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FOUNDATIONS ARCHAEOLOGY

**BURROWS YARD,**
**AFAN WAY,**
**PORT TALBOT,**
**WALES.**

**NGR: SS 7590 8983**

# PROJECT DESIGN FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

**June 2025**

**Quality Assurance**

This Document has been compiled and authorised in accordance with AMS's Quality Procedures (ISO 9001: 2015)

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document sets out details of the Project Design (PD) for archaeological monitoring and recording during the construction works at Burrows Yard, Afran Way, Aberavon, Port Talbot (NGR: SS 7590 8983). The work will be undertaken in accordance with the *Universal Guidance for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording* and the *Standard for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording* issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2023), it also complies with Planning Policy Wales Edition 12 (2024), Chapter 6 and TAN24: The Historic Environment.

1.2 Foundations Archaeology is certified to ISO 9001: 2015 for quality assurance in the provision of archaeological and heritage services. The company is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and subscribes to that organisations *Code of Conduct*. All relevant CIfA *Codes of Practice* will be adhered to throughout the course of the project.

## 2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1 Planning permission has been granted (Application No.P2024/0339) for a mixed use development comprising a food store and separate coffee shop with drive thru together with associated access onto Afan Way and Water Street, car parking and servicing, external lighting, landscaping, drainage and other associated site works at Burrows Yard, Aberavon, Port Talbot.

2.2 Condition 8 of the Planning Permission requires an archaeological watching brief (archaeological monitoring and recording) during any associated excavations within the development area.

2.3 An Archaeological Impact Assessment for the proposed works was undertaken by Foundations Heritage in 2023. The archaeological background is summarised below.

2.3.1 **Prehistoric**: Settlement of Wales began in the Palaeolithic period, although the known sites of this early human activity all lie in the southern coastal area or the eastern edge of Wales, with little evidence for occupation in the central upland areas until the Mesolithic period. There are a large number of Mesolithic sites in Wales, although the southern coastal area was most favoured, as there were many resources available there. During the early Neolithic period in Wales settlement also appears to have been largely concentrated along the southern coastal area. During the later Neolithic and early Bronze Age however, settlement expanded into the upland regions. The Historic Environment Record contained no entries for this period within a 1km radius of the site area.

2.3.2 **Roman**: Two entries are recorded on the HER from within the study area relating to the Roman period. A Roman milestone (00732w), indicating the likely presence of a Roman road following the inner edge of the Port Talbot/Aberavon coastal plain, was located some 827m to the south-west of the site. The line of a further Roman road (RR60c-06), running north-west to south-

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east and located approximately 600m to the northeast of the site, is also recorded on the HER.

2.3.3 **Early Medieval (Saxon)**: In the period after the Roman withdrawal c. AD 383, the whole area of Wales was essentially rural in nature and was ruled as a series of separate kingdoms. It was characterised by small settlements known as *trefi*, and the society was ruled over at this time by a landed warrior aristocracy. The land ownership and territorial boundaries were complex and changeable during the early Medieval period, with numerous wars for territorial gain, and consolidation between the main aristocratic families. Documentary evidence in some areas is very limited. There are five HER entries within the study area for the Early Medieval period (00675w, 00723w, 00724w, 00727w, 00728w), all of which relate to carved stones. Of these, two are from grave slabs whilst the other three are ecclesiastic crosses. These are present between 570m and 830m to the east of the site.

2.3.4 **Medieval:** There are 10 HER entries for the Medieval period within the study area, all located east of the site. Two represent secular structures; Aberavon Castle (demolished – 01771w) and Lower Court House (demolished 01159w). The site of Aberavon Castle lies 340m to the northeast of the site area. The castle, recorded as being a motte and bailey with traces of masonry remains, was removed between 1876 and 1897 for the erection of terraced housing. The eight remaining entries are all ecclesiastical in nature, the most significant of which is St. Mary's Church, Aberavon (01163w, LB No. 22802). St. Mary's church is first mentioned in 1254, though little remains of the Medieval structure as the church was largely rebuilt in the mid-19$^{th}$ century. The church is Grade II listed. The churchyard cross (00674w) and the churchyard itself (05220w) represent two further HER entries of Medieval date. The site of Meles Grange (00725w) is located 800m to the southeast of the site area. This Grange belonged to Margam Abbey, as was confirmed in a Papal Bull of Urban III dated 1186. A possible Medieval chapel (Hen Gapel, 05277w) associated with the Grange, converted to a cottage, is located 780m to the southeast of the site area.

2.3.5 **Post-medieval**: The 1814 Estate Survey map shows the approximate site area and its immediate surroundings. It is shown as being divided into two by a north-south boundary. The land on the east marked as belonging to Knight Esq and the west to Grant Esq. No further useful details are depicted. The Parish of Aberavon Tithe Map of 1841 shows largely the same detail as the earlier Estate Survey map with the site area being divided in two along a northwest to southeast boundary. The site predominantly lies within fields 167 and 168. The tithe apportionment shows that each was in use as pasture and was named *Cae Pen Isaf Dref* (Field at the lower end of the town). No fieldnames indicative of archaeological or historic features or usage are given in the immediate vicinity. The northern edge of the site area is bounded by a road with fields to the south, east and west.

2.3.6 The next available map is the 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1881. This map shows considerable change to have taken place in the area in the intervening 40-year period. The site area is depicted as having several structures built on it and is marked as being the site of the Burrows Tin Plate Works. Port Talbot Chemical Works is located immediately to the north of the site area on the

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opposite side of the road, Water Street, forming the northern boundary. Afon Vale Tin Plate Works is located immediately to the east of the site area whilst a Gas Works is situated to the northeast. The fields to the south of the site area are depicted as marsh/dunes, while immediately to the south is the limit of ordinary tides; it is likely that some of the made ground identified in geotechnical works was deposited prior to the construction of the tin plate works in order to raise the ground safely beyond the reach of an unusually high tide but at least in places this material is demonstrably of 20th century date.

2.3.7 The 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1899 again shows considerable change to both the site area and its immediate surroundings. The site area is depicted as having further structures than previously shown, with some of the previous structures also having been extended. It is now labelled as the Glanwalia Tin Plate Works. Afon Vale Tin Plate Works to the east of the site area is marked as disused at this date. A branch of the Swansea Bay railway is also depicted within the site area, joining the mainline to the southwest. A large feature to the north side of the railway track was identified as a pond during geotechnical works in 2004 and probably represents a drainage feature rather than a feature of the works. Water Street bounding the north of the site area is now named Scythan Road. Port Talbot Iron Foundry is depicted to the southwest of the assessment area. The Port Talbot Chemical Works to the north of the site is still extant at this date though is no longer named. Rows of terraced houses are depicted to the north, northeast and northwest of the site area.

2.3.8 The HER contains 33 records dating to the Post-medieval period, one of which is located within the site area. Those outside the site area include eight records associated with the railway. This consists of sections of line, stations, bridges, a tunnel and a viaduct (05817w, 05976w, 06027m, 01435.0m, 01701.0w, 01701.6w, 03821w, 04291.0w). A further 16 records pertain to dock related features located between 600m and 800m to the south of the site area. These include six jetties (00802w – 00806w, 00809w), four wharves (08812w, 08814w, 08818w, 08820w), a slipway (08832w), a lock (08841w) a dry dock (08833w) a weir (08853w), a dock building (Wharf House, 08612w) and the site of former terraced houses Wharf Row associated with the docks (08613w).

2.3.9 Four HER records relate to the sites of Post-medieval industry. These consist of the Mansel Tin Plate Works (08980w) 240m to the southeast, Avonvale Tin Plate Works (08419w) 115m to the east, Port Talbot Chemical Works (08616w) 32m to the north and the Burrows Tin Plate Works (08614w) within the site area itself. Whilst only the Burrows Tin Plate Works directly interacts with the site area, the railway, dockyard and Tin Plate/Chemical plant features described above are illustrative of the industrially urban environment within and around the site area during the later Post-medieval period.

2.3.10 The increasing industry in the area during the Post-medieval period both necessitated and allowed a concurrent increase in local population. As well as large areas of housing visible on the historic maps, the HER records more typical domestic features within the study area. These include two Public Houses (09307w and 09298w) located 830m and 890m to the east of the site area, a Club (09300w) 710m to the east, a Bank (09299w) 745m to the east, a Fire Station (09030w) 200m to the northeast, a School (09301w) 725m to the

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east and a Sunday School (09350w) 205m to the northwest. As well as the previously discussed earlier ecclesiastical establishments, the HER records two further chapels (09029w – 150m west, 01607w – 675m northeast) and a Catholic church (08615w, LB no. 22803 – 300m north-east) within the study area in the Post-medieval period.

2.3.11 **Modern:** There are 21 entries in the HER relating to the Modern period within the study area. These largely reflect a continuation of the industrial and urban features of the later Post-medieval period. Industrial features dating to the Modern period include the Port Talbot Iron and Steel Works and an associated office (07340w – 230m southeast and 07931w – 790m southeast) as well as Newbridge (05818w, LB No. 22852), a plate girder bridge linking Sandfields to the Docks. A further Weir (08854w – 125m south-east) is also recorded for this period.

2.3.12 A Military Camp (08211w – 615m northwest), a Drill Hall (07102w – 610m northeast) and two War Memorials (08909w, LB No. 22853 – 830m northwest and 08910w – 700m northeast) dating to the Modern period are recorded on the HER for the Modern period within the study area.

2.3.13 The 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1917 shows further change to have taken place both in the site area and the immediate surroundings. Further structures are shown within the site area, with pre-existing structures also seemingly having been extended, while the pond is no longer illustrated. It is possible that a delineated area shown on this map in part of the former 'pond' also represents a cut; part of this is illustrated as a 'tank' on the subsequent OS map. The area to the immediate west of the site area on the previous map is now taken up entirely by rows of terraced housing, which now separate the tin works from the Iron Foundry. These are separated from the site area by a new road, Isaac's Terrace. The disused Tin Plate Works to the east-southeast of the site, depicted on the previous map, has been entirely removed by this date; the area now shown as dunes.

2.3.14 A further six features typical of a small town are recorded on the HER for this period. These include a school (08381w – 750m northeast), a Bank (09295w – 820m east), a Shop (09341w – 200m northeast), an Office (09296w – 840m east), a Hotel (09303w – 860m east) and a Cinema (04803w, LB No. 22136 – 935m east). Four further ecclesiastic establishments are also recorded on the HER for the Modern period within the study area. These include three churches (09317w – 200m west, 09310w – 575m northeast, 09090w – 855m northeast) and a single chapel (09305w – 550m northeast).

2.3.15 The 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1939 shows limited change from the previous map. Some change to the layout of structures within the site area is evident including a large tank being labelled within the immediate centre, possibly replacing an earlier cut water feature. Structures within the site area are now labelled as Tin Plate Works. The area to the southeast formerly depicted as dunes now shows a large rectangular structure adjacent to a railway line branch joining the Rhondda and Swansea Bay railway to the southwest. The Port Talbot Iron Foundry to the immediate southwest of the site area is no longer shown as extant. Further terraced house expansion is evident to the north of the site area.

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2.3.16 The 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1951-52 shows further changes to have taken place both within the site area and within the immediate surroundings. Limited expansion of the structure within the north of the site area is evident as well as small scale change to those bordering Ysguthan Road (now renamed Water Street) to the north. Two wells are now marked within the site, one close to the centre of the site area, to the rear of terraced house structures fronting onto Water Street and the other next to the Talbot Works. The structures on the west of the site area are now labelled as being Boro' Tin Plate Works whilst those on the eastern side are labelled as Talbot Works (Bakery Engineering). Further engineering works are now depicted to the southwest of the site area on the former Port Talbot Iron Foundry. The large structure occupying the dunes to the southeast of the site is now labelled Self-Centering Works (Expanded Metal). Cattle pens and two slaughterhouses are also depicted to the southeast of the site area.

2.3.17 The 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1964-68 shows slight change from the previous map. The railway line connecting the site area to the mainline is no longer marked and the route of the mainline itself is now marked as Dismantled Railway. The industrial structures in the eastern half of the site area are now marked as Sign Posts Works. The 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1971-75 shows slight change from the previous map. The line of the former Rhondda and Swansea Bay railway has now been replaced by the Afan Way running to the south-east of the site area, with a roundabout close to the south corner of the site. Further industrial structures are now evident to the southeast of the site area (Abattoir, Tyre Depot). A row of five terraced houses to the west of the Mortuary within the site area have now been replaced by a single, larger, structure set back from the frontage with Water Street. The main works on the site are called 'Corporation Depot'. The 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1989-91 shows significant change within the site area from the previous map. Apart from the Mortuary (no longer labelled as such) and the structure set back from the frontage of Water Street, the substation building and a rectangular building at the centre of the site, all structures within the site area appear to change at this date. The main works buildings on the east and west of the site appear to shrink in size and footprint. It is unclear whether this is representative of wholesale demolition and rebuilding or remodelling of existing structures.

2.4 The geology within the site comprises *South Wales Middle Coal Measures Formation* – mudstone, siltstone and sandstone, which is overlain by *Tidal Flat Deposits* – clay, silt and sand (BGS – on line viewer).

2.5 The site therefore contains the potential for archaeological features and deposits, predominately dating to the Post-medieval period onwards. This will not prejudice the works against evidence relating to other periods.

## 3 AIMS

3.1 The aims of the archaeological monitoring are to gather high quality data from the direct observation of archaeological deposits in order to provide sufficient information to establish the nature, extent, preservation and potential of any

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surviving archaeological remains; as well as to make recommendations for management of the resource, including further archaeological works if necessary.

3.2 These aims will be achieved through pursuit of the following specific objectives:

i) to record prior to their destruction any identified archaeological deposits within the monitored areas, and date these where possible;

ii) to attempt to characterise the nature and preservation of the archaeological sequence and recover as much information as possible about the spatial patterning and extent of features present within the monitored areas;

iii) to recover a well dated stratigraphic sequence which will attempt to determine the complexity of the horizontal and vertical stratigraphy present, and to recover coherent artefact, ecofact and environmental samples;

iv) to define any research priorities that may be relevant should further field investigation be required.

## 4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 All groundworks that have the potential to impact upon archaeological deposits will be undertaken whilst under the constant observation, of an archaeologist.

4.2 Where machine excavation is required this will be used only for the removal of overburden that has no archaeological significance. Plant will be suitable for the task and will be equipped with a **toothless grading bucket** as appropriate. Archaeological hand-excavation and recording will be required should significant archaeological deposits be encountered. In the event that unexpected archaeological remains of high significance are discovered, work will cease and archaeological representative of Heneb: The Trust for Welsh Archaeology - Glamorgan Gwent Regionwill be notified in order that an assessment of the remains and suitable provision for their recording or preservation may be made.

4.3 All archaeological deposits and features that would be destroyed by the groundworks will be subjected to appropriate levels of investigation.

4.4 Sections will be cut through all linear features at appropriate intervals and all intersections, overlaps and terminals will be investigated to provide a minimum 10% sample of each feature.

4.5 A minimum 50% sample of all non-linear features (including all intrusive features such as pits and postholes) will be hand excavated. In some cases 100% excavation of features will be required.

4.6 Structural remains such as beamslots and ring-ditches will be excavated to a minimum 75-100% sample. Actual surviving strutural elements, such as walls, floors and rubble deposits will be cleaned, recorded and, if possible, preserved

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*in situ*. If preservation *in situ* is not possible then these remains will be excavated to a minimum sample of 75%.

4.7 All industrial remains, such as hearths and ovens, will be excavated to 100% sample levels. If these remains are large and/or structural, then these will be cleaned, recorded and, if possible, preserved *in situ*. If preservation in situ is not possible then these remains will be excavated to a minimum sample of 100%.

4.8 Each excavation context will be excavated, wherever possible, in such a way as to produce at least one representative cross-section of the deposit.

4.9 Decisions about the relative value of archaeological deposits and features will be made in consultation with archaeological representative of Heneb.

4.10 Any human remains which may be encountered will initially be left in situ and reported to the appropriate authorities. If removal is necessary, particularly in the event that potential cremation burials are identified as being vulnerable to illegal disturbance, this must comply with the relevant Ministry of Justice guidelines and current archaeological best-practice.

4.11 Suitable securely dated contexts will be subjected to environmental sampling at an appropriate scale in accordance with the Centre for Archaeology Guidelines *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recording to post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011). Decisions regarding which contexts are suitable for environmental sampling will be made on site in consultation with archaeological representative of Heneb and, where necessary, the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor.

4.12 All artefactual and ecofactual remains, whether stratified or not, will be collected, bagged and labelled. Artefacts will be subject to preliminary study on site in order to help date archaeological features and contexts. All artefactual and ecofactual evidence will be treated in accordance with *First Aid For Finds* and Foundations Archaeology Technical Manual 4 (Finds Manual)

4.13 Normal conditions will apply with regard to finds ownership and the Treasure Act 1996. If any archaeologically significant finds are recovered the Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds Liaison Officer will be notified.

## 5 STAFF

5.1 The field team will consist of one experienced operative, who may be supplemented by additional staff as required. The project will be directed by Tracy Michaels BSc, MCIfA who has wide experience of performing, monitoring and managing fieldwork projects of different periods throughout Britain. She is an Associate Director of Foundations Archaeology and is a Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

5.2 Specialists who may advise and report on specific aspects of the project include Dr. Matilda Holmes (bone), Dr Robert Scaife (pollen and environmental coordinator), Dr Jane Timby, Paul Blinkhorn and Roy King (pottery), Dr Lynne

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Bevan (small finds, glass and metalwork) and Dr. Tim Young of GeoArch (metalworking residue). Any other categories of specialist report will be provided by Museum of London Specialist Services.

## 6 SURVEY CONTROL

6.1 Horizontal survey control of the site will be by means of a coordinate grid, using metric measurements, relative to the National Grid. The geo-referenced site plan will be produced by use of a Topcon FC-5000 global positioning system (GPS). Complex/detailed site plans will be drawn by hand, as appropriate. These will be tied into the site grid by use of the GPS, where possible.

6.2 Vertical survey control will be tied to the Ordnance Survey datum. Details of the method employed will be recorded, including the assumed height of the reference point.

## 7 RECORDING

7.1 All site recording will be undertaken in accordance with Foundations Archaeology Technical Manual 3 (Excavation Manual).

7.2 Each archaeological feature or deposit will be recorded by means of a measured plan at an appropriate scale, usually 1:50. Spot heights will be taken on the deposit and their location recorded on the plan.

7.3 Cross sections will be recorded by means of a measured drawing at an appropriate scale, usually 1:20, with smaller features (e.g. post/stakeholes) drawn at 1:10. The height of a datum on the drawing will be calculated and recorded. The locations of cross sections will be recorded either on the site plans, or relative to the site grid. Cut features will be recorded in profile and plan at an appropriate scale and their location accurately identified.

7.4 All drawn records will be clearly marked with a unique site number, and will be individually identified. The scale of the plan will be recorded. All drawings will be drawn on dimensionally stable media. All plans will be drawn relative to the site grid and at least two grid references marked on each plan.

7.5 Each archaeological context will be recorded separately by means of a written description. The stratigraphic relationships of each context will be recorded. Foundations Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets will be used throughout. An index will be kept of all record types. All trenches will be recorded even if no archaeological deposits have been identified.

7.6 An adequate photographic record of the excavation will be compiled which will contain a suitable scale. Each excavation context will be recorded photographically prior to removal. Each excavation context will be recorded photographically prior to removal. All photographs will feature an appropriately sized scale. All images taken must be least 12 megapixels in size. Digital images

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for archiving purposes must be high quality non-proprietary raw files (DNG) or TIFF images only.

## 8 POST-EXCAVATION

8.1 A typescript report will be prepared immediately site works are completed to fulfil the requirements set out in the PD. This will include a full written description and interpretation of the results, including specialist reports. All recording, cleaning and conservation of finds will comply with CIfA Guidelines for Finds Work.

8.1.1 The report summary will be translated into Welsh and this translation will be included in the final report.

8.2 As a minimum, the report will include a full written description and interpretation of the results, including specialist reports. The report will contain a front sheet which will detail the following: Site name, NGR, Site activity, Date and duration, Site code, Area of site, Summary of results, Monuments identified (referenced to the Thesaurus of Monument Types) and Location of the archive. All recording, cleaning and conservation of finds will comply with CIfA Guidelines for Finds Work.

8.3 The report will be fully illustrated with drawings to an appropriate scale showing location, trench layout, recorded features and deposits, trench plans and section drawings. The report will be produced within eight weeks of completion of fieldworks unless delayed by circumstances beyond the control of Foundations Archaeology. In some cases specialist reports (e.g. Radiocarbon dating) may take several months to be produced. In such circumstances an interim report will be provided.

8.4 An indexed and internally consistent archive will be prepared in accordance with MAP2/MoRPHE and Foundations Archaeology's internal quality control systems, which are certified to ISO 9001: 2015. These standards comply with *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long- term Storage* (UKIC 1990), *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (MGC 1994), the *National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales- Archaeological Archives: Selection, Retention and Disposal Guidelines for Wales* (2019) and Guidelines for Digital Archaeological Archives (RCAHMW 2015) as well as the Heneb Guidance for the Deposition of Data into the HER (December 2024 - https://heneb.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/Guidance-for-the-Submission-of-Data-to-Welsh-HERs-V4-EN.pdf ). Arrangements will be made for the deposition of the finds and the site archive with an appropriate museum.

8.4.1 After consultation with Amgueddfa Cymru all retained finds will be offered to their Industrial and Transport Collection. However, due to the large amount of Industrial remains in Wales and Port Talbot in particular, Amgueddfa Cymru will be extremely selective on the items they accept. The museum will be consulted throughout the monitored grounds works and informed of any findings so decisions can be made. Any building foundations or large ferrous

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objects will be preserved by photographic record and brick stamps and frogging will be recorded. If no objects are retained the documentary archive will be sent to the RCAHMW.

8.5 Draft copies of the report will be made available to Heneb for review and comment and an additional copy will be deposited with the site archive. The report will become a public document after a period not exceeding six months.

8.6 The report will be published in an appropriate form in a relevant journal within 12 months from completion of fieldwork. An OASIS record will also be completed and the OASIS summary will be included in the final report.

8.7 Copies of all photographs will be supplied to the HER as required.

## 9 MONITORING

9.1 An appropriate level of monitoring will be undertaken by Heneb, as required.

## 10 HEALTH AND SAFETY

10.1 The archaeological monitoring and recording will be undertaken with regard to all relevant Health and Safety legislation, in accordance with the *Foundations Archaeology Health and Safety Manual* (2019) and the site-specific Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS).

## 11 INSURANCE

11.1 Foundations Archaeology carries appropriate levels of Public Liability, Employers Liability Insurance and Professional Indemnity Insurance. Copies of the certificates are available on request.

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## KEY

- Application Boundary
- Existing tree. Refer to arboricultural report

## ANNOTATIONS

1. Existing site entrance
2. Former site entrance
3. Pedestrian crossing
4. Existing foundations
5. Existing electric sub station
6. Exsting masonry boundary / retaining walls
7. Vehicle crash barrier and retaining wall to Afan Way
8. Route of 525mm Concrete combined sewer
9. Route of 900mm h x 600mm w brick combined sewer

**APPLICATION AREA**

12,135 sqm / 2.999 Acres / 1.214 Hectares

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**Site Code: BYW25**
**Accession Code:**

N

Area of Monitoring

0m 20m

**FIGURE 1: Location of Monitoring**

Kendall Kingscott

| Rev | Date | By | Ap | Note |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| P02 | 31/05/23 | JS | GS | Underground services removed for planning issue. |
| P01 | 20/03/23 | JS | GS | First issue |

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Project: Burrows Yard, Afan Way, Port Talbot
Drawing Title: EXISTING SITE PLAN 1_500
Client: Aldi Stores Ltd
Project Number: 170466-1200
Drawing Number: 
Revision: P02
Scale: 1:500
Paper Size: ISO A1
Filename: 170466 PORT TALBOT_PLANNING.vwx
Date: 20/03/23
Drawn: JS
Checked: GS
Purpose/Status: PLANNING

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