced as far as possible through detailed design of the repair proposals. Historic stonework will be reclaimed where possible during construction, and the reclaimed fabric employed for repairs to the south elevation of the pier.

These proposals would maintain the historic and evidential values of the pier, prevent further deterioration of the asset's structural condition and ensure its future preservation, maintaining the significance of the asset for the future.

8.2. North Pier (Asset 9)

Construction of the proposed breakwater, extending northwest from the North Pier (Asset 9) would require an opening c.5m in width to be cut through the concrete wall at the west end of the pier to provide access onto the breakwater. Available evidence suggests that this wall is of little historic or evidential value. The presence of the breakwater would alter the setting of the pier and would be apparent in views towards the structure from the north, and in views from the pier to the west. The relationship between the structures would be readily understood due to the differences in their construction and, whilst altering the setting of the pier, this would not materially alter its historic or evidential value as a historic harbour structure integral to the history and development of Aberaeron. The proposed incorporation of a walkway along the breakwater has the potential to enhance the communal value of the pier, encouraging access to the historic structure and onto the walkway, and enabling views back towards the harbour and town from the breakwater. As such, it is anticipated that the significance of the North Pier would be maintained.

8.3. Northeast Quay (Asset 14)

The proposed Scheme would result in physical impacts to the Grade II Listed structure of the Northeast Quay (Asset 14), with the removal of the low concrete wall to the rear of the quay, and its replacement with a wall 1.4m in height. Available evidence suggests the low concrete wall to be of modern origin and of no historic interest, and its removal would not impact the significance of the Listed Building. The proposed new wall would be formed by a concrete core, clad in stone to match the historic quay wall. Glazed panels 700mm in height would be incorporated along the wall head, with piers aligned with breaks in property boundaries on Quay Parade to the rear. Tilt barriers would be provided at either end of the wall, and 'up-and-over' stairs provided at the midpoint along the wall's length.

8.4. Harbour Master's Hotel and Quay Parade (Assets 12 and 13)

The presence of the wall would impact on the historic relationship between the quay and buildings of Quay Parade (Assets 12 and 13), altering the direct physical relationship between these assets. This would adversely impact the historic value of these assets resulting from their setting on the harbourside and the close relationship between the harbour (Asset 22) and Listed Buildings along Quay Parade (Assets 12 and 13). Whilst reducing the permeability between Quay Parade and the quay, access will be maintained by the provision of tilt gates located to the east and west of the wall, and up-and-over stairs located approximately halfway along its length.

Views to and from the Listed Buildings and streetscape of Quay Parade would be altered by the presence of the wall, however the incorporation of glazed panels 700mm high along the head of the wall will maintain views to and from the Listed Buildings and the Harbour, and maintain understanding of their historic relationship as far as possible. The incorporation of the glass panels in the wall will also maintain views towards Quay Parade and the landmark building of the Harbour Master's Hotel (Asset 12) from the south of harbour, including the Listed Buildings of Belle Vue Terrace (Asset 23), maintaining the aesthetic value of these assets. The visual impact of the proposed wall would be mitigated as far as possible through design measures including:

- Matching of the stone for cladding the wall to that used in construction of the quay. The mortar mix and colour will also be matched to the existing quay wall, aiding the integration of the new structure into the historic townscape.
- Inclusion of glazed panels 700mm in height, enabling views through the structure, maintaining the visual relationship between Quay Parade, the harbour and the south side of the harbour.
- Placement of piers along the wall to align with property boundaries and breaks in the terrace to match the articulation of the streetscape in this area.

Detailed design of elements such as the provision of seating on the quayside, the form of the up-and-over stairs and street furniture such as lighting columns is still to be finalised.

8.5. Terraces around Pwll Cam (Assets 31, 35 and 44)

The Scheme would have a minimal impact on the significance of Listed Buildings around Pwll Cam (Assets 31, 35 and 44) as a result of the introduction of the harbour gate and glazed barrier on the boundary between the Inner and Outer Harbours. The setting of these assets and their relationship to the Inner Harbour would be maintained in its current condition, with a limited visual impact resulting from the presence of the glazed barrier. The significance of the assets deriving from their historic value as evidence of the early planned development of Aberaeron under Haycock would be maintained and continue to be understood.

Detailed design of the harbour gate and adjacent glazed partition is currently under development.

8.6. Aberaeron Conservation Area (Asset 92)

The Scheme would result in adverse impacts on the character and appearance of Aberaeron Conservation Area due to the presence of the breakwater extension to the North Pier (Asset 9), and the introduction of barriers along the north side of the harbour, most significantly the wall along the Quay Parade. As described above, the presence of the defence wall along Quay Parade will detract from the important view across the harbour, and particularly the view towards the landmark building of the Harbour Master's Hotel (Asset 12) to a limited extent. The defence wall would be constructed to blend with the historic fabric of the existing quay, and to maintain views to and from the Listed Buildings along Quay Parade as far as possible. Key aspects of the Conservation Area's character, such as the grid street plan, and the consistency and coherency of its ordered classical design will continue to be understood.

8.7. Weigh House (Asset 5) and Northwest Quay (Asset 8)

Although located within the Scheme boundary, no works will be undertaken to the Weigh House (Asset 5) and Northwest Quay (Asset 8). There is potential for temporary noise and visual intrusion of their setting as a result of construction works, however this would not permanently impact the significance of these assets.

8.8. Non-designated archaeological assets

Three wrecks of post-medieval date are recorded in the area around the proposed breakwater (Assets 95, 97 and 99). The precise location of the remains of the wrecks is not clear from currently available information. Depending on the construction method employed, construction of the breakwater has the potential to remove, truncate or compress any archaeological remains within its footprint, diminishing their evidential value. The results of the forthcoming geophysical survey will be reviewed when available to inform a more detailed assessment of these potential impacts for the Environmental Impact Assessment.

Construction works are not predicted to impact the fish traps on the South Beach (Assets 93 and 94). These assets are located between the existing groynes which are proposed for replacement. Detailed design of the proposed replacement groynes will be undertaken to ensure that the proposals would not result in physical impact on these assets.

9. Conclusions

The proposals for the Coastal Defence Scheme at Aberaeron have been developed to reduce the risk of flooding to properties within the town, provide protection against predicted sea level rise/climate change and reduce the effects of coastal erosion and promote opportunities for the economic, cultural and social benefits to the town and harbour.

The Coastal Defence works will result in impacts on the significance of a number of heritage assets associated with the planned development of the town during the 19th century. These include the Northeast and South Piers (Assets 7 and 9), the Harbour Master's Hotel (Asset 12) and the terrace of Listed Buildings along Quay Parade (Asset 13), and Aberaeron Conservation Area (Asset 92). There is also potential for impacts on non-designated archaeological remains on the South Beach.

The potential for the Scheme to result in adverse impacts on the significance of heritage assets is recognised, however through a detailed process of options appraisal and design development measures to reduce these impacts as far as possible have been incorporated into the Scheme proposals and will continue to be developed through detailed design. These impacts are necessitated in order to deliver the substantial public benefits of a higher standard of coastal defence for Aberaeron, which will also benefit heritage assets within Aberaeron, including Listed Buildings and the Conservation Area as a whole.

Further development of detailed design proposals and development of a full Scheme of heritage mitigation / compensation proposals including archaeological work and historic building recording will be developed as part of the EIA in early 2021.

Appendices

Appendix A. Proposal drawings

100
10
0
Millimetres



PROPOSED ROCK BREAKWATER
STRUCTURE WITH CONCRETE
FOOTPATH ON TOP

NAVIGATION LIGHT TO BE RELOCATED
TO END OF BREAKWATER

PLANNING REQUIRED (TCPA) FOR
STRUCTURES PARTLY ON LAND
AND ABOVE THE LOW TIDE LIMIT.

NORTH BEACH

COLLAPSING END OF SOUTH PIER TO
BE REMOVED AND RECONSTRUCTED

SHINGLE BEACH TO BE MONITORED
AND MAINTAINED AT SAME LEVEL AS
NOVEMBER 2018 SURVEYED PROFILES

MEAN LOW WATER SPRING TIDE

EXISTING DERELICT GROYNES. TO BE
REMOVED AND RECONSTRUCTED

SHINGLE BEACH TO BE TIED
INTO ROCK REVEMENT

TEMPORARY DIVERSION ROUTE OF
COASTAL PATH TO BE SEGREGATED ALONG
BOUNDARY OF SITE COMPOUND TO ENSURE
SAFE PASSAGE FOR PEDESTRIANS

FISH TRAP 1
NPRN 518844

SOUTH BEACH

PROPOSED 3-6t ARMOUR ROCK,
CREST LEVEL 6.9mOD. FRONT FACE
SLOPE 1 IN 2. EXISTING ROCK TO BE
USED AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE

FISH TRAP 3
NPRN 518838

TEMPORARY ACCESS TO SITE
COMPOUND THROUGH CCC CAR PARK

CEREDIGION COUNTY
COUNCIL (CCC) OFFICES

PROPOSED LOCATION OF
SITE COMPOUND

ABERAERON
PRIMARY SCHOOL

LOCATION OF SITE ACCOMMODATION
WITHIN COMPOUND TO BE POSITIONED
AWAY FROM NEARBY HOUSES

PLAN
1:1000

DO NOT SCALE

NOTES :

1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
2. ALL LEVELS IN METRES TO ORDNANCE DATUM NEWLYN.
3. THIS DRAWINGS IS FOR THE PURPOSE OF PRE PLANNING APPLICATION.
4. WALL LEVELS NOTED ARE FOR GUIDANCE ONLY AND ARE TO BE CONFIRMED.

KEY

- TILT BARRIER/ FLOOD GATE
- ACCESS STEPS OVER EXISTING WALL
- INNER HARBOUR WALL WORKS
- INNER HARBOUR FLOOD GATE
- RIVER WALL WORKS
- SOUTH PIER WORKS
- PLANNING BOUNDARY (BASED ON SITE COMPOUND INDICATED AND ANTICIPATED TRANSPORT ROUTES)
- EXISTING CONCRETE WALL TO BE REMOVED AND REPLACED WITH A MASONRY AND GLASS WALL
- REPLACEMENT OF EXISTING GROYNES
- SITE COMPOUND
- ACCESS / EGRESS



SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

In addition to the hazards/risks normally associated with the types of work detailed on this drawing, note the following:

CONSTRUCTION

Striking live services on or in the ground (e.g. water main, carrier drains, electrical and communication services).
Working in intertidal zone and potential for work area to become inundated. Potential also for equipment to become stuck while accessing over difficult and rocky terrain.
Collapse of unstable structures.
Access to the car park near the Yacht club is restricted as the area is used for boat storage during the winter.
Access to Quay Parade is narrow with parked vehicles present adjacent to the harbour wall.

MAINTENANCE/CLEANING

N/A

DECOMMISSIONING/DEMOLITION

N/A

It is assumed that all works will be carried out by a competent contractor working, where appropriate, to an approved method statement

P03	18/12/20	PRE-PLANNING ENQUIRY	DJW	MJT	RAM
P02	14/05/20	FOR INFORMATION	DJW	MJT	RAM
P01	19/02/19	FOR INFORMATION	JPN	MJT	RAM
Rev.	Date	Description	By	Chk'd	App'd

Drawing Status

FOR INFORMATION

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Project Title

ABERAERON
COASTAL DEFENCE SCHEME

Drawing Title

BEACH AND HARBOUR WORKS
PRE PLANNING APPLICATION

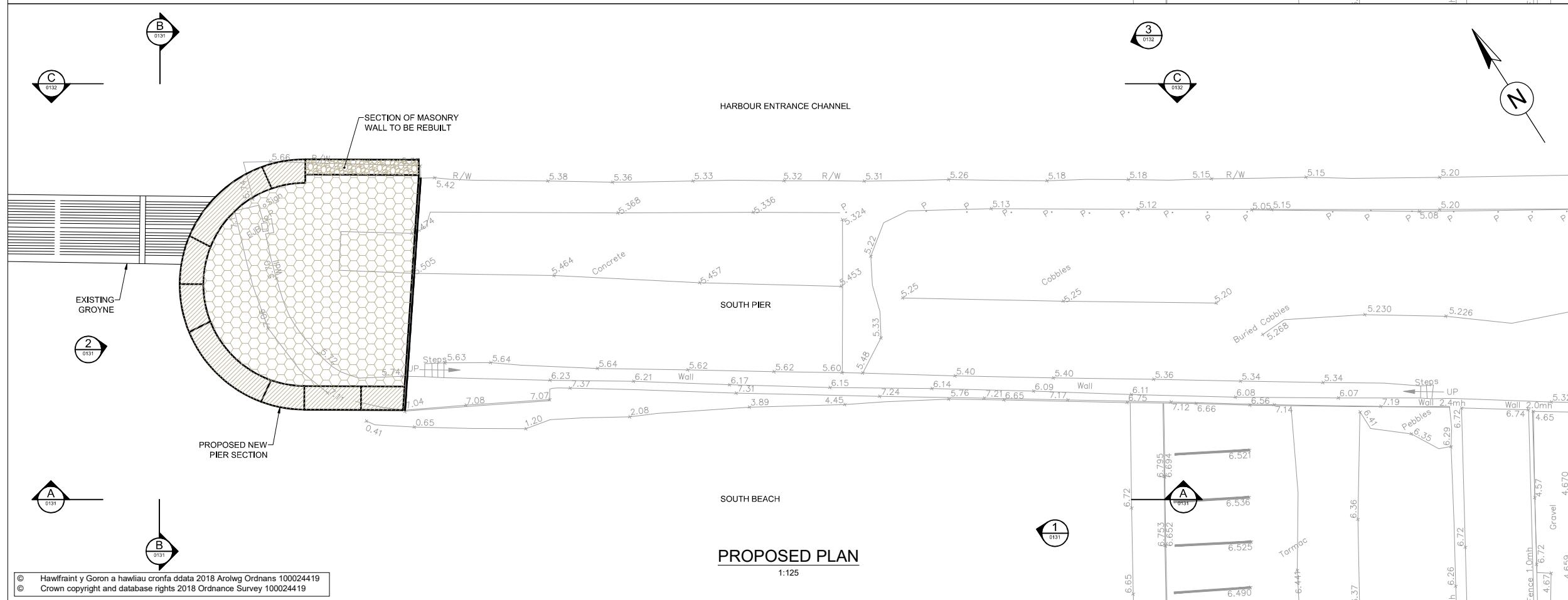
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Drawing Number

51821 14-ATK-MAR-GEN-DR-T-0001

Revision

P03



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- Working in intertidal zone and potential for work area to become inundated
- Potential also for equipment to become stuck while accessing over difficult and rocky terrain.
- Collapse of unstable structures.
- Access to the car park near the Yacht club is restricted as the area is used for boat storage during the winter.
- Access to Quay Parade is narrow with parked vehicles present adjacent to the harbour wall.

N/A

N/A

It is assumed that all works will be carried out by a competent contractor working, where appropriate, to an approved method statement

P01	18/12/20	PRE-PLANNING ENQUIRY	DJW	MJT	RAM
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County Council

Project Title

ABERAERON HARBOUR

Drawing Title

BEACH AND HARBOUR
SOUTH PIER
STING AND PROPOSED PLAN

Drawing Number	Revision
5182114-ATK-MAR-GEN-DR-C-0130	P01



PHOTOGRAPH 3

DO NOT SCALE

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In addition to the hazards/risks normally associated with the types of work detailed on this drawing, note the following:

CONSTRUCTION

Striking live services on or in the ground (e.g. water main, carrier drains, electrical and/or communication services)
 Work in the intertidal zone and potential for work area to become inundated.
 Potential also for equipment to become stuck while accessing over difficult and rocky terrain.
 Collapse of unstable structures.
 Access to the car park near the Yacht club is restricted as the area is used for boat storage during the winter.
 Access to Quay Parade is narrow with parked vehicles present adjacent to the harbour wall.

MAINTENANCE/CLEANING

	N/A
--	-----

DECOMMISSIONING/DEMOLITION	
----------------------------	--

	N/A
--	-----

It is assumed that all works will be carried out by a competent contractor working, where appropriate, to an approved method statement

[illegible]

P01	18/12/20	PRE-PLANNING ENQUIRY	DJW	MJT	RAM
Rev.	Date	Description	By	Chk'd	App'd

	Drawing Status
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Status **FOR INFORMATION**

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Project Title

ABERAERON HARBOUR

Drawing Title

Drawing Title
BEACH AND HARBOUR
SOUTH PIER
EXISTING AND PROPOSED ELEVATIONS
SHEET 2 OF 2

Scale	Designed	Drawn	Checked	Authorised
AS SHOWN	RAM	DJW	MJT	RAM
Original Size A1	Date 07/12/20	Date 07/12/20	Date 18/12/20	Date 18/12/20

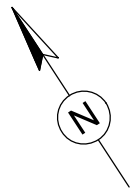
Drawing Number

5182114-ATK-MAR-GEN-DR-C-0132

Revision

P01

Millimetres
0 10 100



PROPOSED ROCK BREAKWATER
STRUCTURE WITH FOOTPATH TO TOP

MEAN LOW WATER SPRING



CONCRETE
FOOTPATH



LOCATION OF SOUTH PIER
RECONSTRUCTION

PLAN
1:500

SOUTH BEACH

SOUTH PIER

NORTH BEACH

TIE IN ARRANGEMENT
TO BE CONFIRMED

NORTH PIER

AFON AERON

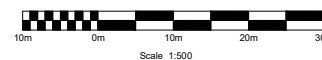


SUPWAY

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Striking live services on or in the ground (e.g. water main, carrier drains, electrical and communication services).
Working in intertidal zone and potential for work area to become inundated. Potential also for equipment to become stuck while accessing over difficult and rocky terrain.
Collapse of unstable structures.
Access to the car park near the Yacht club is restricted as the area is used for boat storage during the winter.
Access to Quay Parade is narrow with parked vehicles present adjacent to the harbour wall.

MAINTENANCE/CLEANING

N/A

DECOMMISSIONING/DEMOLITION

N/A

It is assumed that all works will be carried out by a competent contractor working, where appropriate, to an approved method statement

Rev.	Date	Description	By	Chk'd	App'd
P1	18/12/20	PRE-PLANNING ENQUIRY	DJW	MJT	RAM

Drawing Status	Suitability
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Project Title
**ABERAERON
COASTAL DEFENCE SCHEME**

Drawing Title
**NORTH PIER BREAKWATER
GENERAL ARRANGEMENT**

Scale	Designed	Drawn	Checked	Authorised
AS SHOWN	RB	DJW	MJT	RAM
Original Size	Date	Date	Date	Date
A1	13/06/20	16/12/20	18/12/20	18/12/20

Drawing Number	Revision
5182114-ATK-MAR-GEN-SK-C-0135	P01

PROPOSED ROCK BREAKWATER
STRUCTURE WITH FOOTPATH TO TOP

-2.91

-2.10

-1.94

-1.56

-1.80

-2.04

-1.94

-1.84



ELEVATION
1:500

AFON AERON BED LEVEL

SECTION OF EXISTING NORTH PIER
WALL TO BE TAKEN DOWN TO
PROVIDE ACCESS TO FOOTPATH

EXISTING NORTH PIER

6.29

4.63

5.00

-1.84

EXISTING BED LEVEL BASED
UPON BATHYMETRY SURVEY
FROM SEPTEMBER 2019

-1.53

GEOTEXTILE (OR SIMILAR APPROVED TO BE LAID
ON PRE-PREPARED BED PRIOR TO ROCK PLACEMENT



SECTION
1:200

CONCRETE FOOTPATH

4500

5.00

6-10t HEAVY ROCK GRADE,
LAYER THICKNESS 2680.
60-300kg LIGHT ROCK GRADE
LAYER THICKNESS 2010
BREAKWATER CORE

MHW 2121= 3.65mOD

MHW 2021= 2.52mOD

MLWS 2121= -0.66mOD

MLWS 2021= -1.79mOD

-1.38

EXISTING NORTH PIER
PROMENADE

6.29

4.74

5.00

-0.15

-1.06

SECTION OF EXISTING NORTH PIER
WALL TO BE TAKEN DOWN TO
PROVIDE ACCESS TO FOOTPATH

PROPOSED NORTH PIER
BREAKWATER

EXISTING BED LEVEL BASED
UPON BATHYMETRY SURVEY
FROM SEPTEMBER 2019

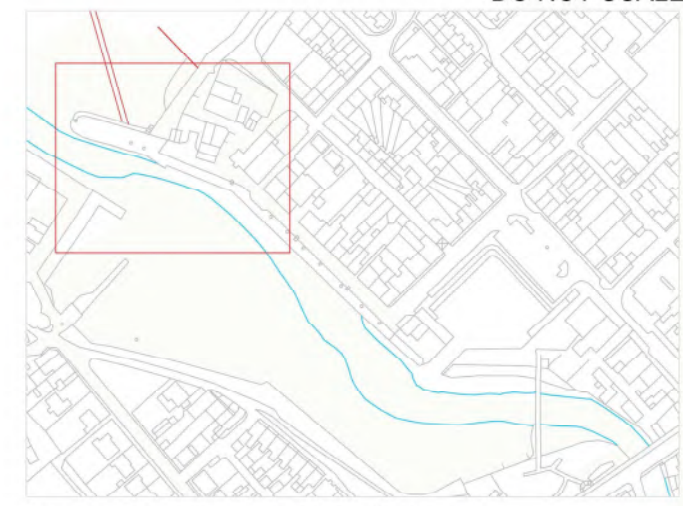
TYPICAL SECTION THROUGH BREAKWATER CONNECTION

1:100

0 10 100
Metres



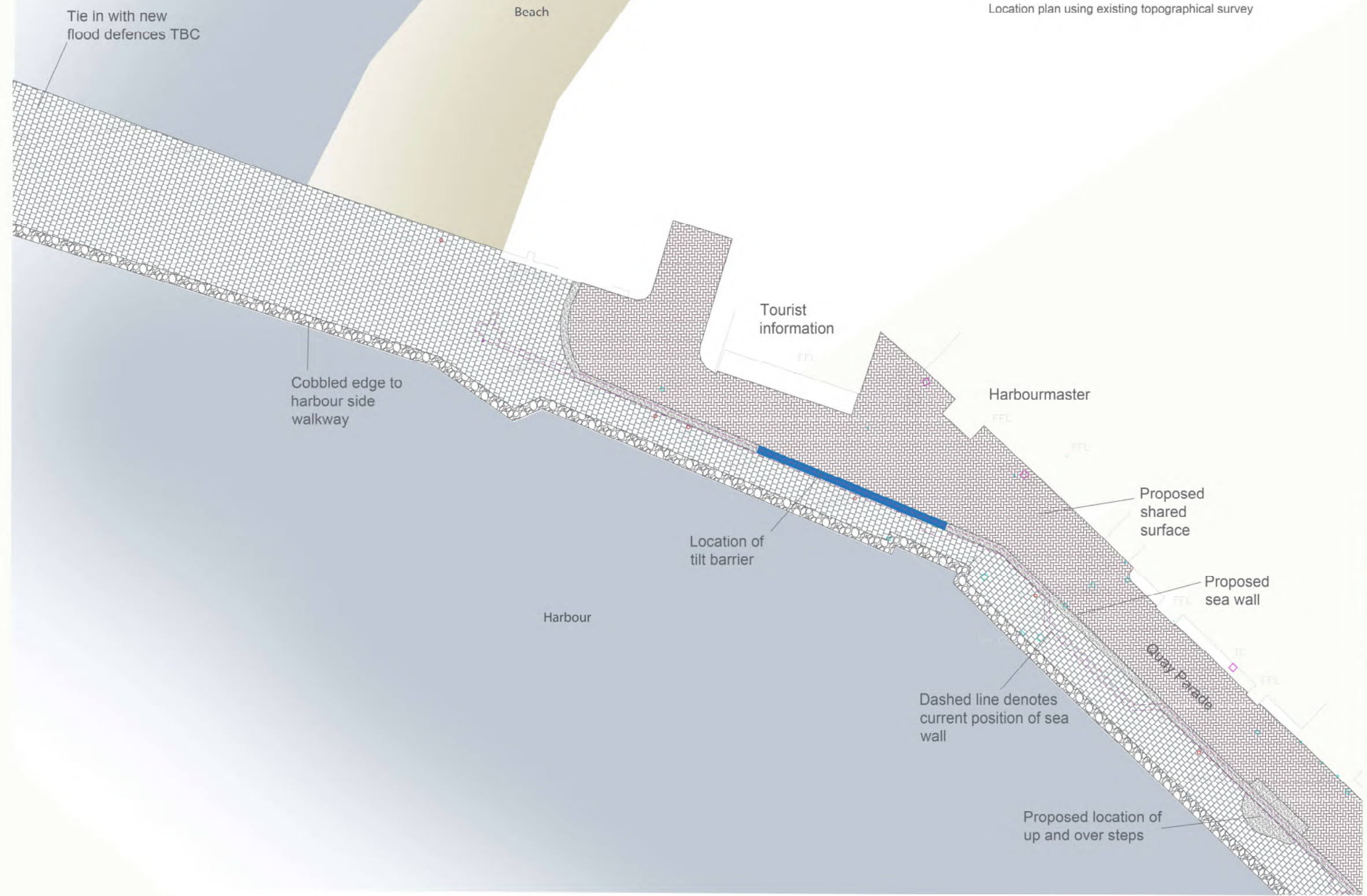
DO NOT SCALE



Location plan using existing topographical survey

- Key
- Proposed paving to harbour side walkway
 - Proposed paving to shared surface
 - Proposed cobbled edge to harbour side walkway
 - Proposed sea wall
 - Proposed location of tilt barrier
 - Position of current sea wall

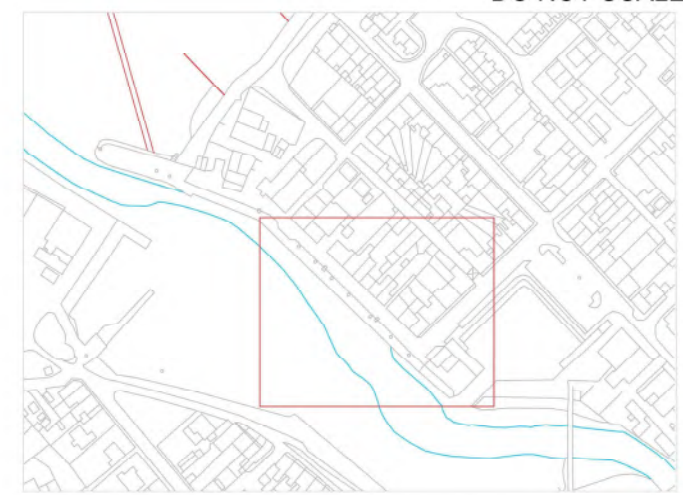
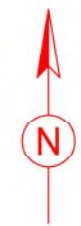
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Client  Cyngor Sir CEREDIGION County Council					
Project Title ABERAERON COASTAL DEFENSE SCHEME					
Drawing Title QUAY PARADE PLAN 1					
Scale	1:200	Designed	Drawn	Checked	Authorised
Original Size	A1	Date	Date	Date	Date
Drawing Number 5182114-ATK-MAR-GEN-DR-EN-3303					Revision P01

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0 - 10
millimetres

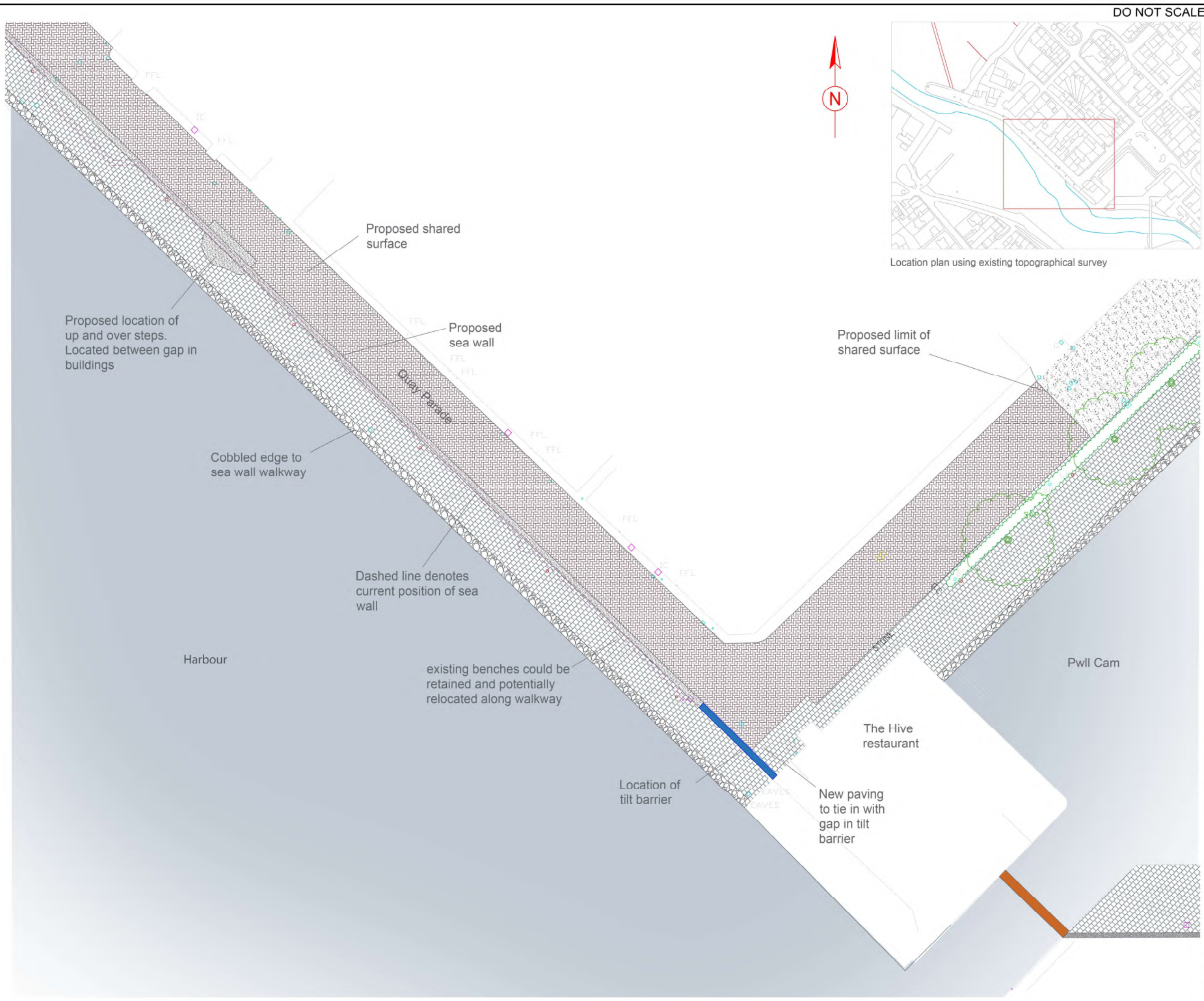
DO NOT SCALE



Location plan using existing topographical survey

Key

- Proposed paving to harbour side walkway
- Proposed paving to shared surface
- Proposed cobbled edge to harbour side walkway
- Proposed sea wall
- Proposed location of tilt barrier
- Position of current sea wall



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Drawing Status					Suitability
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Client		 Cyngor Sir CEREDIGION County Council			
Project Title		ABERAERON COASTAL DEFENSE SCHEME			
Drawing Title		QUAY PARADE PLAN 2			
Scale	1:200	Designed	Drawn	Checked	Authorised
Original Size	A1	Date	Date	Date	Date
Drawing Number					Revision
5182114-ATK-MAR-GEN-DR-EN-3304					P01

100
0 - 10
Millimetres

Existing elevation

DO NOT SCALE



Proposed elevation- Tilt barrier down



Proposed elevation- Tilt barrier up



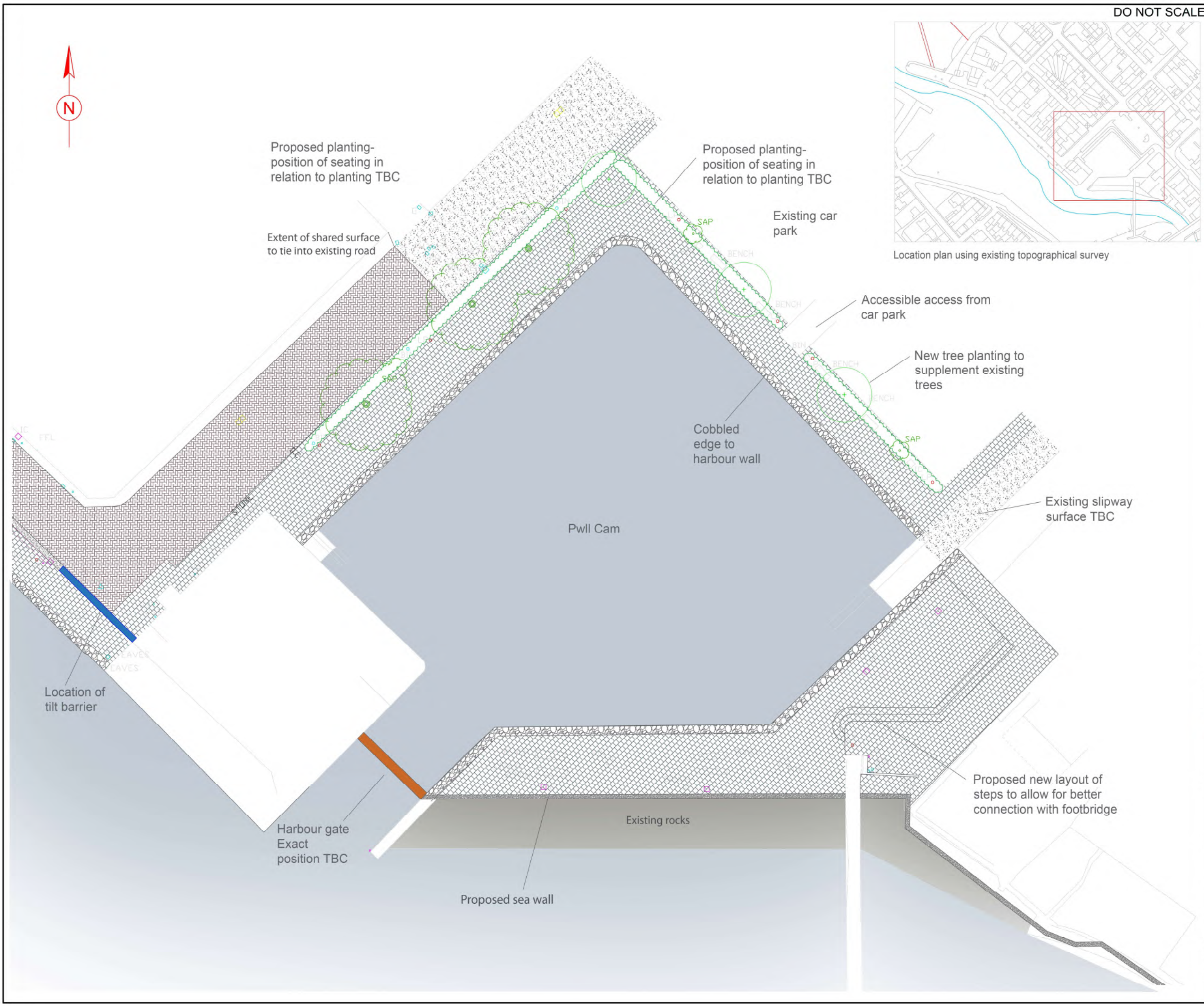
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Rev.	Date	Description	By	Chk'd	App'd
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Client		 Cynghor Sir CEREDIGION County Council			
Project Title		ABERAERON COASTAL DEFENSE SCHEME			
Drawing Title		QUAY PARADE ELEVATION			
Scale	N/A	Designed	Drawn	Checked	Authorised
Original Size	A1	Date	Date	Date	Date
Drawing Number					Revision
5182114-ATK-MAR-GEN-DR-EN-3305					P01

0 10 100
Millimetres



DO NOT SCALE



- Key
- Proposed paving around Pwll Cam
 - Proposed paving to shared surface
 - Proposed cobbled edge
 - Proposed sea wall
 - Proposed harbour gate- exact location TBC
 - Existing tarmac road
 - Proposed shrub planting-potential for seating to be set into planting
 - Proposed trees
 - Existing trees

DRAFT

Rev.	Date	Description	By	Chk'd	App'd
FOR INFORMATION					S2
ATKINS					
West Glamorgan House 12 Orchard Street Swansea SA1 5AD					
Tel: +44 (0)1792 641172 Fax: +44 (0)1792 472019 www.atkinsglobal.com					
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Project Title					
ABERAERON COASTAL DEFENSE SCHEME					
Drawing Title					
PWLL CAM PLAN					
Scale	1:200	Designed	Drawn	Checked	Authorised
Original Size	A1	Date	Date	Date	Date
Drawing Number					Revision
5182114-ATK-MAR-GEN-DR-EN-3306					P01

0 10 100
millimetres

Existing elevation



Existing rock revetment

Existing footbridge

Proposed Elevation



Proposed harbour gate
exact location TBC

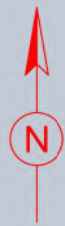
Proposed sea wall with glass

DO NOT SCALE

DRAFT

Rev.	Date	Description	By	Crk'd	App'd
Drawing Status					Suitability
FOR INFORMATION					S2
ATKINS		West Glamorgan House 12 Orchard Street Swansea SA1 5AD			
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Client		 Cyngor Sir CEREDIGION County Council			
Project Title		ABERAERON COASTAL DEFENSE SCHEME			
Drawing Title		PWLL CAM ELEVATION PROPOSED SEA WALL AND HARBOUR GATE			
Scale	N/A	Designed	Drawn	Checked	Authorised
Original Size	A1	Date	Date	Date	Date
Drawing Number					Revision
5182114-ATK-MAR-GEN-DR-EN-3307					P01

0 10 100
millimetres



Pwll Cam

Existing slipway
surface TBC

Existing rocks

WALL

Proposed flood defenses

Aeron River

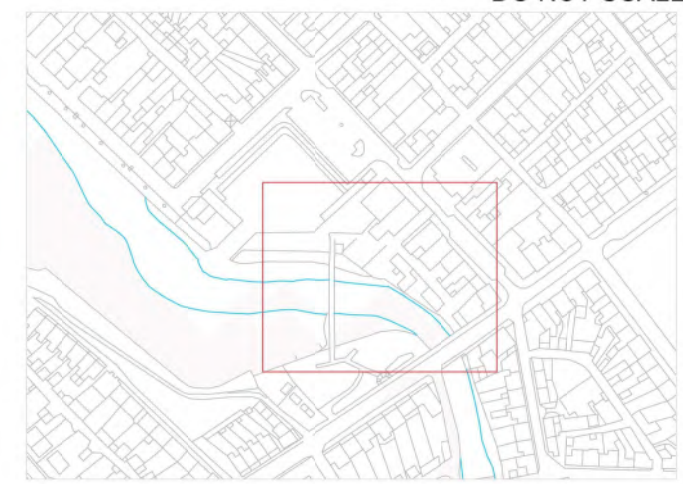
Existing
houses

Bridge Street

SD4A

FFL

DO NOT SCALE



Location plan using existing topographical survey

- Key
- Proposed paving around Pwll Cam
 - Proposed cobbled edge
 - Proposed flood defenses

DRAFT

Rev.	Date	Description	By	Chk'd	App'd
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Drawing Status **FOR INFORMATION** Substability **S2**

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County Council

Project Title
**ABERAERON
COASTAL DEFENSE SCHEME**

Drawing Title
**AERON RIVER
WALL PLAN**

Scale 1:200	Designed	Drawn	Checked	Authorised
Original Size A1	Date	Date	Date	Date

Drawing Number 5182114-ATK-MAR-GEN-DR-EN-3308	Revision P01
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0 10 100
Millimetres

Existing elevation



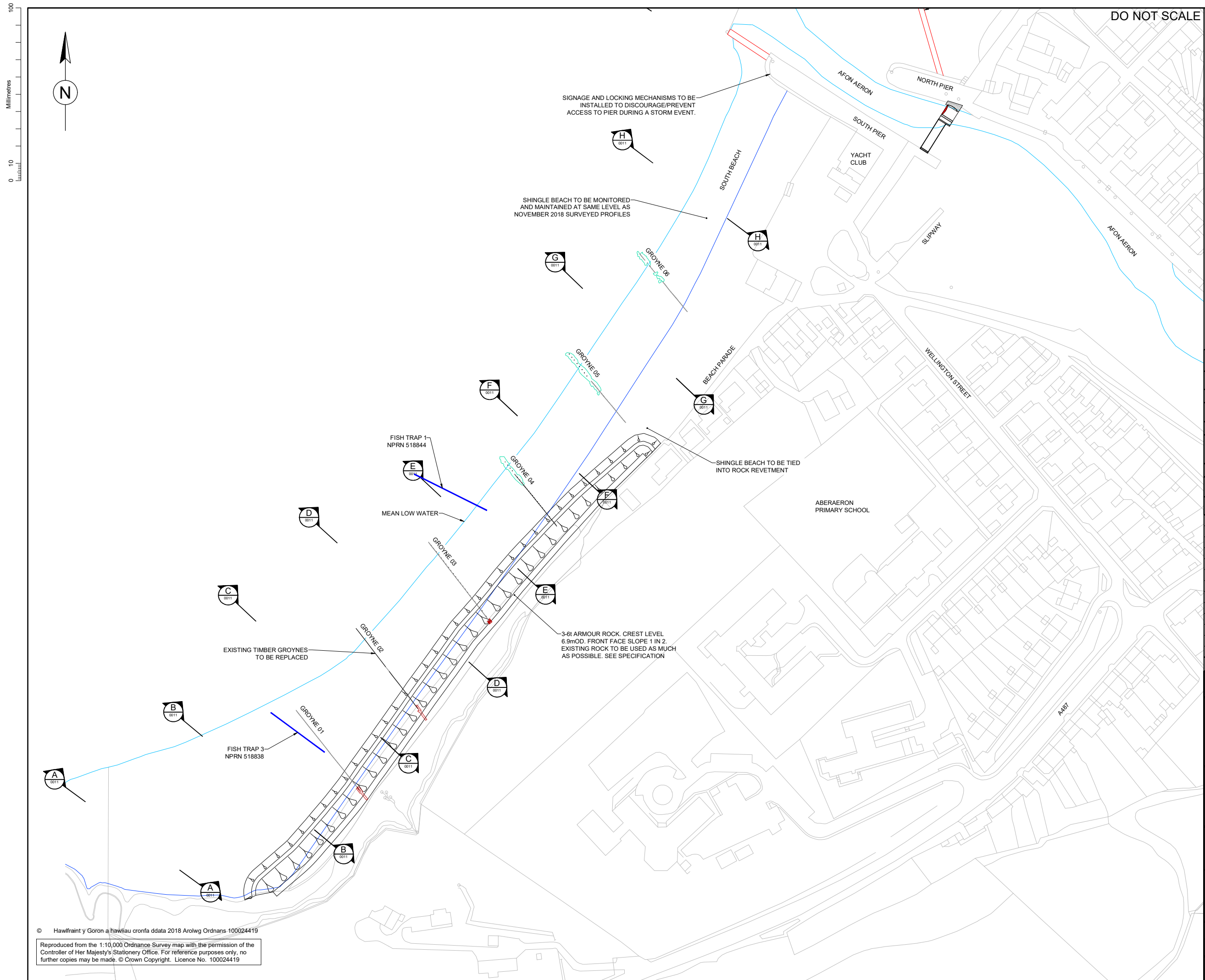
Proposed elevation



DO NOT SCALE

DRAFT

Rev.	Date	Description	By	Chk'd	App'd
Drawing Status					Subsidiary
FOR INFORMATION					S2
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Project Title		ABERAERON COASTAL DEFENSE SCHEME			
Drawing Title		AERON RIVER WALL ELEVATION			
Scale	N/A	Designed	Drawn	Checked	Authorised
Original Size	A1	Date	Date	Date	Date
Drawing Number					Revision
5182114-ATK-MAR-GEN-DR-EN-3309					P01



DO NOT SCALE

NOTES :

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2. ALL LEVELS IN METRES TO ORDNANCE DATUM NEWLLYN.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

In addition to the hazards/risks normally associated with the types of work detailed on this drawing, note the following:

CONSTRUCTION

N/A

MAINTENANCE/CLEANING

N/A

DECOMMISSIONING/DEMOLITION

N/A

It is assumed that all works will be carried out by a competent contractor working, where appropriate, to an approved method statement

[illegible]

P02	18.12.20	PRE-PLANNING ENQUIRY	DJW	MJT	RAM
P01	28.01.20	FOR CLIENT COMMENT	DJW	MJT	RAM
Rev.	Date	Description	By	Chk'd	App'd

FOR INFORMATION

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Project Title

ABERAERON HARBOUR

Drawing Title

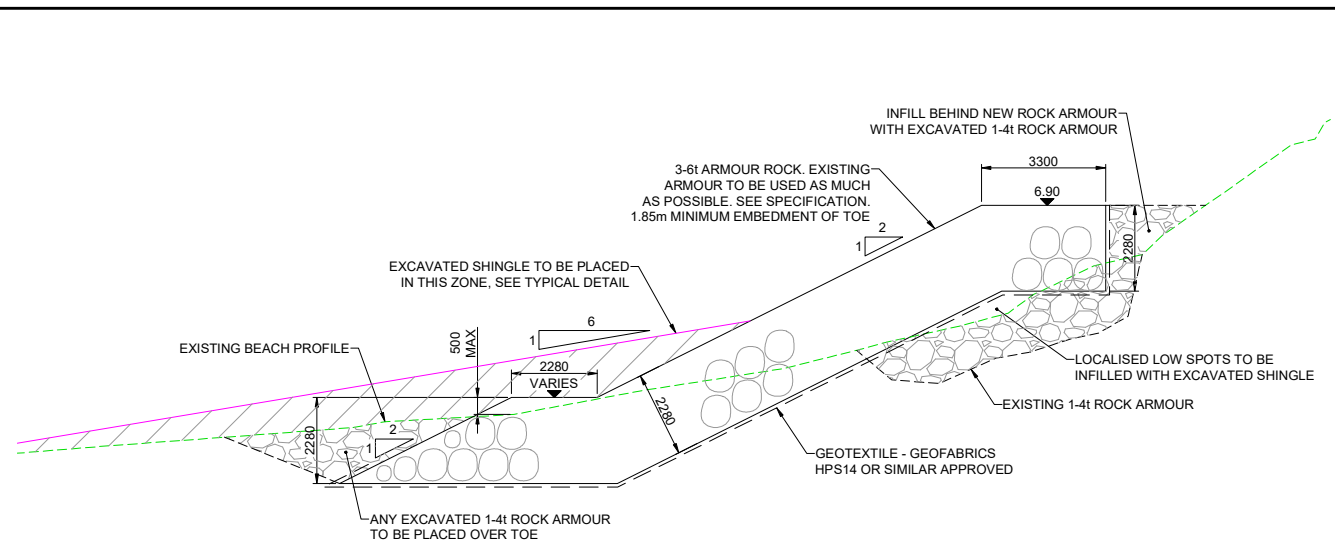
SOUTH BEACH KEY PLAN

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Original Size A1	Date 20/11/19	Date 20/11/19	Date 18/12/20	Date 18/12/20

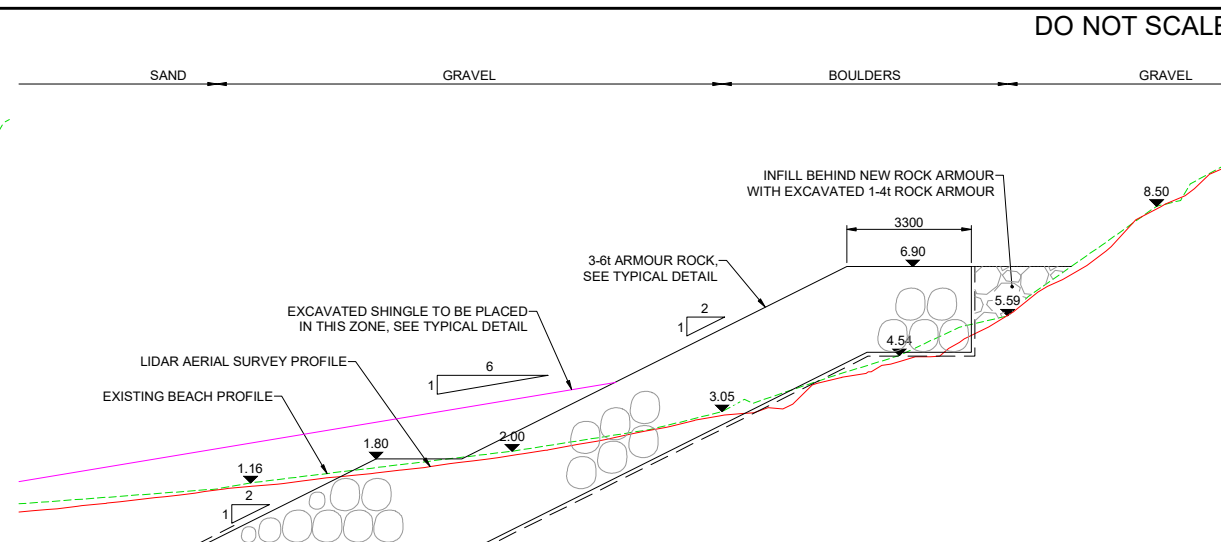
Drawing Number	Revision
5182114-ATK-MAR-GEN-SK-C-0010	P02

© Hawlfraint y Goron a hawliau cronfa ddata 2018 Arolwg Ordnans 100024419

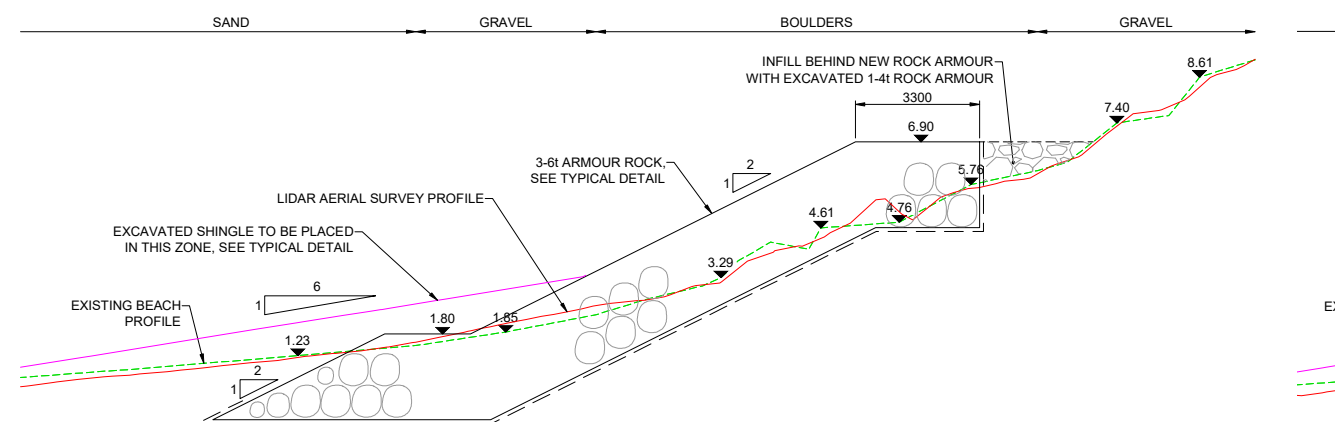
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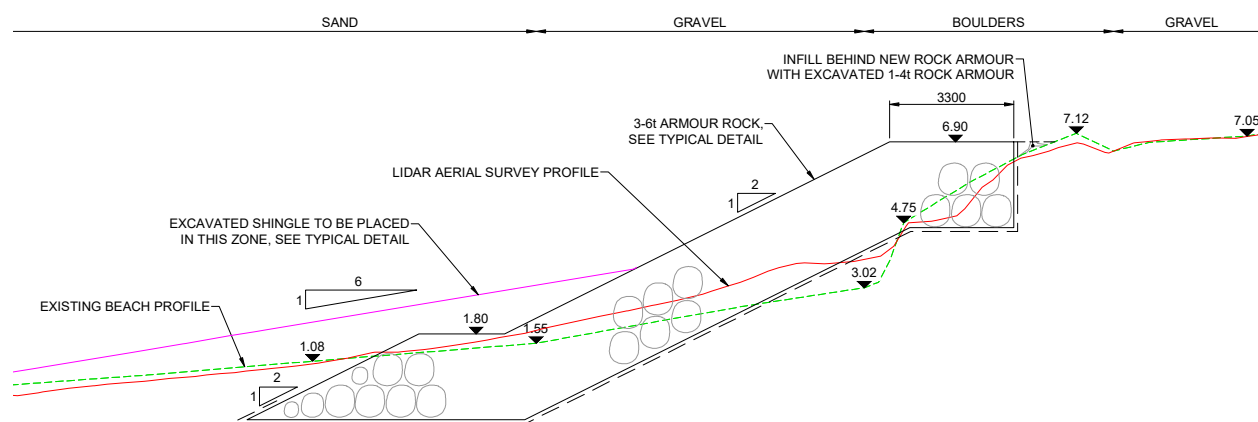
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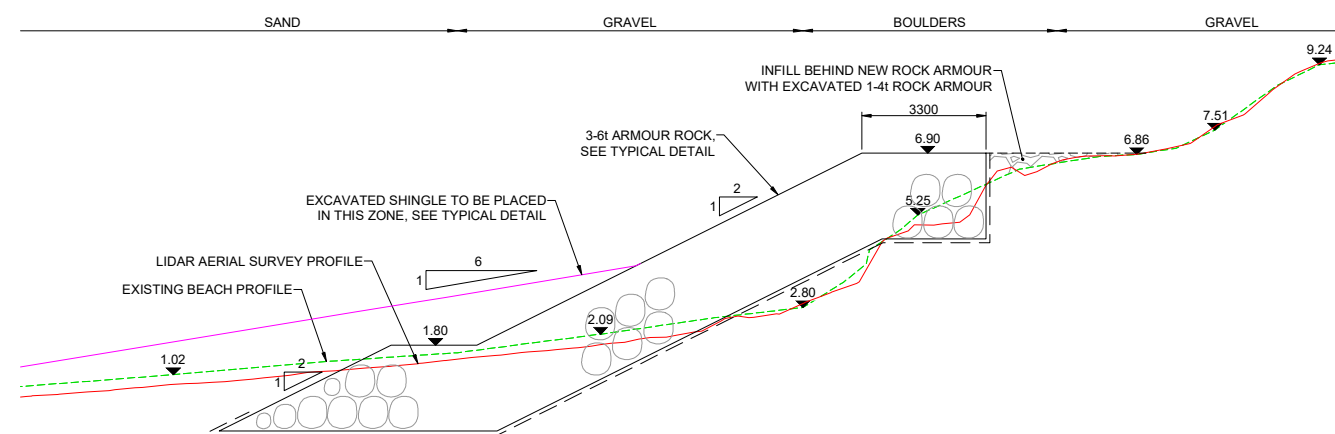
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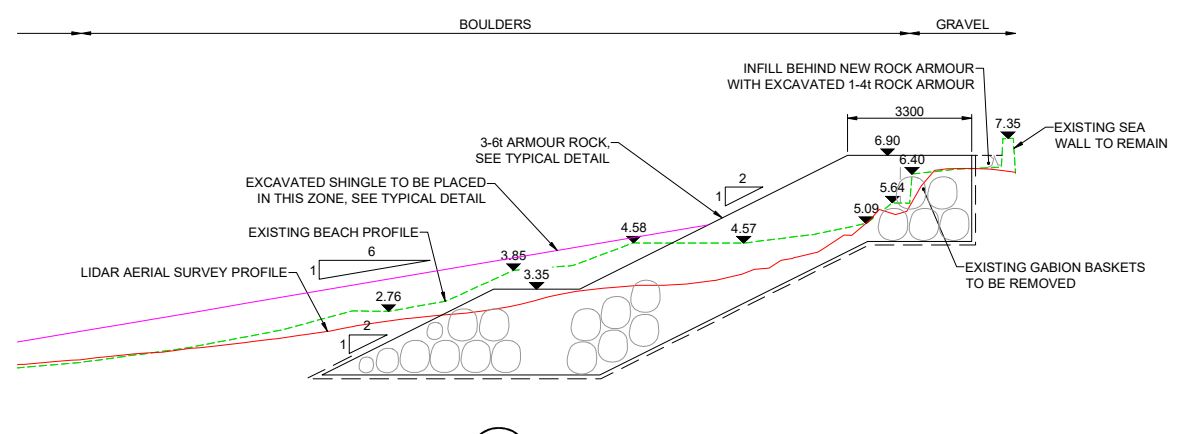
0010



0010



0010



0010

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2. ALL LEVELS IN METRES TO ORDNANCE DATUM NEWLLYN.

In addition to the hazards/risks normally associated with the types of work detailed on this drawing, note the following:

	N/A
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	N/A
--	-----

	N/A
--	-----

It is assumed that all works will be carried out by a competent contractor working, where appropriate, to an approved method statement

[illegible]

P02	18.12.20	PRE-PLANNING ENQUIRY	DJW	MJT	RAM
P01	28.01.20	FOR CLIENT COMMENT	DJW	MJT	RAM
Rev.	Date	Description	By	Chk'd	App'd

Drawing Status	Suitability
FOR INFORMATION	S2

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Project Title

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Drawing Title



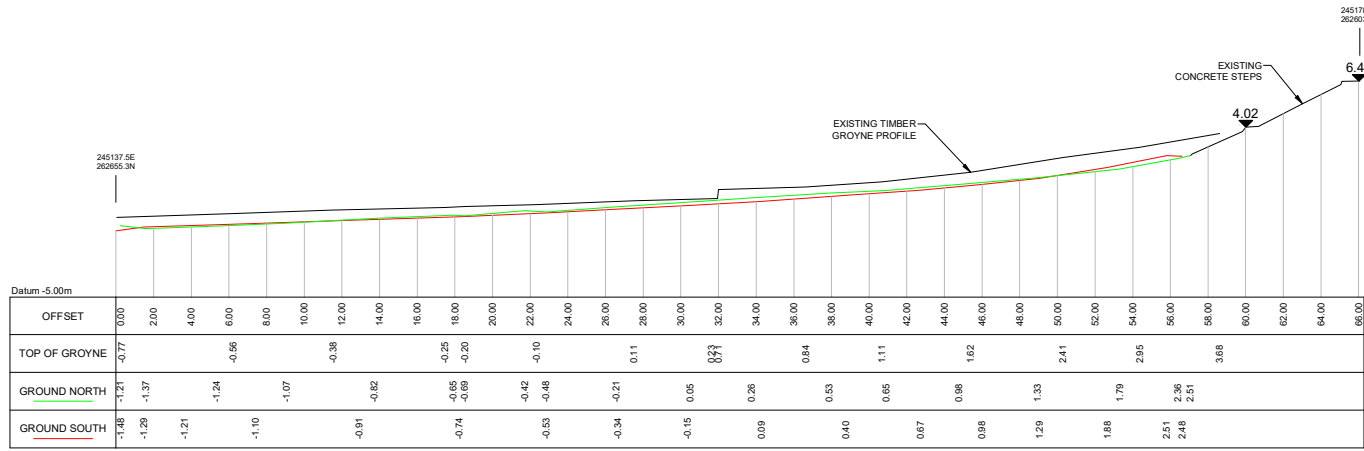
PROPOSED ROCK REVETMENT SECTIONS

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Original Size A1	Date 20/11/19	Date 20/11/19	Date 18/12/20	Date 18/12/20

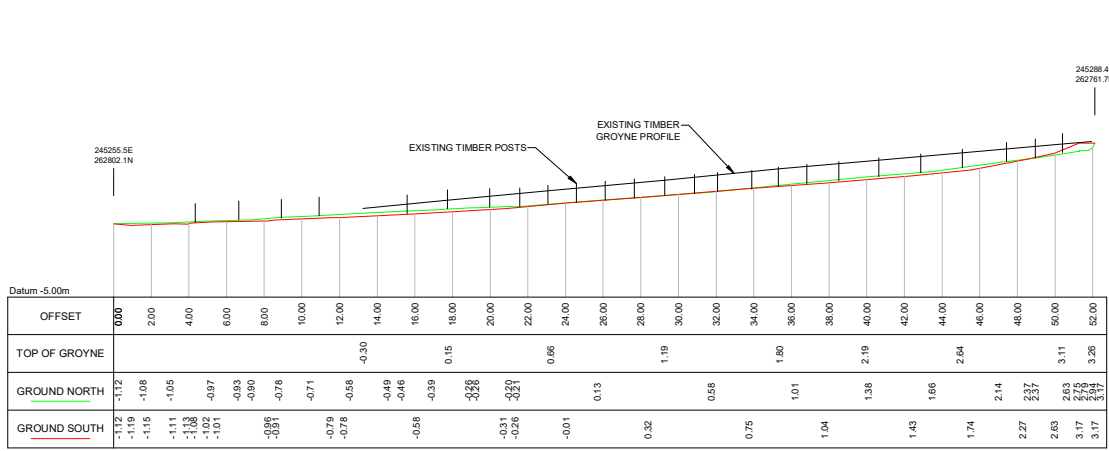
Drawing Number	Revision
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5182114-ATK-MAR-GEN-SK-C-0013 | P02

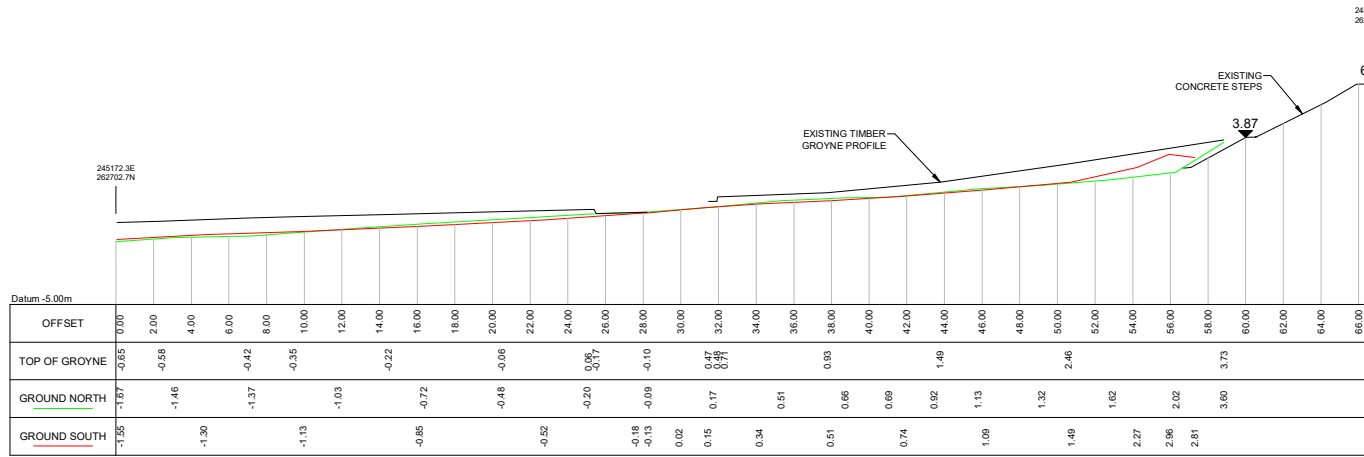
ABERAERON HARBOUR
SOUTH BEACH
PROPOSED ROCK REVETMENT
SECTIONS



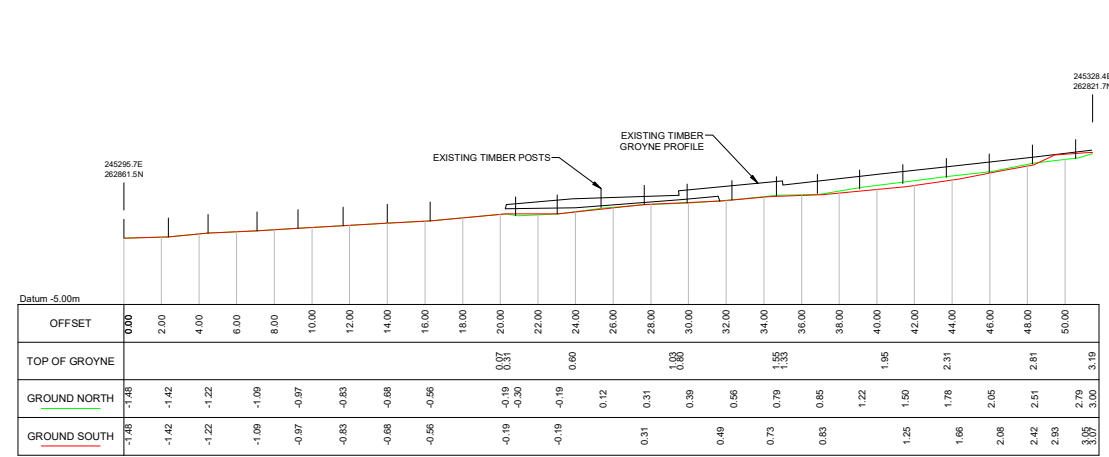
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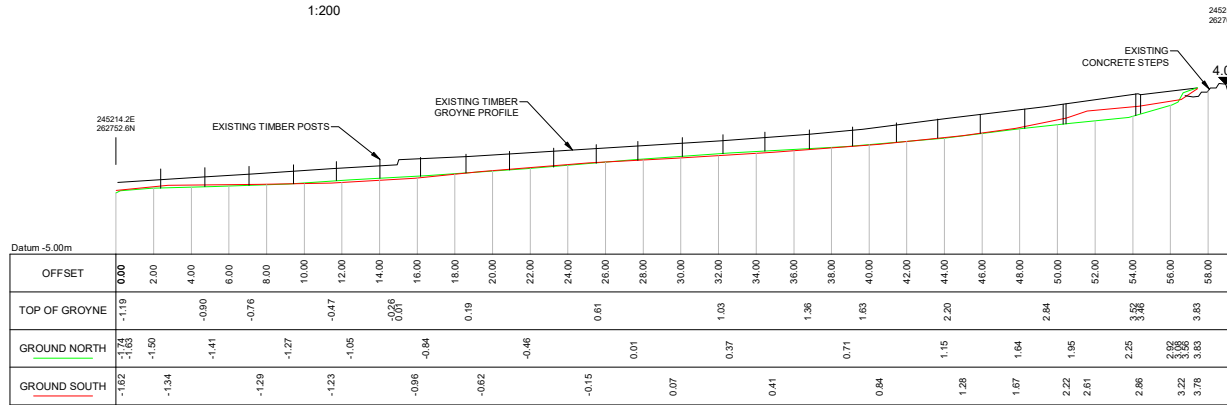
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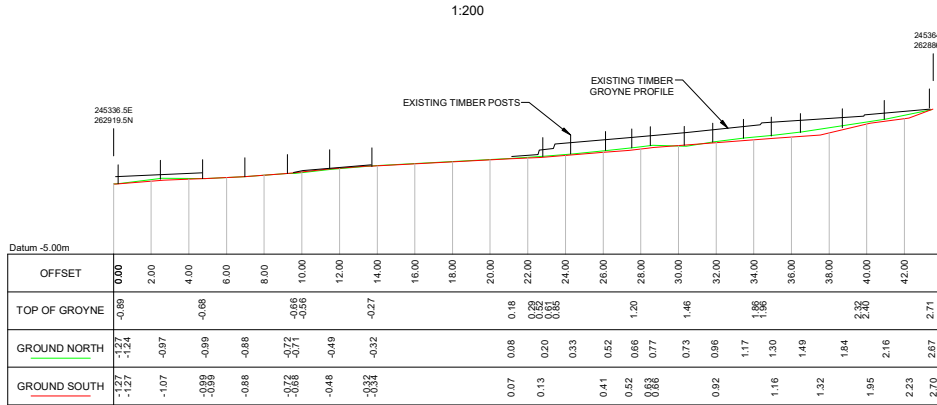
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NOTES :

1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
2. ALL LEVELS IN METRES TO ORDNANCE DATUM NEWLLYN.

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N/A

MAINTENANCE/CLEANING

N/A

N/A

It is assumed that all works will be carried out by a competent contractor

P01	18.12.20	PRE-PLANNING ENQUIRY	DJW	MJT	RAM
Rev.	Date	Description	By	Chk'd	App'd

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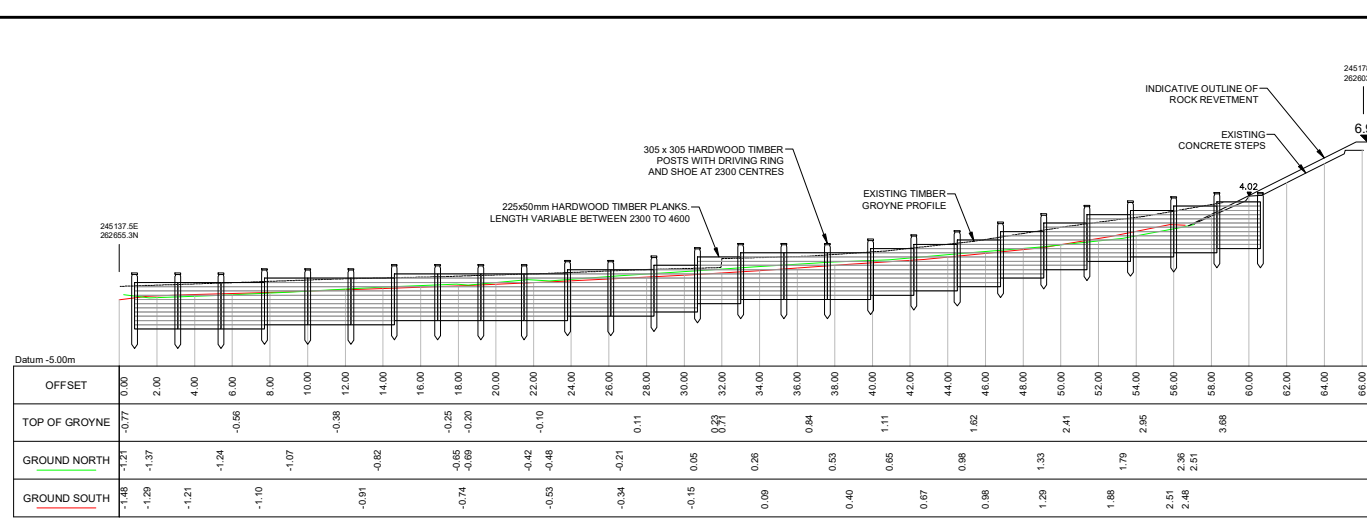


ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

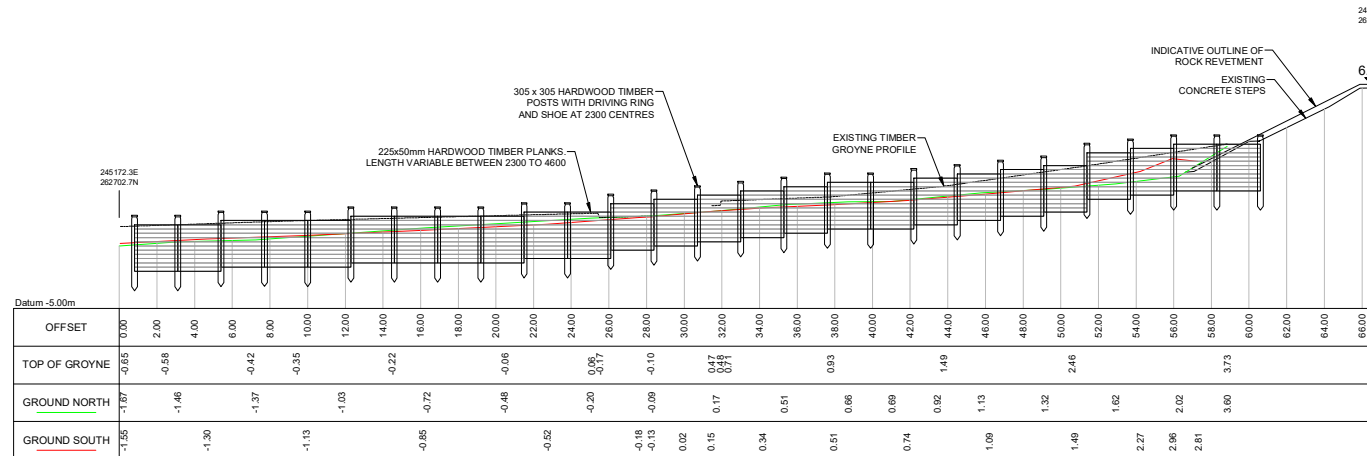
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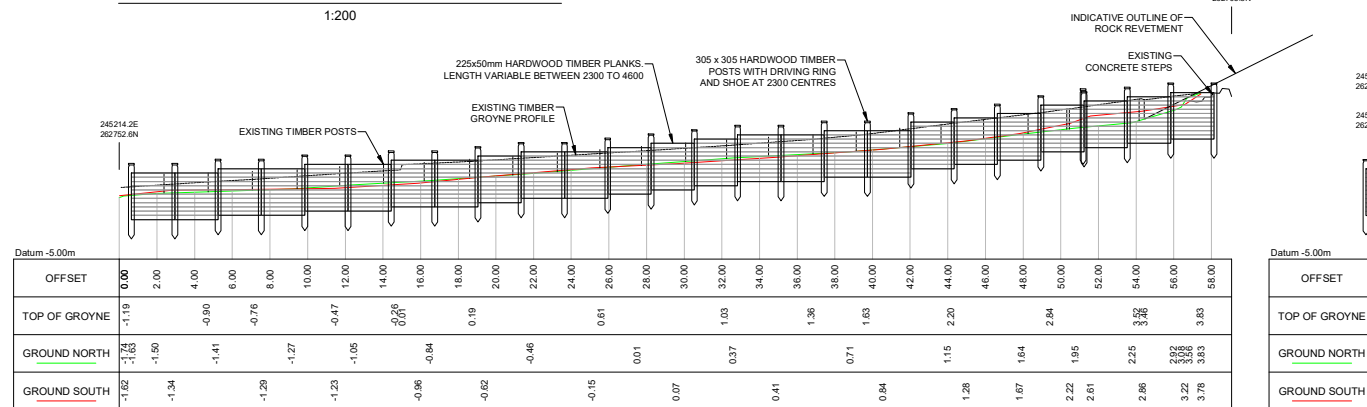
Drawing Number	Revision
5182114-ATK-MAR-GEN-SK-C-0014	P01



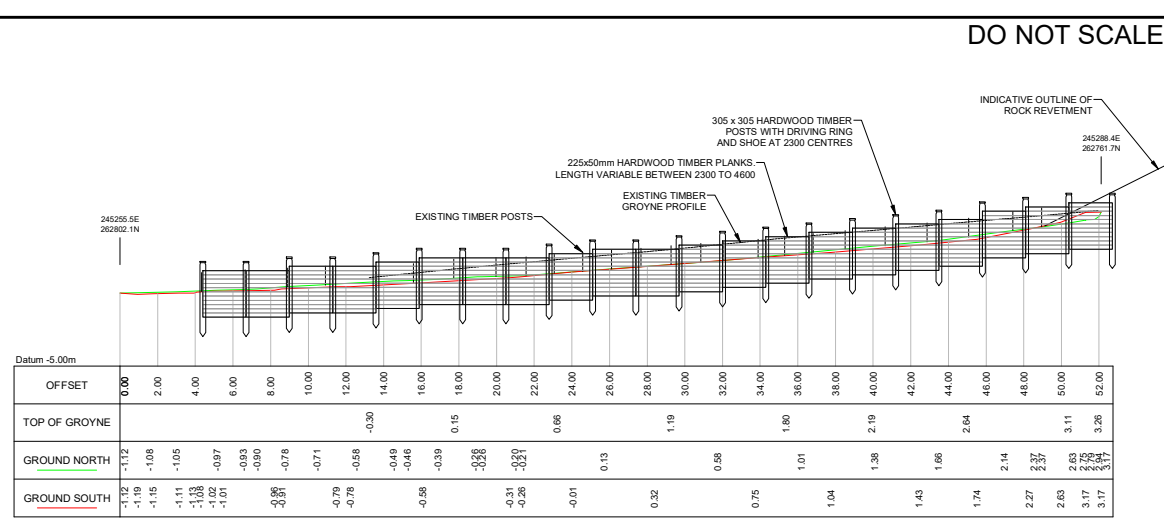
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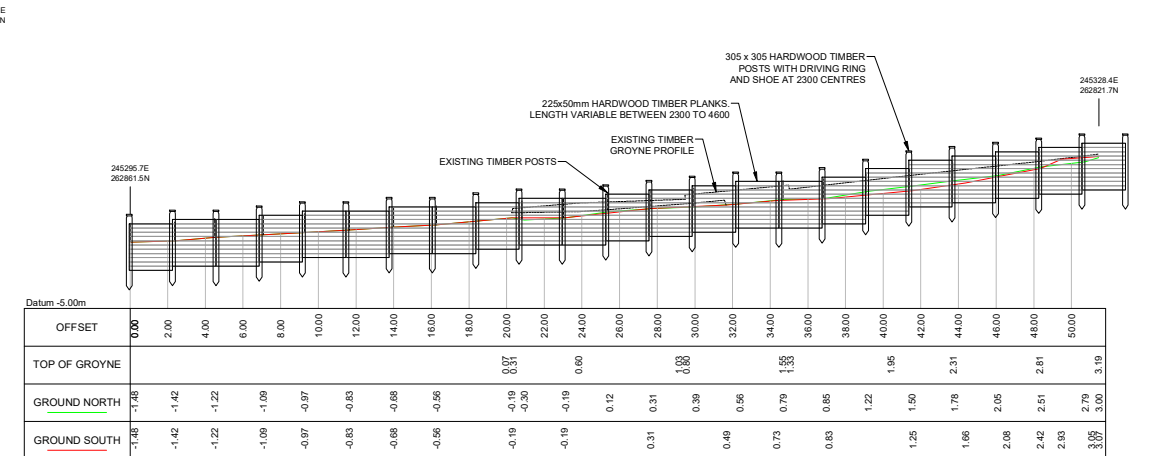
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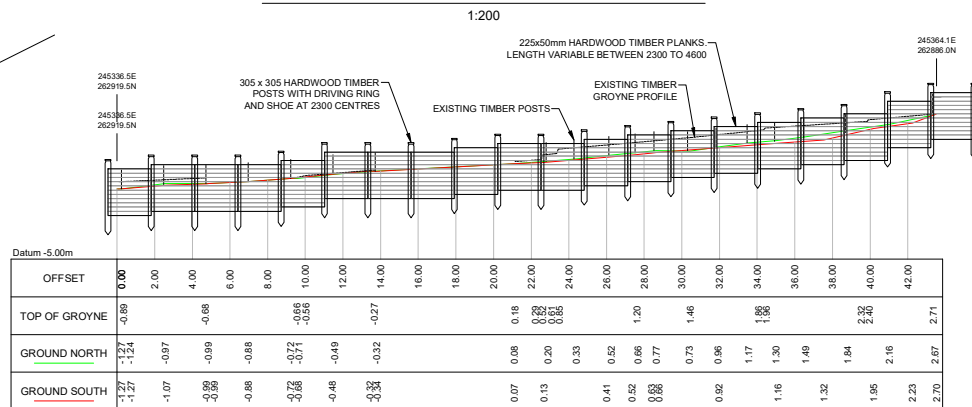
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1:200



1:20



1:200

NOTES :

- ## SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

CONSTRUCTION

	N/A
--	-----

MAINTENANCE/CLEANING

N/A

DECOMMISSIONING/DEMOLITION

	N/A
--	-----

It is assumed that all works will be carried out by a competent contractor working, where appropriate, to an approved method statement

[illegible]

P01	18.12.20	PRE-PLANNING ENQUIRY	DJW	MJT	RAM
Rev.	Date	Description	By	Chk'd	App'd

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Project Title

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Drawing Title

**SOUTH BEACH
PROPOSED GROUYNE SECTIONS**

Scale AS SHOWN	Designed RAM	Drawn DJW	Checked MJT	Authorised RAM
Original Size A1	Date 20/11/19	Date 20/11/19	Date 18/12/20	Date 18/12/20

Drawing Number	Revision
5182114-ATK-MAR-GEN-SK-C-0015	P01

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Appendix C. Heritage Constraint Maps



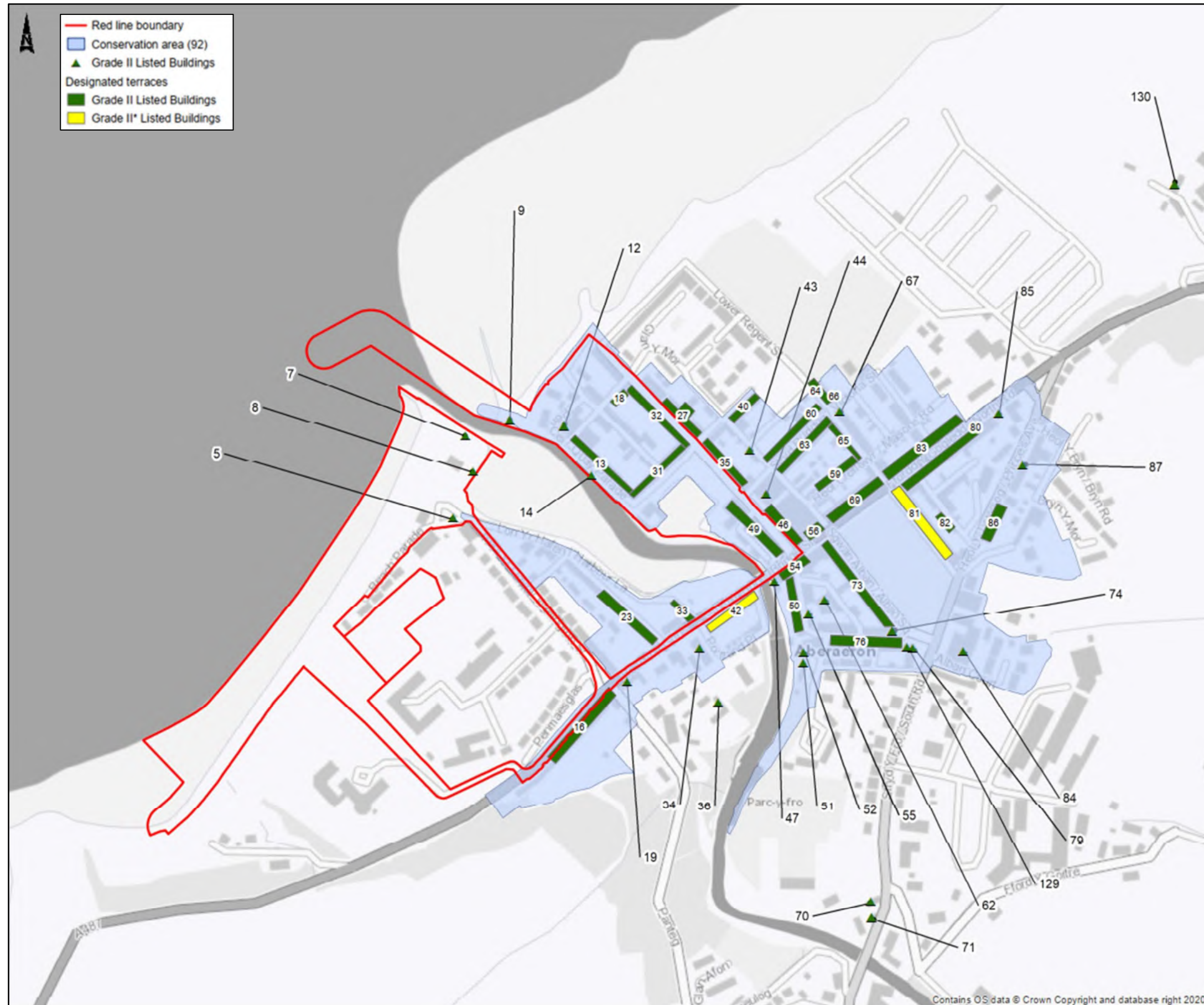


Figure 2 Designated heritage assets, detail map (NTS)

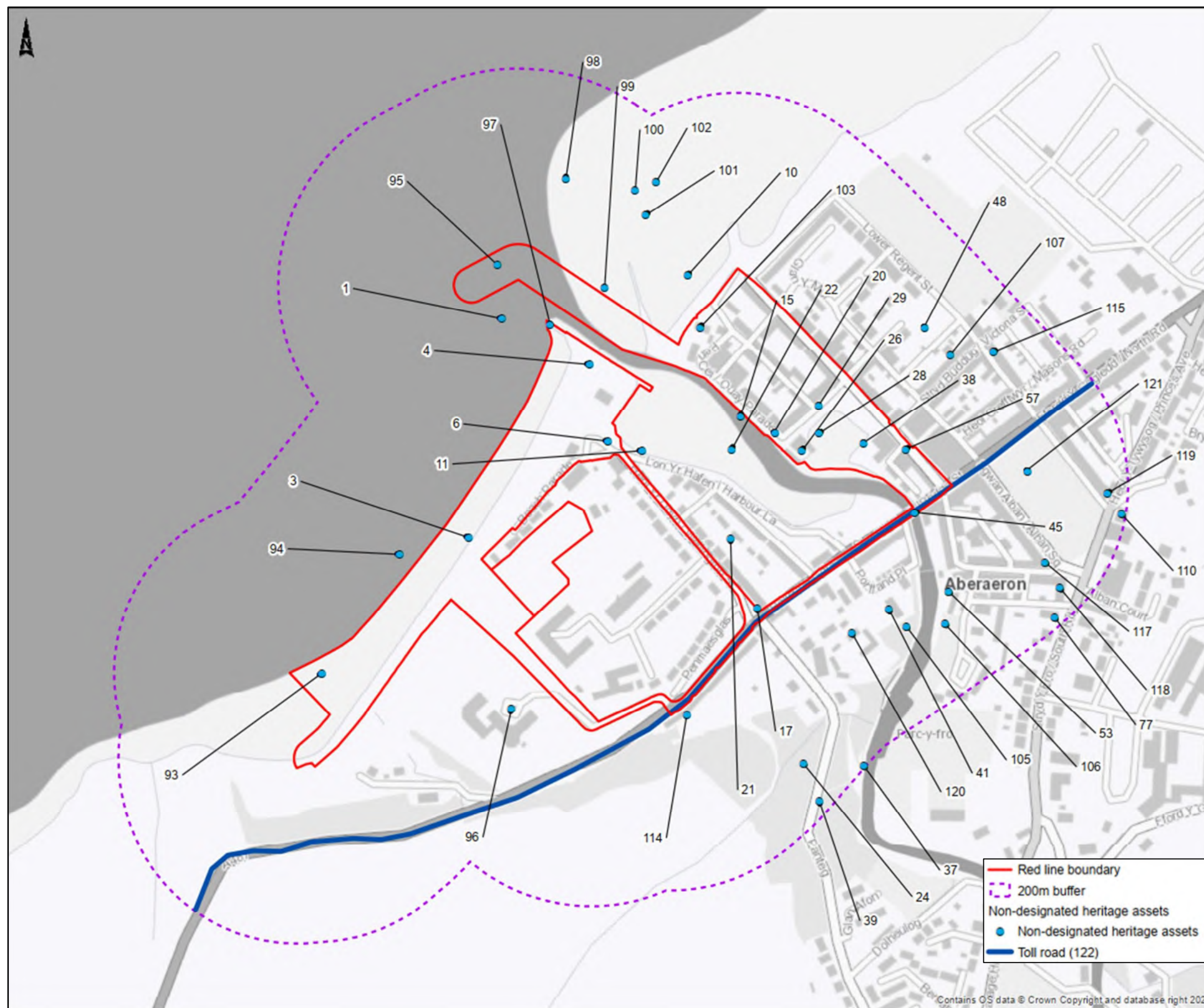


Figure 3 Non-designated heritage assets

Appendix D. Gazetteer

Asset number	Asset Name	NGR	Designation	Value	Description	CADW ref	HER ref (DAT)	NMR ref
1	Aberaeron Beach	SN45346305	None	Low	On the 1st edition 25" map a staggered section of sea wall is shown to the north-east of the harbour. Two breakwaters project out from it. There is a further breakwater to the north-west.	N/A	30770	N/A
3	Aberaeron	SN453628	None	Low	Area of recorded common land	N/A	13637	N/A
4	Aberaeron Outer Harbour	SN45446300	None	Low	Outer harbour area and includes approx. 400m of harbour walling. Features included within this are the pier on the south side of the Harbour entrance, part of which projects back into the harbour forming one side of the quay and being provided with several mooring rings, a quay with mooring posts and a slipway. The harbour wall is built of coursed stone and some sections have apparently been rebuilt or repaired, particularly the section at the western end of Harbour Lane, but in a similar style.	N/A	32541	N/A
5	Weigh House, Beach Parade	SN4545262900	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	Single storey colourwashed rubble rectangular building with hipped slate roof, boarded eaves and brick stack. 12 pane sash windows to S and E sides, plain W and N sides. Recessed boarded stable door entrance to S.	9978	25512	34173
6	Yr Odyn	SN45466291	None	Low	Lime kiln with 2 draw holes, both partly walled up. A massive charging ramp runs up to the top of the kiln from the direction of the harbour; erosion shows this to be composed mainly of pebbles.	N/A	30771	N/A
7	South Pier to Harbour Basin, Beach Parade	SN4546662993	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	L plan pier and attached quay at the harbour mouth of River Aeron. The harbour was developed by Rev Alban Gwynne and built under the supervision of William Green between 1807 and 1811 following the Harbour Act of 1st August 1807. Extensive repairs resulting from storm damage have been made including early modifications possibly by John Rennie. Coursed rubble pier running SE from beacon, continuing beyond corner with Quay into lower round ended jetty. Lower rubble protective wall to concrete pier top and two flights of steps to water level. Coursed rubble quay extends SW from corner with pier, in front of the Aberaeron Yacht Club to angle NW of slipway.	9979	58390	34172; 405855
8	Northwest Quay to Harbour Basin, Beach Parade	SN4547162955	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	The harbour was developed by Rev Alban Gwynne and built under the supervision of William Green between 1807 and 1811 following the Harbour Act of 1st August 1807. Extensive repairs resulting from storm damage have been made including early modifications possibly by John Rennie. Coursed rubble pier running SE from beacon, continuing beyond corner with Quay into lower round ended jetty. Lower rubble protective wall to concrete pier top and two flights of steps to water level. Coursed rubble quay extends SW from corner with pier, in front of the Aberaeron Yacht Club to angle NW of slipway.	9980	58391	34172

Asset number	Asset Name	NGR	Designation	Value	Description	CADW ref	HER ref (DAT)	NMR ref
9	North Pier, Quay Parade	SN4551763012	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	The harbour was developed by Rev Alban Gwynne and built under the supervision of William Green between 1807 and 1811 following the Harbour Act of 1st August 1807. Extensive repairs resulting from storm damage have been made including early modifications possibly by John Rennie. Coursed rubble pier running SE from concrete reinforced rounded head to the angle by the Harbourmaster Hotel with the NE Quay. Low rubble protective wall, pointed projection, metal ladder and rubble flight of steps to water level. Flagpole and 2 cast iron mooring posts reset in concrete pier top.	10104	32539	34170
10	Lower Bridge	SN45556310	None	Low	Plain single arch bridge.		32540	
11	Pier Cottage	SN455629	None	Low	Pier cottage is a stone-built, 2-storeyed building, one of the older buildings in the town. JH Nov 1999 Apparently de-listed in 1988. Present condition unknown. RPS September 2001		6594	
12	Red Lion Hotel; Harbour Master Hotel	SN4557963005	Grade II Listed Building	High	Early C19. One of the earliest buildings in Aberaeron and contemporary with the Harbour built between 1807 and 1811 by Rev Alban T J Gwynne. Purpose built to enable the harbour master to monitor all shipping. Classical 3-storey and attic 3-window roughcast front with cill bands and rusticated long and short quoins. Slate roof with very wide boarded eaves, brick end stacks and central transverse gable with wide bracket eaves to 'look out' room lit by 2-pane semicircular headed sash window. 12-pane sash windows to all 3 floors, with deep plain reveals, lightly lugged architraves and projecting cills. Later projecting pitched slate roof porch to centre; 6-panel door and ornamental fanlight within. Plain rendered right side with projecting chimney breast. Converted warehouse abutts at ground floor level. Plain rendered left side with 2 sash windows with glazing bars. Colourwashed rubble rear with narrow eaves and two 3-light sash windows with glazing bars to each floor with 2-light sash mezzanine staircase windows. Later extensions to rear.	10093	6592	35184
13	No.3-11 Quay Parade	SN4559562987	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	A Grade II listed terrace positioned to the north-east of the Quay Parade, looking out over the Harbour basin. One of the earliest terraces constructed in Aberaeron and constructed to a classical design. Probably constructed soon after the harbour was rebuilt.	10095; 10099; 10094; 10102; 10098; 10103; 10100; 10097; 10101; 10096	57148; 57147; 57146; 57145; 57144; 57143; 57142; 57150; 57149; 6589	35166; 35167; 35168; 35169; 35170

Asset number	Asset Name	NGR	Designation	Value	Description	CADW ref	HER ref (DAT)	NMR ref
14	Northeast Quay, Quay Parade	SN4561162950	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	Running full length of Quay Parade SE from angle with pier by Harbourmaster Hotel to corner with Pwll Cam by Aquarium. Known as 'Liverpool Side'. The harbour was developed by Rev Alban Gwynne and built under the supervision of William Green between 1807 and 1811 following the Harbour Act of 1st August 1807. Extensive repairs resulting from storm damage have been made including early modifications possibly by John Rennie. Coursed rubble quay with ramped side, concrete top and low protective wall to NE side. Rubble steps down to water in front of Harbourmaster Hotel and metal ladder further NW; 12 reset cast iron mooring posts with fluted stems. Quay side built up at SE end to form Sea Aquarium (not of special interest) before splayed angle into Pwll Cam.	10105	57151	34171
15	Quay Parade	SN45616294	None	Low	Single level quay, mooring posts in situ. Steps lead down to water.		32538	
16	No.1-11 Greenland Terrace	SN4563362694	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	A Grade II listed terrace built with classical design elements.	10021; 10015; 10012; 10020; 10013; 10011; 10016; 10017; 10014; 10019; 10018	6595; 57078; 57077; 57076; 57075; 57074; 57073; 57072; 57071; 57070; 57069	5537; 5538; 5539; 5540; 5541; 5542; 5543; 5544; 5545; 5546; 5547; 310495
17	Wellington St.-No.1 and 2	SN45636272	None	Low	Dwelling in Aberaeron town. RPS October 2001		24341	35383
18	No.2-4 Waterloo Street	SN4564863042	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	A relatively short Grade II listed terrace, built to a classical design.	10168; 10167; 10166	57207; 57206; 57205	35372
19	Pengarreg Farmhouse	SN4565162716	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	Now divided into 2 properties. Early C19 Georgian House (contemporary with the Feathers) built as an Inn by John Atwood, a solicitor in Aberystwyth and son-in-law of Alban Gwynne. 2-storey and basement, 6-window roughcast entrance front with hipped slate roof, narrow eaves, 2 cement render and 1 rubble chimney stacks, the latter projects with stepped breast from right end wall. 12-pane sash windows with advanced 2-storey porch towards left, with flat roof and Gothick sash window set in slightly splay. 16-pane sash windows to ground floor left flanking four-centred arch entrance with recessed door; 12-pane sash windows to right and half-glazed door. Roughcast end walls and rear with plinth deepening with the slope; 5-windows to 1st floor; 4 to ground floor; 12 pane sash windows. Single storey rubble outbuilding forward from NE gable end. Courtyards to front divided by rubble wall, bounded by rubble walls and entered through gate piers with finials.	10078	6593	35041
20	11 Quay Parade	SN45656292	None	Low	Identified through SMR enquiry, well found during building work. Suggested to cover well and make safe.	N/A	44006	N/A
21	Drury Lane	SN456628	None	Low	Post-medieval terrace building, intact.	N/A	25508	N/A
22	Aberaeron Harbour	SN456629	None	Low	Aberaeron Harbour, as recorded in 1833	N/A	20644	34169

Asset number	Asset Name	NGR	Designation	Value	Description	CADW ref	HER ref (DAT)	NMR ref
23	No.1-8 Belle Vue Terrace	SN4567962764	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	A Grade II listed terrace, positioned to the south of the Harbour basin. Constructed to a classical design under the oversight of Edward Haycock. Most likely laid out in the 1850s.	9988; 9987; 9986; 9983; 9985; 9981; 9984; 9982	6598; 58398; 58397; 58396; 58395; 58394; 58393; 58392	5099; 5100; 5101; 5102; 5103; 5104; 5105; 5106
24	Former quarry	SN4568262544	None	Low	Former quarry. Marked on Ordnance Survey maps - earthworks extant	N/A	18549	N/A
26	Aberaeron Inner Harbour	SN45686290	None	Low	Buildings at entrance to inner harbour, apparently associated with it.	N/A	32536	N/A
27	No.19-23 Tabernacle Street, Tabernacle Chapel	SN4570163027	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	A short Grade II listed terrace constructed to a classical design.	10130; 10133; 10131; 10132; 10700	57528; 5664; 57178; 57177; 57176	35248; 7134; 35249
28	Aberaeron Inner Harbour	SN45706292	None	Low	Inner harbour, adjacent to old market site, which is now a car park. 2 levels, the lower retaining its mooring rings.	N/A	32535	N/A
29	Cadwgan Place	SN45706295	None	Low	Early C19th dwelling/shop	N/A	6596	N/A
30	No.6 Panteg Villas,Panteg Road,Panteg	SN4570962326	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	Grade II listed former toll house. Detached simple classical 2-storey, 3-window symmetrical roughcast front; hipped slate roof, wide eaves, 1 modern brick chimney stack. Plain 12-pane sash windows, arched entrance to centre with 6-panel door and 6-pane fanlight. Plain side walls; whitewashed rubble 1 storey and attic extension to rear right with slate roof and 2 rubble chimney stacks (originally the laundry). Rubble garden walls with gate piers to entrance.	10175	57212	35013
31	No.1-9 Cadwgan Place	SN4571562980	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	A Grade II listed terrace, constructed soon after the Harbour was rebuilt in the early 19th century and positioned to the north-west of the Harbour Dock. Designed to classical principles and possibly set out under the over site of Edward Haycock.	10005; 10007; 10001; 10002; 10000; 10006; 9999; 10004; 10003	57065; 57064; 57063; 57062; 57061; 21379; 58407; 57060; 57059	310485; 310486; 5225; 5226; 5227; 5228; 5229
32	No.1-10 Tabernacle Street	SN4571762985	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	A Grade II listed terrace built to a classical design constructed soon after the Harbour was rebuilt in the early 19th century. Most likely set out under the direction of Edward Haycock.	10120; 10121; 10125; 10123; 10126; 10122; 10129; 10127; 10128; 10124	57175; 57174; 57173; 57172; 57171; 57170; 57169; 57168; 57167; 57166	35255; 35247
33	No.1-4 Harbour Lane, Island House	SN4571962785	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	A Grade II listed terrace. Positioned to the south of the Harbour basin, with views out over the Harbour. Constructed to a classical design under the direction of Edward Haycock. Most likely constructed In the later stages of Edward Haycocks work in Aberaeron, possibly the 1850s.	10025; 10022; 9996; 10023; 10024;	58404; 57082; 57081; 57080; 57079	5590; 5591; 5592; 5593; 300359
34	Holy Trinity	SN4573462752	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	Rebuilt 1872 on site of trinity chapel built 1839 Chapel of ease of Henfynyw.	9995	5668	306602
35	No.9-17 Market Street	SN4574462985	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	A Grade II listed terrace built to a classical design constructed soon after the Harbour was rebuilt in the early 19th century. Most likely set out under the direction of Edward Haycock.	10039; 10036; 10037; 10035; 10687; 10038; 10033; 10032; 10034	57094; 57519; 57093; 57092; 57091; 57090; 57089; 57095; 57088	310493; 310491
36	Pengarreg Farm	SN4575562692	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	Listed farm building, now within Aberaeron town. RPS October 2001	10079	25446	31533

Asset number	Asset Name	NGR	Designation	Value	Description	CADW ref	HER ref (DAT)	NMR ref
37	Lovers Bridge	SN45756254	None	Low	Post-Medieval bridge, still extant	N/A	25510	N/A
38	Aberaeron Inner Harbour	SN45756291	None	Low	A modern jetty and slipway built on eastern side of the inner harbour.	N/A	32537	N/A
39	Mill Race	SN457625	None	Low	Mill race, shown on OS maps in early 20th century	N/A	25511	N/A
40	No.1-5 Queen Street	SN4577563014	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	A Grade II listed terrace, built to a classical design.	10107; 10108; 10110; 10106; 10109	57156; 57155; 57154; 57153; 57152	35177; 35180
41	Unknown	SN45786272	None	Low	School building, off Portland Place. Still in use	N/A	20937	N/A
42	No.1-7 Portland Place	SN4579162808	Grade II* Listed Building	High	A Grade II* listed terrace, constructed to a classical design under the direction of Edward Haycock. Notable for its attractive classical Georgian design. Portland House contains a date stone dated to 1855. Likely the first development south of the river.	10086; 10086; 10084; 10083; 10080; 10081; 10082	6591; 57136; 57135; 57134; 57133; 57132; 57131	35139
43	Property to rear of No.15 Market Street, Castle Lane	SN4579262977	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	Grade II listed former stables (now house). Two storey building of whitewashed rubble with slate roof and sash windows. One of few surviving stables from Gwynne's 19 th century development of the town.	10008	57066	31520
44	Aberaeron Town Hall	SN4581262928	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	Town Hall built in 1846 by Colonel Gwynne to hold the Court of Quarter Sessions. Became County Hall after 1888. Constructed of coursed rubble with slate roof over wide boarded eaves. Principal elevation to Market Street, designed in Classical style, with 5-bay elevation. Central three bays break forward slightly under a broken pediment with clock. Round headed windows and doors to ground floor. 12 pane sash windows to first floor.	10040	5671	23301
45	Lower Bridge	SN45816283	None	Low	Lower Bridge across River Aeron		25509	23481
46	No.18-22 Market Street	SN4581762909	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	A Grade II listed terrace built to a classical design constructed soon after the Harbour was rebuilt in the early 19th century. Most likely set out under the direction of Edward Haycock.	10045; 10043; 10042; 10041; 10044	57100; 57099; 57098; 57097; 57096	310504; 5788
47	Bradford House	SN4582062829	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	Group of 3-storey simple classical fronts, cement render to Nos 7 to 9 and scribed render to Bradford House; hipped slate roof, 2 cement render, 1 brick and 1 rubble chimney stacks	9994	8834	5144
48	Stone head, Aberaeron	SN45826304	None	Low	An ashlar block with a projecting carved stone head was found in the garden of No.5, Queen Street, Aberaeron by the householder.	N/A	9791	N/A
49	No.1-8 Market Street	SN4582662862	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	A Grade II listed terrace built to a classical design constructed soon after the Harbour was rebuilt in the early 19th century. Most likely set out under the direction of Edward Haycock.	10030; 10031; 10027; 10026; 10029; 10028	6587; 57086; 57085; 57084; 57083; 57087; 24849; 24848	310498; 5773; 5774
50	No.8-14 Water Street	SN4584062825	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	A Grade II listed terrace constructed to a classical design under the direction of Edward Haycock. Most likely constructed in the 1850s.	10162; 10159; 10163; 10157; 10160; 10158; 10161	57204; 57203; 57202; 57201; 57200; 57199; 25434	35371
51	Aeron Woollen Mill	SN4585362735	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	Part of a row of former industrial buildings that once comprised a forge, woollen mill, woodturners workshop and tannery. Front (W side) overlooks the River Aeron. This is the largest building of the row and has been listed.	10165	5673	40834

Asset number	Asset Name	NGR	Designation	Value	Description	CADW ref	HER ref (DAT)	NMR ref
52	Aberaeron Forge	SN4585462748	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	Part of a row of former industrial buildings that once comprised a forge, woollen mill, wood turners workshop and tannery. Front overlooks the River Aeron. This is the northern most building of the row and has been listed.	10164	5674	40383
53	Aberaeron Factory Water Wheel	SN45856274	None	Low	A waterwheel 9ft in diameter and 3ft wide driven by a the leat some 400yds long drawn from the river Aeron below a weir (Morgan Rees, D).	N/A	5672	N/A
54	No.5-9 Bridge Street	SN4585762850	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	A Grade II listed terrace constructed to a classical design under the direction of Edward Haycock. Most likely constructed in the 1850s.	9990; 9991; 9989; 9993; 9992	58403; 58402; 58401; 58400; 58399	310525; 310506
55	No.2 Water Street	SN4586062792	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	Symmetrical simple classical 2-storey, 3-window painted scribed render front with end pilaster strips, 12-pane sash windows with voussoir lintels and with keystones to ground floor. Arched entrance to centre with keystones; recessed 4-panel door with 5-pane fanlight.	10155	57198	35370
56	No.11-12 Bridge Street	SN4586062887	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	A very short Grade II listed terrace constructed to a classical design under the direction of Edward Haycock. Most likely constructed in the 1850s.	9998; 9997	58406; 58405	5157; 5156
57	Aberaeron (town)	SN458629	None	Low	Town built 1807-60 by local landowner, Albon Gwynne. ATJ Gwynne built over 30 houses, a general Post office, a posting-house and a hotel.	N/A	5669	N/A
59	No.1-8 Masons Road	SN4587162935	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	A Grade II listed terrace constructed to a classical design under the direction of Edward Haycock.	10053; 10046; 10052; 10049; 10047; 10051; 10048; 10050	57108; 57103; 57102; 57101; 57107; 57106; 57105; 57104	5796; 5797; 5798; 5799; 5800; 5801; 5802; 5803
60	No.1-9 Victoria Street	SN4587263025	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	A Grade II listed terrace constructed to a classical design under the direction of Edward Haycock.	10137; 10140; 10142; 10139; 10138; 10136; 10134; 10141; 10135	57186; 57185; 57179; 57184; 57183; 57182; 57181; 57180; 25437	35365; 35366; 10134
62	Peniel Welsh Congregational Chapel, Water St.	SN4587762808	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	Originally built 1833, the chapel was rebuilt in 1897 in its current form. Designed in a mixed Classical and Romanesque style and constructed in rubble front with Bath Stone dressings and moulded gable parapets on wave moulded kneelers.	10156	17422	7132
63	No.10-19 Victoria Street	SN4588263010	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	A Grade II listed terrace constructed to a classical design under the direction of Edward Haycock.	10153; 10154; 10146; 10150; 10148; 10149; 10145; 10151; 10147; 10152	57190; 57189; 25254; 57197; 57196; 57195; 57194; 57193; 57192; 57191	35367
64	Ancorfa, Graig, Eryl, Glaydon Regent Street	SN4588263034	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	A Grade II listed terrace constructed to a classical design under the direction of Edward Haycock.	10114; 10112; 10111; 10113	57160; 57159; 57158; 57157	5075; 5403; 5465; 5493
65	No.9,11,12 Regent Street	SN4588763005	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	A Grade II listed terrace constructed to a classical design under the direction of Edward Haycock.	10054; 10117; 10116	57163; 57109; 57162	35188; 37695
66	Anwylfan, Dolwen Victoria Street	SN4589163040	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	A Grade II listed terrace constructed to a classical design under the direction of Edward Haycock.	10144; 10143	57188; 57187	5076; 5378

Asset number	Asset Name	NGR	Designation	Value	Description	CADW ref	HER ref (DAT)	NMR ref
67	No.1 Regent Street	SN4589463020	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	Simple classical 2-storey, 3-window roughcast and render front with end pilaster strips, cill band and plinth; slate roof, wide boarded eaves and rendered chimney stack. 12-pane sash windows with lugged architraves and ornamental keystones; panelled door with pedimented architrave.	10115	57161	35186
69	No.1-8 Alban Square	SN4592662936	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	A Grade II listed terrace, constructed to classical design with a high level of consistency. Constructed under the direction of Edward Haycock in the 1850s. Alban Square is said to be Haycocks best example of consistent classical design Aberaeron.	9931; 9938; 9936; 9933; 9937; 9935; 9932; 9934	58350, 58349, 58348, 58347, 58346; 58351; 6597; 58345	5032; 5033; 5034; 5035; 5036; 5037; 5038; 5039
70	Dolau Aeron, South Road	SN4593162466	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	2-storey irregular L-plan house, slate roofs, oversailing eaves, brick and rendered chimney stacks. Originally built in 1757 by Lewis Gwynne as an inn to accommodate those attending the Quarter Sessions. Ceased to be an inn ca.1815 .	10118	57164	265102; 5370
71	Former Coach House to Dolau Aeron, South Road	SN4593262448	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	2-storey colourwashed rubble coach-house with rounded corners, slate roof, rubble chimney stack heightened in brick. 2 sash windows and broad segmental arched entrance to ground floor.	10119	57165	31493
73	No.23-37 Alban Square	SN4594462784	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	A Grade II listed terrace, constructed to classical design with a high level of consistency. Constructed under the direction of Edward Haycock in the 1850s. Alban Square is said to be Haycocks best example of consistent classical design Aberaeron.	9963; 9964; 9958; 9953; 9957; 9961; 9960; 9956; 9952; 9955; 9951; 9954; 9959; 9962	58364; 58363; 58375; 58374; 58373; 58372; 58371; 58370; 58369; 58368; 58367; 58366; 58365; 58376	5031; 5030; 5031; 5040; 5041; 5042; 5043; 5044; 5045; 5046; 5047; 5048; 5049; 5050
74	Birmingham House, Albert Street	SN4595562772	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	Mid C19 (after ca. 1845) late Classical 2 storey building with 3 roughcast fronts, hipped slate roof, wide eaves. 3 windows to Albert Street front, 1 window to corner, and 1 to Alban Square front. Lugged architraves and keystones to 12-pane sash windows; bay shop front to Alban Square side.	9965	58377	5115
76	NO.10-20 Albert Street	SN4597262753	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	A Grade II listed terrace, constructed to classical design with a high level of consistency. Constructed under the direction of Edward Haycock.	9971; 9977; 9967; 9975; 9973; 9972; 9974; 9970; 9968; 9969; 9976	58389; 58388; 58387; 58386; 58385; 58384; 58383; 58382; 58381; 58380; 58379	5052; 5053; 5054; 5055; 5056; 5057; 5058; 5059; 5060; 5061; 5062;
77	Aberaeron Post Office	SN45976271	None	Low	Post Office shown on 1890 and 1905 OS maps	N/A	35814	N/A
79	Compton House (Including A. M. Garden Service And Family Video Centre) Albert Street	SN4597862753	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	Formerly the Post Office. Mid C19 (after ca. 1845). 2-storey and attic 3-window rendered classical front with hipped slate roof and central attic gable to front. 12-pane sashes to 1st floor in architraves. Later shop front at ground level.	9966	58378	5052
80	No.21-31 North Road	SN4601662970	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	A Grade II listed terrace constructed to a classical design under the direction of Edward Haycock.	10073; 10072; 10069; 10067; 10071; 10075; 10074; 10068; 10066; 10070; 10076	57124; 57123; 57122; 57121; 57120; 57119; 57129; 57128; 57127; 57126; 57125	5953; 5952; 5951; 5950; 5949; 5948; 5947; 5946; 5945; 5944; 5943

Asset number	Asset Name	NGR	Designation	Value	Description	CADW ref	HER ref (DAT)	NMR ref
81	No.9-20 Alban Square	SN4602162860	Grade II* Listed Building	High	A Grade II* listed terrace, constructed to classical design with a high level of consistency. Constructed under the direction of Edward Haycock in the 1850s. Alban Square is said to be Haycocks best example of consistent classical design Aberaeron.	9939; 10077; 9941; 9949; 9948; 9945; 9944; 9946; 9940; 9947; 9942; 9943	57130; 58362; 58361; 58360; 58359; 58354; 58353; 58352; 58358; 58357; 58356; 58355	5806, 5017; 5018; 5019; 5020; 5021; 5022; 5023; 5024; 5025; 5026; 5027
82	Buildings to rear of No.16-17 Alban Square	SN4602162894	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	A Grade II listed terrace constructed to a classical design under the direction of Edward Haycock.	10010; 10009	57068; 57067	N/A
83	No.1-10 North Road	SN4602163006	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	A Grade II listed terrace constructed to a classical design under the direction of Edward Haycock.	10061; 10056; 10060; 10062; 10055; 10064; 10059; 10058; 10063; 10057	6599; 57117; 57113; 57112; 57111; 57110; 57118; 57116; 57115; 57114	5933; 5934; 5935; 5936; 5937; 5938; 5939; 5940; 5941; 5942
84	Royal Feathers Hotel	SN4603662749	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	Originally built c.1815 by William Lewes of Llanaeron as a successor to Dolau Aeron to accommodate those attending the Quarter Sessions. U-shaped courtyard range with two-storey three bay frontage to Alban Square, with sash windows in eared surrounds and central projecting porch.	9950	6590	35215
85	Ynys House	SN4607763018	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	Mid-19 th century house of 2-storeys, three window frontage designed in the classical style.	10065	6588	35403
86	No.2-6 Princes Avenue	SN4608162912	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	A Grade II listed terrace constructed to a classical design under the direction of Edward Haycock.	10089; 10087; 10090; 10091; 10088	57141; 57140; 57139; 57138; 57137	35155
87	Prince's Avenue No12	SN4610462961	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	Building of mid-19 th century date. Used as Wesleyan Meeting House until 1879. 2-storey, 3-window pebbledash frontage, with classical details including end pilaster strips, 12 -pane sashes in lugged architraves with keystones and semi-circular arched entrance with architrave and keystones:	10092	25729	35156
92	Aberaeron		Conservation Area	High	Conservation area covering the historic core of Aberaeron resulting from development following the Harbour Act of 1807. Planned town, laid out on a grid plan notable for the consistent classical style of its buildings under the architect Edward Haycock.	N/A	N/A	N/A
93	Aberaeron Fish Trap 3	SN4513462647	None		This feature, probably a section of dry stone wall comprising part of a fish trap, is visible on historic (1946) and modern aerial photographic coverage.	N/A	518844	N/A
94	Aberaeron Fish Trap 1	SN4522362782	None	Low	This linear feature, possibly a fish trap, measures approximately 40m. It can be discerned from modern aerial photographic coverage.	N/A	518838	N/A
95	Aberaeron Ferry of 1852 (wreck site)	SN4533463112	None	Low	Archaeological remains associated with the loss of this vessel are not confirmed as present at this location, but may be in the vicinity. On 19 September 1852, the Aberaeron harbour ferry was carried out of the harbour and then overwhelmed by the open sea. Eight passengers were drowned.	N/A	272455	N/A

Asset number	Asset Name	NGR	Designation	Value	Description	CADW ref	HER ref (DAT)	NMR ref
96	Penmorfa Council Buildings	SN4535062606	None	Low	Offices of Ceredigion County Council that was created in 1996 as a result of local government re-organisation. The unitary authority covers an area of 180,500 hectares (696 square miles) and has a population of 78,000. The Cabinet normally meet at the Council's offices in Aberaeron carry out the Executive functions for the Authority. Ceredigion County Council has additional buildings at Llanbadarn fawr in Aberystwyth.	N/A	412636	N/A
97	Lavinia (wreck site)	SN4539463044	None	Negligible	Archaeological remains associated with the loss of this vessel are not confirmed as present at this location, but may be in the vicinity. Event and Historical Information: The LAVINIA was a wooden sailing vessel registered in Newcastle. On 5 September 1834 the vessel was on passage from Aberaeron to Newcastle-upon-Tyne when it struck the outside pier after leaving Aberaeron and sank. The report printed in Lloyds List on 12 September 1834 noted that the LAVINIA's keel was gone and its planks much chafed.	N/A	273512	N/A
98	Priory	SN4541263210	None	Low	Archaeological remains associated with the loss of this vessel are not confirmed as present at this location, but may be in the vicinity. Event and Historical Information: The PRIORY is described as 3nt jigger (possibly a yawl with a short aft mast). At time of loss on 20 August 1902, the vessel was owned by D Davies of Aberaeron and was engaged in the fishing. The PRIORY was caught out at the entrance to Aberaeron harbour and became stranded on the Bar.	N/A	272538	N/A
99	Unnamed wreck 2	SN4545663086	None	Low	Archaeological remains associated with the loss of this vessel are not confirmed as present at this location, but may be in the vicinity. Event and Historical Information: A herring fishing boat was overwhelmed whilst entering Aberaeron harbour on 11 November 1814 during a sudden storm. The inquests into the deaths of the fishermen - David Oliver, Lewis Davies, Thomas Davies and two Thomas Jones - is noted in the records of Cardigan Goal.	N/A	240653	N/A
100	Aberaeron Fish Trap 2	SN4549163197	None	Low	This C shaped feature, possibly a fish trap, measures approximately 100m from end to end. It can be discerned from modern aerial photographic coverage.	N/A	518839	N/A
101	Augusta	SN4550363169	None	Low	Archaeological remains associated with the loss of this vessel are not confirmed as present at this location, but may be in the vicinity. Event and Historical Information: The AUGUSTA was a wooden sloop built at Witton, Cheshire, in 1824. Technical and configuration specifications are given as 36.82gt; 60.3ft length x 14.7ft breadth x 62.ft depth in hold; 1 deck, 1 mast, rigging sloop, stern square, built carvel, framework wood; official number 24150, signal NVMW. At time of loss, the vessel was owned by John Neale Lomax of Liverpool, merchant (64 shares), also appointed managing owner. The sloop's Port of Chester Shipping Register (3 in 1858) entry is closed with the annotation 'wrecked on Aberaeron Beach 20 August 1879'.	N/A	524796	N/A

Asset number	Asset Name	NGR	Designation	Value	Description	CADW ref	HER ref (DAT)	NMR ref
102	Harvey	SN4551563207	None	Low	Archaeological remains associated with the loss of this vessel are not confirmed as present at this location, but may be in the vicinity. Event and Historical Information: The HARVEY was a wooden sailing vessel. On 23 February 1837 the HARVEY was on passage from Cork to Aberaeron under the command of master M'Namara. It was stranded on Aberaeron Bar with the loss of one crewmember.	N/A	273514	N/A
103	Pier Cottage	SN4556563041	None	Low	Stone 2 storey grouted roof one of original cottages of the old village	N/A	35101	N/A
105	Aberaeron Corn Mill	SN458627	None	Low	Possible site of a corn mill	N/A	400870	N/A
106	Aberaeron Chalybeate Well	SN4584462703	None	Low	Medieval well	N/A	32228	N/A
107	Holy Cross Catholic Church, Our Lady of Victories, Victoria Street, Aberaeron	SN 45850 63010	None	Low	Holy Cross Catholic Church is situated in Victoria Street, set slightly back from the adjacent terraced houses. The church, then known as Our Lady of Victories, was constructed as a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in 1864. It closed in 1924, but was reopened as a Catholic church in 1958. Its stained glass window, by Richard King, depicts the virgin and child and dates to 1960.	N/A	7136; 419302	N/A
110	Police Station	SN 46045 62828	None	Low	1887, by Szlumper.	N/A	306601	N/A
114	Newfoundland Terrace, Aberaeron	SN45556260	None	Low	Newfoundland Terrace, Aberaeron, is a terrace of stone-built, 2-storey houses in a variety of styles.	N/A	N/A	409380
115	Regent Street, Nos 2, Aberaeron	SN4589963013	None	Low	Mid to late 19th century terrace with a hipped slate roof with wide eaves and rendered chimney stacks. A 2-storey building, 3-windows wide; 4-pane sashes to the first floor and 16-paned to the ground floor. The entrance has a 6-panel do	N/A	35187	N/A
117	Alban Square, 22, Aberaeron	SN4595862773	None	Low	Two storey end of terrace house, angled to address Alban Square and Albert Street. Door with fanlight over, sash windows with eared surrounds and key stone to first floor.	N/A	N/A	5029
118	Albert Street, 9 (S.Side), Aberaeron	SN4597562744	None	Low	Two storey house of 19th century date on corner of Albert Street and Strid Y Fro. Shop front at ground floor level, three sash windows to first floor, and gable to attic.	N/A	N/A	5051
119	Alban Square, 21, Aberaeron	SN4602962852	None	Low	Two storey house on corner of Alban Square. Three bays, with central round headed doorway with simple key stone over. Sash windows and slate roof.	N/A	N/A	5028
120	Pencarreg farm outbuildings	SN4573862693	None		Farm outbuildings, late 19th century, contemporary to the house. Rubble walls, steep pitched slate roof	N/A	N/A	31533
121	Aberaeron town	SN4593862877	None		Aberaeron was planned and built in 1805 by the Rev. Alban Thomas Jones. It is built around the estuary of the River Aeron, which has been enlarged to provide a small half-tide harbour for recreational craft. The estuary is also crossed by a wooden pedestrian bridge. The architecture of Aberaeron is unusual in this part of rural Wales, being constructed around a principal square of elegant Regency style buildings grouped around the harbour. Some of the architecture was of sufficient interest to feature on British postage stamps.	N/A	N/A	33034
122	Toll Road		None		Section of toll road from Aberaeron to Cardigan.	N/A	109009	N/A

Asset number	Asset Name	NGR	Designation	Value	Description	CADW ref	HER ref (DAT)	NMR ref
123	Fountain	SN 45740 62306	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	cylindrical cast ironwork stem to pump approx 5/5.5 ft high, broad fluted head and cap. Makers Plate - Glenfield and Kennedy Ltd. Kilmarnock	10177	N/A	N/A
124	Pump	SN 45737 62307	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	Cylindrical cast ironwork stem to pump (approximately 5/5½ ft high) with broad, fluted head and fluted cap. Sinuous handle with bulbous oval end to left, spout to far side with scroll ornamentation. Fluted stem to fountain about 3 ft high with splayed out top; regularly spaced openings for tap handles (?) to rim; outlet pipe below. Makers plate on fountain reads:- "Glenfield and Kennedy Ltd. Kilmarnock."	10176	N/A	N/A
125	Former Toll House Lampeter Road Panteg	SN 45850 62099	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	single-storey roughcast 3-bay front with central bay advanced. Hipped slate roofs with wide eaves; cement render chimney stack to rear set diagonally. Recessed 9-pane sash windows to side bays, fixed glazing to centre; central boarded and glazed door with fanlight. Later timber framed cross range to left containing shop is not of special interest.	10172	N/A	N/A
126	No 2 Panteg Villas	SN 45738 62262	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	Detached symmetrical simple classical 2-storey, 3-window roughcast front with end pilaster strips and plinth. Hipped slate roof and boarded eaves, 2 cement render chimney stacks. 12-pane sash windows in lugged architraves and ornamental keystones. Arched entrance to centre with architrave and similar keystone, recessed 6-panel door and 5-pane fanlight. Plain roughcast side walls with extension to rear.	10174	N/A	N/A
127	Panteg Villas	SN 45738 62262	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	Detached simple classical 2-storey and basement, 3-window roughcast front; hipped slate roof, wide boarded eaves, 2 roughcast end chimney stacks. 12-pane sash windows, arched entrance to centre with recessed 3 vertically panelled door and 5-pane fanlight. Boarded door basement entrance to bottom left. Plain roughcast side walls with extension to rear. High roughcast garden walls.	10173	N/A	N/A
128	Goetre Uchaf	SN 46439 62280	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	Vernacular house representing the late continuation of a local building tradition. Rectangular single storey and attic rubble walled building, whitewashed to the front; relatively flat pitch slate roof and rubble chimney stack to left. Modern 2-pane sash windows, recessed and with timber lintels flanking recessed boarded door also with timber lintel. Rendered right end wall with low boarded extension. Small attic window to right gable. 3-bay interior open to the roof and with crogloft to right end; red pine timbers with purlins outside the principal rafters, dowelled tie beams, later common rafters. Large lath and plaster hooded fireplace projecting into room with timber beam support below and further beam for hanging meat. This feature is a regional characteristic and a relatively rare and well-preserved example.	10169	N/A	N/A

Asset number	Asset Name	NGR	Designation	Value	Description	CADW ref	HER ref (DAT)	NMR ref
129	No 10 Albert Street	SN 45972 62753	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	Group of 2-storey roughcast scribed render and cement render fronts. Plinths, end pilaster strips and rusticated quoins. Slate roofs, 2 rubble and 2 rendered chimney stacks, wide boarded eaves. 3 fronts of equal length, the western 2 subdivided. 3 windows to No 10, 1 window to No 11, 2 windows to No 12, 13A and 13. All sash windows with glazing bars 12-pane to 1st floor and ground floor of No 10, 16-pane to ground floor of No 12, 13A and 13 all with lugged architraves and keystones. Bay window to ground floor of No 11 with advanced cornice. Lugged architraves and keystones to doorways, with panels to No 10, except No 11 which is an additional and plain doorway. Half-glazed doors to Nos 10 and 11, 6-panel doors to Nos 12-13 (including No 13A). Plain scribed render right end wall, extension to rear not of special interest.	9967	N/A	N/A
130	Drefnewydd Farmhouse	SN 46279 63279	Grade II Listed Building	Medium	Single storey and attic whitewashed rubble front with steep pitched corrugated roof (possibly originally thatched), boxed eaves and 2 whitewashed rubble end stacks with weathercourses. Pitched slate roof porch to centre with semicircular brick voussoired arch (part of 1921 remodelling). 2 small fixed glazed windows to upper floor; 3 sash windows to ground floor with glazing bars to upper sash, all with deep reveals. Single storey whitewashed rubble extension to right, slate roof, rubble stack boarded door. Whitewashed rubble left gable end with plain bargeboards, sash window and ghosting lines of a lower roof level. Bonded in single storey, slate roof extension to rear the full width of the house, 1 recessed sash window with voussoir lintel to left end, boarded door to centre, modern dormers to main roof above; casement window to right end. Whitewashed rubble right gable end with small deeply recessed window. In front to the right is a well-preserved ironwork standpipe.	10170	N/A	N/A

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