

FLOOD CONSEQUENCE ASSESSMENT

Central Box

Prepared for: Battery Box Limited

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1.0 Introduction

SLR Consulting Limited has been appointed on behalf of Battery Box Limited to prepare this Flood Consequence Assessment (FCA) in support of a planning application for a 200kW 800kWhr Energy Storage Systems (ESS) ('Battery Box') ("the proposed development").

This FCA has been prepared under the direction of a Technical Director of SLR who specialises in flood risk and associated planning matters. The report has been completed in accordance with guidance presented within the Planning Policy Wales (PPW)¹, Technical Advice Note 15 (TAN15)² and taking due account of current best practice documents relating to assessment of flood risk published by the British Standards Institution BS8533³.

1.1 Site Location

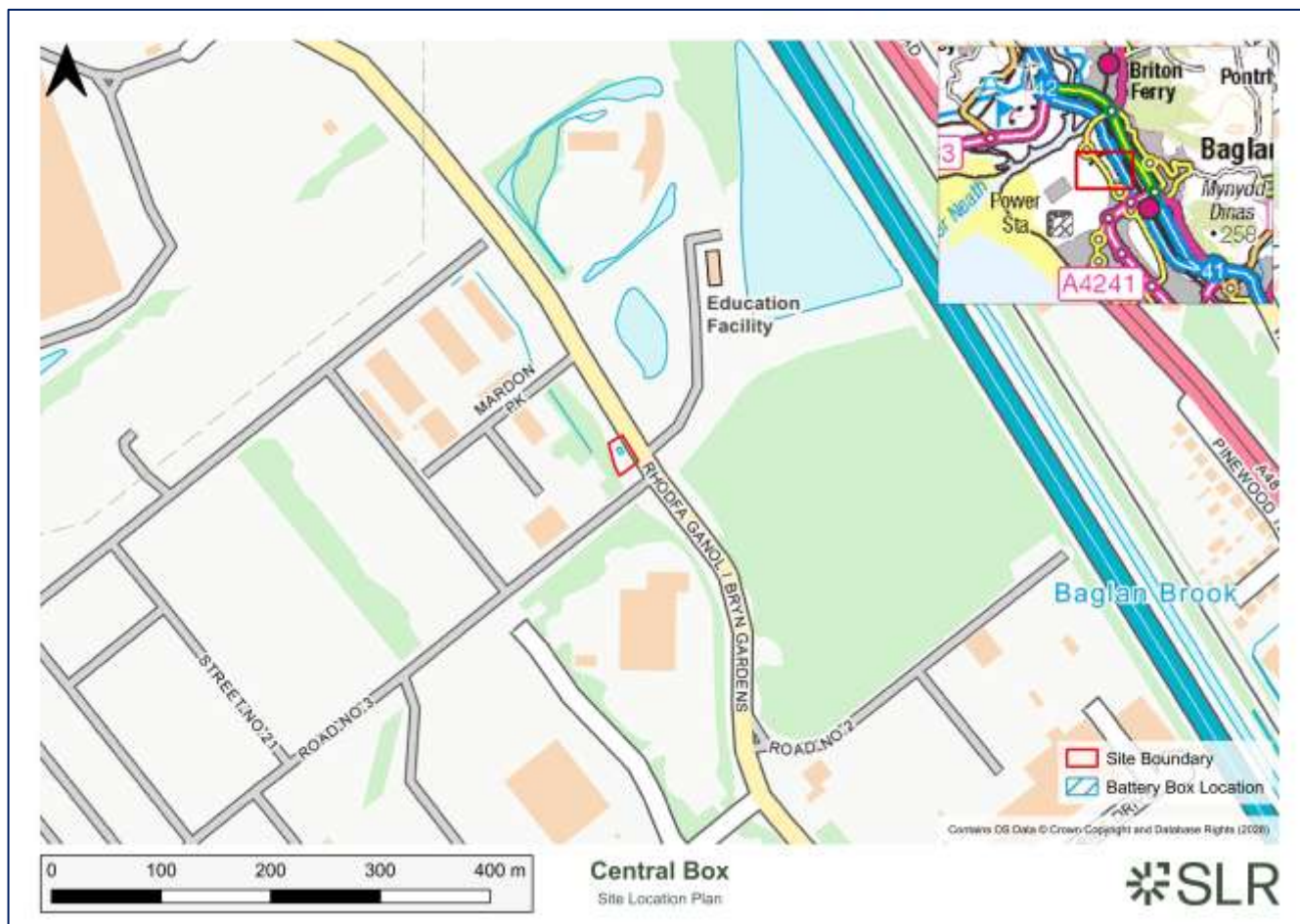
The proposed development is located on a grassed verge at Central Avenue (Rhodfa Ganol) and Road No 3 Junction, Baglan, Port Talbot, SA12 7AX ('the site'). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SS 74063 92674. The wider Site Boundary encompasses the area within which the proposed Battery Box would be located; this is shown as the proposed Developed Area ('Battery Box Location'). A site layout is provided in Appendix A, and a site location plan is provided in Figure 1-1 below.

1 Planning Policy Wales (Edition 12 | February 2024)

2 Technical advice note (TAN) 15: development, flooding and coastal erosion (last updated March 2026)

3 BS8533:2017, Assessing and managing flood risk in development: Code of Practice (December 2017)

Figure 1-1: Site Location Plan



1.2 Administrative Context

The site is under the planning jurisdiction of Neath Port Talbot (NPT) County Borough Council who are the Local Authority (LA). NPT Council acts as the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) and the Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS) Approving Body (SAB) for the county borough.

1.3 Aims and Objectives

With reference to the *Flood Map for Planning*⁴, the site lies within Flood Zone 2 and Flood Zone 1. An extract of the Flood Map for Planning is provided in Figure 1-2.

4 Natural Resources Wales (2025) Flood map for planning (November 2025). Available at: <https://flood-map-for-planning.naturalresources.wales/> [Accessed: June 2026]

Figure 1-2: Extract of the Flood Map for Planning from Rivers and Sea



With reference to the PPW¹ and its associated TAN15², any planning application submitted for proposed development in such an area must be supported by an FCA.

The objective of this FCA is to identify sources of flood risk at the site and determine the suitability for development in relation to the design flood event, which has a 1 in 100 annual probability of occurrence.

The FCA also considers more broadly how the proposed development complies with the requirements of TAN15.

1.4 Development Proposals

A Battery Box is an ESS that imports electricity from the local electricity network when demand for electricity is low or when there are high levels of renewable energy available. It then exports that electricity back to the grid when required in periods of high demand. This provides a solution to the growing need for flexibility and helps address concerns regarding grid reliability prompted by an increased reliance on intermittent generation of the electricity system.

Battery Boxes connect into the low voltage (LV) network, this is the lowest and most local point in the system where there is an increasing demand for electricity with the electrification of transport and heating systems. Stored electricity from the Battery Box will be exported and consumed in the locality of the box (when it is required).

The proposed development consists of a singular battery box covering a total area of 24m², within a total site area of 552m², which is deemed a minor⁵ development. The physical infrastructure will consist of:

- Installation of a concrete plinth foundation;
- Installation of the battery containerised units and associated equipment; and
- The construction of a new fence surrounding the Battery Box.

A plan showing the proposed site layout and location plan is included in Appendix 01.

The development will be in place for no more than 30 years; following which all infrastructure will be removed, or fresh permissions would be sought.

The application boundary covers a plan area of 552m², however the permanent built form of the development will cover just 24m². Developments with a total area of less than 100m² are not required to obtain approval from the local SuDS Approving Body^{6,7}. This is because minor schemes of this nature are not considered likely to significantly impact surface runoff.

The scheme will be constructed on an area where existing ground levels are elevated to 7.49m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The battery containerised units and associated equipment will be placed and secured directly onto a levelled concrete plinth by 0.15m and have an internal freeboard of 0.08m. Flooding would therefore have to exceed 7.72m aOD before the operation of the battery box was impacted.

5 The definition of major development is set out in Article 2 of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Wales) Order 2012 (DMPWO).

In summary, major development is and one or more of the following –

- a. The winning and working of minerals or the use of land for mineral-working deposits;
- b. Waste development;
- c. The provision of dwellinghouses where—
 - i. the number of dwellinghouses to be provided is 10 or more; or
 - ii. the development is to be carried out on a site having an area of 0.5 hectares or more and it is not known whether the development falls within sub-paragraph (c)(i);
- d. The provision of a building(s) where the floorspace created exceeds 1,000 sqm;
- e. Development carried out on a site of 1 ha or more.

Inter alia, everything below these thresholds, including the current application, is 'Minor'.

6 Welsh Government (July 2022) Welsh Government Advice Note: SAB Applications for single dwellings, extensions, and parking and access areas [Accessed: June 2026]

7 Welsh Government (last updated March 2026) Sustainable Drainage (SuDs) Statutory Guidance [Accessed: June 2026]

2.0 Baseline Site Appraisal

2.1 Existing Site Features

The site is situated on a grass verge adjacent to the west of Central Avenue, approximately 30m north of Road No 3, within Baglan Energy Park.

The University of South Wales Hydrogen Centre and the Baglan Bay Technology and Innovation Centres are located approximately 160m and 270m to the north of the site, beyond Central Avenue. Two ponds and a reservoir are located within this area to the north of the site.

The M4 is located approximately 320m to the northeast of the site, with the South Wales Main Line around 380m to the northeast. Baglan Brook is located between these features and drains to the northwest.

Mardon Park is located approximately 100m to the west and northwest of the site.

A satellite view of the site is provided in Figure 2-1.

Figure 2-1: Satellite Imagery



2.2 Topography

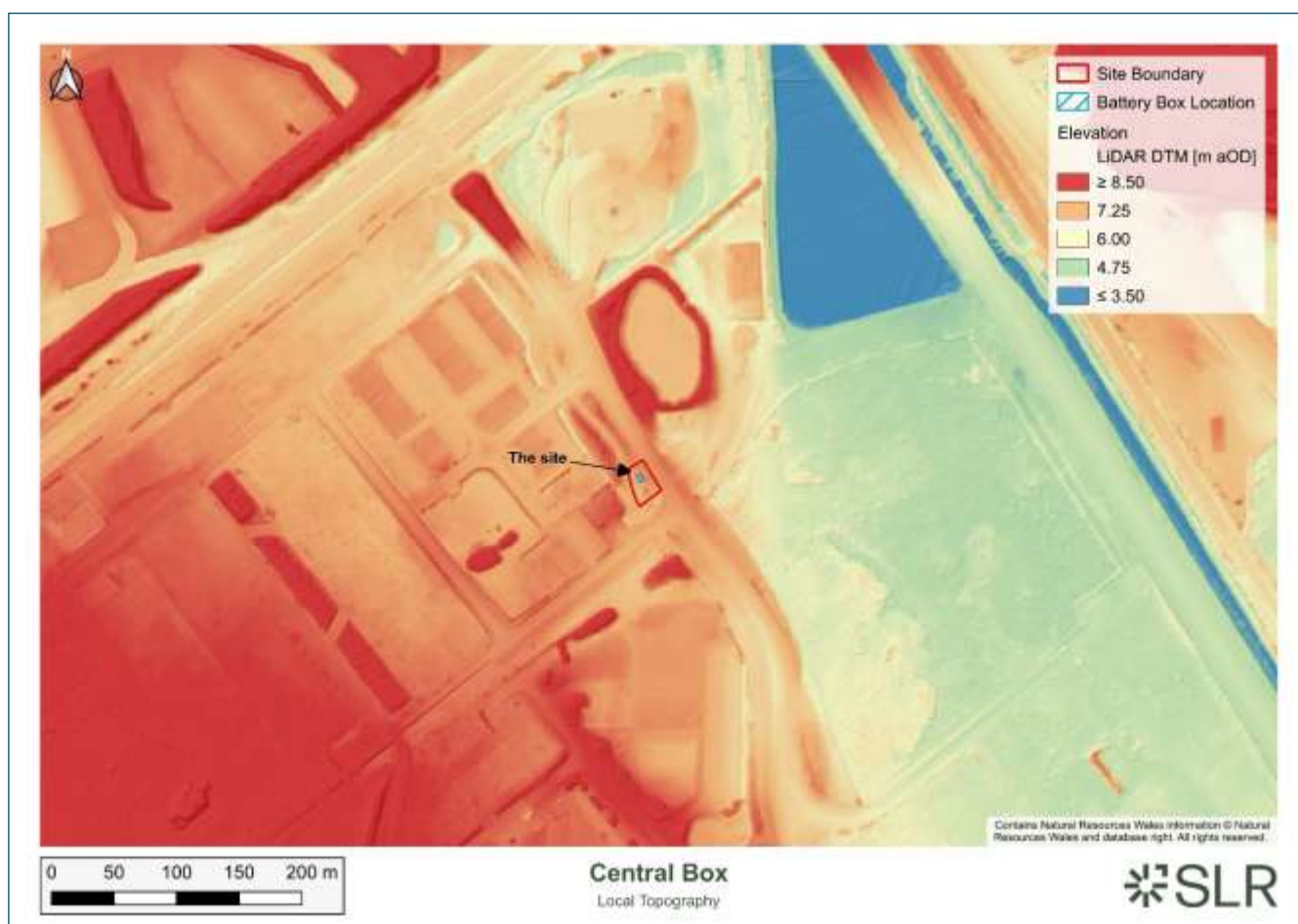
Topographic data gathered using Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) aerial photogrammetric techniques, has been downloaded from the Natural Resources Wales DataMapWales website⁸. This data has been used to provide information in relation to the topography of the land on and around the site, depicted in Figure 2-2. The dataset comprises a Digital Terrain Model (DTM), which excludes buildings and other features of the built environment.

The mapping data indicates that the site is located on a locally raised area on the edge of the low-lying coastal plain within Baglan Energy Park. The ground levels at the site range between 7.80 metres above Ordnance Datum (m aOD) and 7.19m aOD, with slightly higher on-site levels in the north and east than in the west. The ground levels at the proposed Battery Box Location are approximately 7.49 metres above Ordnance Datum (m aOD).

The site lies above land to the east beyond Central Avenue, where ground levels are approximately 5.36m aOD. Land immediately northwest of the site is at a slightly higher level, rising to 8.54m aOD, with a ditch situated beyond with a ground level of 5.99m aOD.

More generally, land rises to the southwest of the site through the Energy Park, to 9.21m aOD, with Swansea Bay beyond.

Figure 2-2: Local Topography



⁸ Natural Resources Wales (2023) DataMapWales Lidar viewer, available from <https://datamap.gov.wales/maps/lidar-viewer/> [Accessed: June 2026]

2.3 Hydrology and Drainage

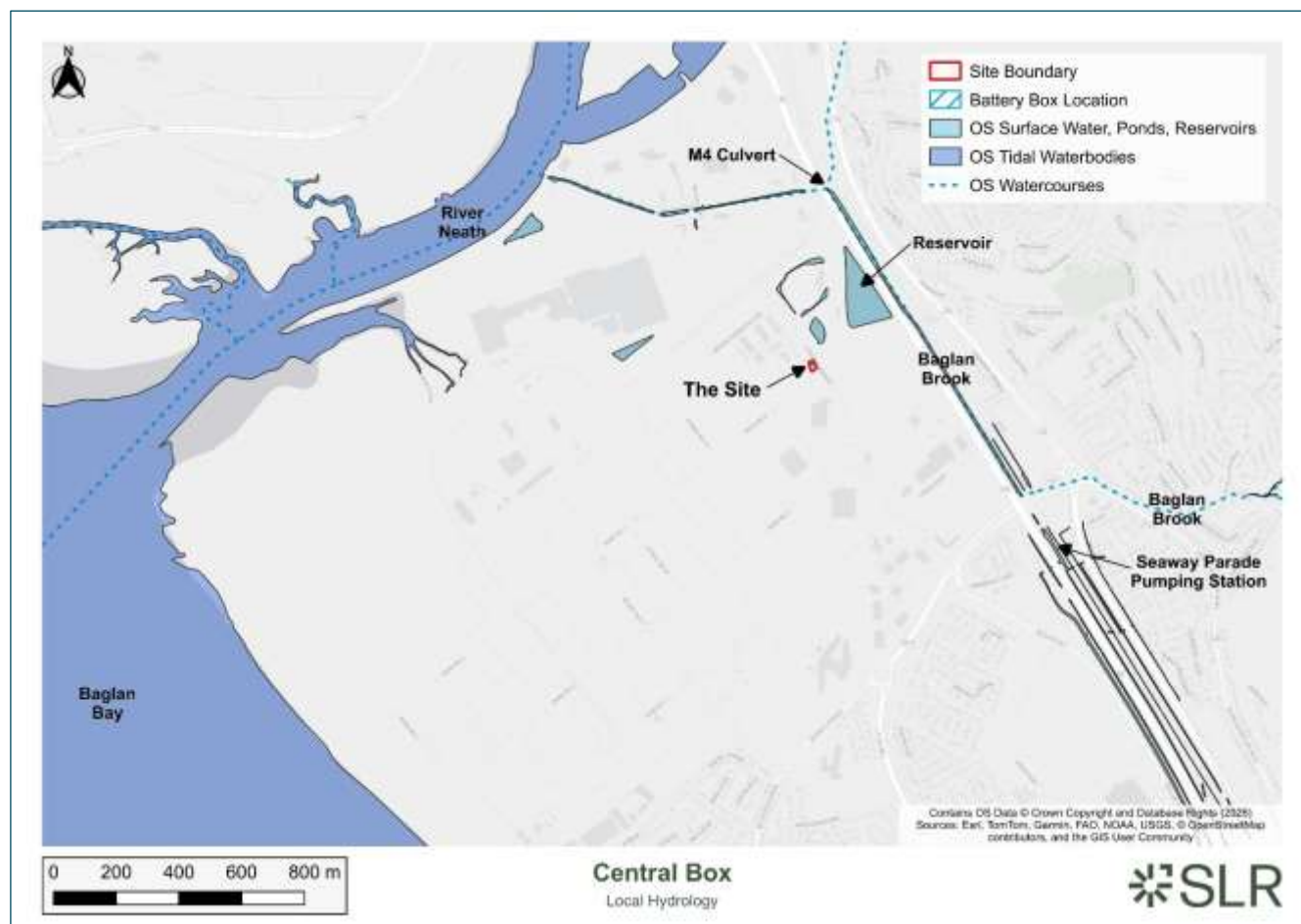
2.3.1 Local Hydrology

Baglan Brook is located around 335m northeast of the site, beyond the M4, and drains land at Baglan, to the east of the motorway and railway line. The watercourse is routed to the northwest in line with the motorway and is culverted beneath the M4, approximately 550m north of the site. At the culvert, the channel has an estimated upstream catchment⁹ of 6.25km² covering Baglan and some of the elevated land beyond. Around 1km downstream of this culvert, at the downstream extent of the watercourse, Baglan Brook flows into the River Neath estuary via a tidal outfall. Seaway Parade Pumping Station, located near Baglan train station, 900m southeast of the site, regulates upstream water levels and flows passing downstream in the watercourse.

The River Neath is a tidally influenced Main River¹⁰, located at its closest, 1.05km northwest of the site. As a Main River, Natural Resources Wales has a statutory duty to monitor, improve and maintain the river for flood risk resilience. The river discharges into Baglan Bay, around 2km west of the site.

A plan of the local hydrology is provided below as Figure 2-3.

Figure 2-3: Local Hydrology



9 UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology, Flood Estimation Handbook Web Service. Available from: Map - FEH Web Service [Accessed: June 2026]

10 Natural Resources Wales, DataMapWales, Main Rivers. Available from: <https://datamap.gov.wales/maps> [Accessed: June 2026]

2.3.2 Local Drainage

The site is located on a grassed area where a proportion of incident rainfall is expected to infiltrate into the ground. Storm water runoff from roof, road and other impermeable surfaces locally drain into the local Welsh Water surface water sewer network.

A number of ponds are located to the north of the site within the University of South Wales Hydrogen Centre. A surface water pumping station is located approximately 40m to the northeast of the site, on the far (east) side of Central Avenue, and to the south of the pond. It is understood that the pumping station receives surface water drainage from the local surface water network, discharging into the pond. While unconfirmed, it is likely that the basin acts as a SuDS basin for local development.

Foul water networks run beneath the southern part of the site and are generally gravity drained to the northeast away from the site. A foul pumping station is indicated in Mardon Park, 40m to the southwest of the site and adjacent to the south of a ditch (as outlined in Section 2.2) which bounds the eastern end of Mardon Park.

A water main is understood to run in line with Central Avenue, adjacent to the west of the road, and crosses beneath the eastern part of the site.

Asset plans obtained from Welsh Water are provided in Appendix 02.

2.4 Geological and Hydrogeological Features

2.4.1 Geology

The National Soil Resources Institute, Soilscales website¹¹, indicates that the soils at the site consist of '*Loamy and clayey soils of coastal flats with naturally high groundwater*'.

British Geological Survey (BGS) mapping¹² indicates that the underlying bedrock geology comprises the '*South Wales Middle Coal Measures Formation*'. This consists of coal bearing mudstones and siltstones, with minor sandstones. This geology is overlain by superficial '*Blown sand*' deposits consisting of wind-blown, medium- to fine- grained sand.

Records for the BGS borehole (ref: SS79SW27) located around 120m southeast of the site, corresponds well with the mapping. The record consists of shallow (around 0.3m thickness) topsoil overlying sandy deposits, with some sandy silt from a depth of around 7m below ground level, peat at approximately 10m bgl and some silty clay at around 16.5m bgl.

2.4.2 Hydrogeology

Natural Resources Wales has designated both strata as Secondary A^{13,14} aquifers, which '*comprise permeable layers that can support local water supplies, and may form an important source of base flow to rivers*'.

11 Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute, Soilscales map, <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscales> [Accessed: June 2026]

12 British Geological Survey, Geoindex onshore, <https://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/home.html> [Accessed: June 2026]

13 British Geological Survey, Geoindex onshore aquifer designations Wales: superficial Deposits. Available at: GeoIndex - British Geological Survey [Accessed: June 2026]

14 Magic Map Application, managed by Natural Resources Wales, delivered by Landmark. Available at: Interactive Map Viewer [Accessed: June 2026]

3.0 Planning Policy and Guidance

3.1 Planning Policy

The PPW¹ ensures that flood risk is considered at all stages in the planning process and that development is sustainable. This FCA provides an assessment of the flood risk over the lifetime of the proposed development in accordance with the advice set out in TAN15².

3.2 TAN15

PPW¹ sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. It is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes (TANs), Welsh Government Circulars and policy clarification letters, which together with PPW provide the national planning policy framework for Wales.

TAN15² provides technical guidance relating to development planning and flood risk in Wales. The requirements of TAN15 reflect the classifications detailed on the Flood Map for Planning as shown in Figure 1-2. The Flood Map for Planning represents the best available information on flood risk and Natural Resources Wales has advised that it will use this to inform their planning advice.

3.2.1 Development Category

TAN15 sets out development categories with respect to flood risk that should be used to help consider the appropriateness of different development types with respect to the prevailing flood risk.

The proposed development consists of an ESS to provide highly localised grid support. This infrastructure is intended to support the immediate land usage and will not serve a wider area. Failure of the installation due to flooding would have very limited impact and would not directly affect the electricity supply of neighbouring properties.

A small scale 200kW battery box, intended to serve adjacent land use, the damage of which would not directly affect electricity supply to properties can be considered to be “*utilities infrastructure*”. In accordance with TAN15 (Figure 4- Development vulnerability categories; Section 9) this is categorised as ‘*Less vulnerable development*’.

3.2.2 TAN15 Flood Zone

The description of the Flood Map for Planning flood zones, defined by TAN15 (Figure 1; Section 4), are reproduced in Table 3-1. These are used to control and manage development with consideration of flood risk.

Table 3-1: Definition of Flood Map for Planning flood zones

Zone	Flooding from rivers	Flooding from the sea	Flooding from surface water and small watercourses
1	Less than 1 in 1,000 (0.1%) (plus climate change) chance of flooding in a given year		
2	Less than 1 in 100 (1%) but greater than 1 in 1,000 (0.1%) chance of flooding in a given year, including climate change.	Less than 1 in 200 (0.5%) but greater than 1 in 1,000 (0.1%) chance of flooding in a given year, including climate change.	Less than 1 in 100 (0.5%) but greater than 1 in 1,000 (0.1%) chance of flooding in a given year, including climate change.
3	A greater than 1 in 100 (1%) chance of flooding in a given year, including climate change.	A greater than 1 in 200 (1%) chance of flooding in a given year, including climate change.	A greater than 1 in 100 (1%) chance of flooding in a given year, including climate change.
TAN 15 Defended Zones	Areas where flood risk management infrastructure provides a minimum standard of protection against flooding from rivers of 1:100 (plus climate change and freeboard).	Areas where flood risk management infrastructure provides a minimum standard of protection against flooding from the sea of 1:200 (plus climate change and freeboard).	Not applicable.

Based on the Flood Map for Planning (Figure 1-2) the site lies within Flood Zone 1 and 2 from rivers and is located within the TAN15 Defended Zone for Rivers. This indicates that the annual probability of flooding from rivers at the site is less than 1 in 100, including an allowance for climate change. For the areas of the site in Flood Zone 2 the flood risk is between 1 in 1,000 and 1 in 100.

With reference to Section 4.3 and Section 4.5, the site lies outside of the flood zones from the sea and from surface water and small watercourses respectively. This indicates that the annual probability of flooding from these sources at the site is less than 1 in 1,000.

3.2.3 Justification Test

TAN15 sets out that development should only be permitted in zones 2, 3 and TAN15 defended zones where the developer has undertaken a FCA proportionate to the nature and scale of the proposals. Before granting planning permission, decision makers should be satisfied, based on that flood consequence assessment, that the scheme is justifiable which will involve demonstrating that the scheme meets stated acceptability criteria.

3.2.4 Development Acceptability

With reference to Section 11 of TAN15², all new development in Wales should ensure that the following conditions are met:

- No increase in flooding elsewhere
- Occupiers aware of flood risk
- Escape/evacuation routes present
- Flood emergency plans and procedures agreed and in place
- Flood resistant and resilient design
- Acceptable consequences for type of use (see detailed guidance below)

For 'Less vulnerable' development the FCA must ideally demonstrate that:

- The scheme will be flood free for the 1 in 100 annual probability flood event from rivers, and for the 1 in 200 annual probability flood event from the sea, with appropriate allowances for climate change; and

- In an extreme flood event the maximum depth of flooding will not exceed 600mm and the maximum velocity of flood waters will not exceed 0.3m/s.

These acceptability criteria are reviewed in Section 5.0.

3.3 Local Planning Policy

The site is located within the planning jurisdiction of the NPT Council. Guidance for developers and the public is provided in the adopted Local Development Plan (2011-2026), adopted in January 2016. The Local Development Plan (LDP) guides the future development of an area, providing a clear vision for the County Borough setting out where, when and how much new development can take place.

Preparation of the Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP) 2023-2038 is underway, with the submission of RLDP to Welsh Government for examination (Regulation 22) in June 2026. Therefore, the development shall be considered under the adopted LPD. Relevant policies from the adopted Local Plan are summarised below:

“Strategic Policy SP1 Climate Change

... In relation to the consequences of climate change:

1. *Likely increased flood risk will be taken into account and addressed by ensuring that there is greater resilience by avoiding development on land that is at risk from flooding in the first instance in accordance with the sequential approach set out in national guidance or in locations that could increase the risk of flooding elsewhere; ...”*

3.4 Climate Change

In March 2026, Welsh Government updated its guidance on ‘Climate change allowances and flood consequence assessments’¹⁵. This guidance replaces the previous version issued in September 2021 and applies to planning applications submitted from 1 April 2026. This guidance provides climate change allowances for peak river flows, rainfall uplifts, sea level rise and wave action.

National planning policy in Planning Policy Wales¹ confirms that the impacts of climate change must be taken into account at all stages of the planning process. In addition, TAN15² requires climate change to be an integral part of detailed, site specific FCAs.

The guidance is based on the Met Office UK Climate Projections 2018 (UKCP18) and uses Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5. While precautionary, this approach reflects the uncertainty in climate change projections and is consistent with the approach adopted elsewhere in the UK.

For the purposes of this FCA, the climate change allowances applied are those relevant to the sources of flood risk affecting the site, namely peak river flows, rainfall uplifts, sea level rise (excluding wave action). These have been used to assess flood risk over the lifetime of the development and to inform appropriate mitigation and resilience measures.

3.4.1 Sea Level Rise Allowances

An extract of ‘Table 3: Estimated sea level rise (in metres) for local authority areas by 2100 and 2125-2130 (as of September 2025)’ is reproduced as Table 3-2.

In accordance with the guidance, development proposals should be assessed against the relevant regional upper central sea level rise allowance (70th percentile) to inform design levels. The FCA should also demonstrate that the development can comply with the requirements of TAN15 for the relevant flood risk scenario. In addition,

15 Welsh Government (2026) [Climate change allowances and flood consequence assessments](#) [Accessed: June 2026]

an assessment should be undertaken against the upper allowance (95th percentile) to inform mitigation measures, resilience measures, access, egress and emergency planning.

Table 3-2: Estimated sea level rise (in metres) for local authority areas by 2100 and 2125-2130 (as of September 2025)

Local Authority Area	Allowance (percentile)	Mean sea level rise (metres) by 2007-2100 *(UKCP18 baseline 1981 - 2000)	Mean sea level rise (metres) by 2007-2130 *(UKCP18 baseline 1981 - 2000)
Neath Port Talbot	70 th	0.86	1.24
	95 th	1.14	1.67

The site is located within the NPT Local Authority Area, which has an identified upper central sea level rise allowance (70th percentile) of 0.86m by 2100, and an upper allowance (95th percentile) of 1.14m by 2100. The proposed development has an operational life of up to 30 years. Notwithstanding this, the FCA adopts the 2100 sea level rise allowances thereby providing a conservative assessment of tidal risks.

To assess the tidal flood risk, the appropriate sea level rise allowance should be applied to the baseline coastal flood boundary for the relevant location. Given that the site lies inland of a tidally influenced river system, the allowance should ideally be applied at the downstream tidal boundary, using hydraulic model outputs where available, to assess the resulting changes in water levels through the tidal reach. Where available, such analysis should be used in preference to applying a simple uplift to present-day extreme flood levels.

Given the inland location of the site, away from the open coast, direct wave overtopping is not considered to be a relevant flood mechanism, and sea level rise has been considered to the extent that tidal influences may impact water levels within the tidally influenced river reach and hence the relevant flood zones from the sea.

3.4.2 Peak River Flow Allowances

An extract of 'Table 1: peak river flow allowances for each River Basin District' is reproduced in Table 3-3.

The central allowance should be used as the 'design' event to assess the potential impact of climate change as part of an FCA and to inform design levels, with an assessment of risk using the upper allowances.

Table 3-3: Peak River Flow Allowances for West Wales

River Basin District	Percentile	2020s (present day to 2039)	2050s (2040 to 2069)	2080s (2070 to 2125)
West Wales	Central	10%	20%	35%
	Upper	20%	40%	70%

This FCA considers the 1 in 100 annual probability fluvial event, with a 20% (central) uplift in peak river flows for the 30-year development lifetime (i.e., construction in 2027 and end of project life in 2057), and a 40% (upper) uplift applied for sensitivity testing and to inform mitigation, resilience, access and emergency planning considerations.

3.4.3 Peak Rainfall Intensity Allowances

An extract of 'Table 2: rainfall uplifts for Wales' is reproduced in Table 3-4.

In line with TAN15², development proposals should be assessed against the central allowance to inform design levels and against the upper allowance to inform mitigation requirements.

Table 3-4: Rainfall uplifts for Wales

Location	Percentile	2050s (present day to 2060)	2070s (2061 to 2125)
Wales	Central	20%	30%
	Upper	35%	40%

The FCA considers the 1 in 100 annual probability fluvial event with a 20% central uplift in rainfall for the 30-year development lifetime (i.e., to 2057), together with a 35% upper uplift to inform mitigation requirements.

4.0 Potential Sources of Flooding

4.1 Methodology and Best Practice

This report has been prepared in accordance with the advice and requirements prescribed in current best practice documents relating to management of flood risk in development published by the Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA)¹⁶, and BS8533³.

This includes a screening study to identify whether there are any potential sources of flooding at the site which warrant further consideration referencing available flood model data.

The following potential sources of flooding are highlighted within guidance:

- Flooding from the sea or tidal flooding;
- Flooding from rivers or fluvial flooding;
- Flooding from surface water and overland flow;
- Flooding from groundwater;
- Flooding from sewers;
- Flooding from reservoirs, canals, and other artificial sources; and
- Flood from infrastructure failure.

The flood risk from each of these potential sources is discussed below and a summary table is provided in Table 4-1 (Section 4.10).

4.2 Data Sources

When considering the flood risk to the site, the following data sources have been reviewed.

- Flood Risk Map Wales¹⁷.
- Flood Map for Planning¹⁸.
- Hydraulic models¹⁹.
- NPT Council Flood Risk Management Plan 2015²⁰
- NPT Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment²¹.
- South West Wales Strategic Flood Consequence Assessment²²

16 CIRIA Report C624, Development and flood risk: guidance for the construction industry

17 Natural Resources Wales (2023) Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Maps. Available from: [Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Maps](#) [Accessed: June 2026]

18 Natural Resources Wales (2025) Flood Map for Planning. Available from: [Flood Map for Planning](#) [Accessed: June 2026]

19 Natural Resources Wales (2022) 'Port_Talbot_5_V3.2_2022', 'Port_Talbot_5_V3.1_2021' [Accessed: June 2026]

20 Neath Port Talbot Council (2015) Flood Risk Management Plan 2015. P5. Available from: [Flood Risk Management Act \(FRMA\) - NPT Council](#) [Accessed: June 2026]

21 Neath Port Talbot Council (2011, Addendum 2017) Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments. Available from: [Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments - NPT Council](#) [Accessed: June 2026]

22 South West Wales – Stage 1 Strategic Flood Consequence Assessment (2022). Available from: [SFCA](#) [Accessed: June 2026]

4.2.1 Flood Risk Assessment Wales Map

Flood Risk Assessment Wales Map, shows the current day risk of flooding from various sources, including rivers, the sea, surface water and reservoirs. Although the Flood Risk Assessment Wales map has no official status for planning purposes, it provides a useful indication of the baseline flood risk for the current day.

4.2.2 Flood Map for Planning

The Flood Map for Planning shows the flood risk over the next 100 years from various sources, including rivers, the sea, surface water and reservoirs. This mapping is the authoritative planning reference data.

4.2.3 Local Flood Risk Management Plan

The NPT Council Flood Risk Management Plan 2015 covers flooding from surface water, ordinary water courses, ground water and the interface with river flooding. It represents the final process in a series laid out under the Flood Risk Regulations 2009 which required the preparation of:

- A Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment;
- Flood Hazard and Flood Risk Maps; and
- A Flood Risk Management Plan.

The NPT Local Flood Risk Management Strategy and Plan²³ (LFRMSP) 2023 aligns with the FWMA 2010 and Wales' national strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM). By 2026, its goal is for everyone who lives in flood-risk areas to understand their risks. The plan also considers interactions with main rivers and sewers. A copy of the LFRMSP is not available online and at the time of writing no response has been received from a request for a copy from NPT council.

4.2.4 Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment

The NPT Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment is a high level review of the current flood risk in the Neath Port Talbot area. It was reviewed during 2017, using all relevant current (December 2017) flood risk data and information.

4.2.5 Strategic Flood Consequence Assessment

A Strategic Flood Consequence Assessment (SFCA) was completed for South West Wales in 2022. This document describes regional flood risk mechanisms and provides defence information to contextualise flood risk sources.

4.3 Flooding from the Sea or Tidal Flooding

Natural Resources Wales detailed Flood Maps for Planning data¹⁸ places the site outside of the flood zones from the sea. An extract of the mapping is provided in Figure 4-1. Definitions of flood risk categories, as defined by TAN15, have been provided in Table 3-1.

23 Neath Port Talbot Council (2023) Local Flood Risk Management Strategy and Plan (LFRMSP). Available at: <https://www.npt.gov.uk/parking-roads-and-travel/flood-risk-and-drainage/flood-risk-legislation/local-flood-risk-management-strategy-and-plan-lfrmsp/> [Accessed June 2026]

Figure 4-1: Flood Map for Planning Extract - Sea



The site lies within Flood Zone 1 from the sea, and is located 110m to the west of and is raised by approximately 1.9m above the nearest tidal flood zone. As outlined in Section 3.2.2, this means that there is less than a 1 in 1,000 annual probability of flooding at the site from the sea, including climate change.

Furthermore, model outputs provided by Natural Resources Wales¹⁹ indicate that the site lies outside the tidal flood extents for both the 1 in 200 and the 1 in 1,000 annual probability tidal flood events, under both the defended and undefended scenarios. This applies to both the present day (2022) and future (2122) model scenarios including climate change.

The model provided was updated in 2022 (to include a future scenario for 2122), however:

"It must be noted that the model has not been brought up to current standards with the model only being re-run to allow tidal outputs to be produced to comply with required flood map and FMfP return periods.

No detailed checks have been undertaken on the results."

The site also remains outside the tidal flood extents in the previous Port Talbot model (2116 future scenario), for both the 1 in 200 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability events, under both defended and undefended conditions.

On this basis, the risk of flooding from the sea or tidal flooding at the site is considered to be **very low**.

4.4 Flooding from Rivers or Fluvial Flooding

Natural Resources Wales detailed Flood Map for Planning data indicates that the site lies within Flood Zone 2 and Flood Zone 1 from rivers. An extract of the mapping is provided in Figure 4-2. Definitions of flood risk categories, as defined by TAN15, have been provided in Table 3-1.

Figure 4-2: Flood Map for Planning Extract - Rivers



As outlined in Section 3.2.2, this indicates that the annual probability of fluvial flooding at the site is less than 1 in 100, including the effects of climate change over the next 100 years (i.e., significantly beyond projected lifetime of development). Areas within Flood Zone 2 are indicated to have an annual probability of flooding from rivers of between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000, while areas within Flood Zone 1 are indicated to have an annual probability of less than 1 in 1,000.

4.4.1 Flood Defences

The site lies within a TAN15 Defended Zone from Rivers. This indicates that flood risk management infrastructure provides the site with a minimum standard of protection against fluvial flooding equivalent to a 1 in 100 annual probability event, plus climate change and freeboard.

Based on the Natural Resources Wales National Flood Asset Database²⁴, and model reports provided¹⁹, the nearest defences to the site are flood walls that line the River Afan, which flows through Port Talbot more than 3.5km southeast of the site.

4.4.2 Flood Modelling Data

In response to a formal data request, Natural Resources Wales provided outputs from their Port Talbot model¹⁹. This includes estimated fluvial flood extents and levels for defended and undefended scenarios for 2016 and 2116 (i.e., significantly beyond projected lifetime of development). As noted in Section 4.3 the model was updated in 2022 to incorporate tidal re-runs; hence, the present-day tidal runs are taken for the date 2022 whereas the fluvial present day is 2016.

The fluvial modelling incorporates fluvial flows along Baglan Brook. A key feature of this watercourse is the Seaway Parade Pumping Station (Figure 2-3), which regulates upstream water levels and downstream flows. At its downstream extent, Baglan Brook discharges to the River Neath estuary via a tidal outfall. The model therefore includes the interaction between fluvial inflows, pump operation and downstream tidal conditions. For the fluvial simulations, the downstream tidal boundary was represented by a Mean High Water Spring (MHWS) tide curve at Port Talbot.

For the previous Port Talbot model, the future 2116 fluvial scenarios applied a 30% uplift to fluvial inflows to account for climate change. This is conservative relative to the central uplift (20%, see Section 3.4.2), but below the upper uplift used for sensitivity testing and to inform mitigation, resilience, access and emergency planning considerations.

For the present day (2016) and future (2116) defended and undefended scenarios under a 1 in 100 annual probability event, no flooding is predicted at the site. An uplift of 20% is not available, with only a larger uplift of 30% for the fluvial flows assessed. As such it is considered that no fluvial flooding would occur at the site under design flood conditions of 1 in 100 plus 20%CC.

No flood model data is available for assessing the upper climate change uplift (1 in 100 plus 40% CC). As such the future (2116) defended 1 in 1,000 annual probability event, and the future (2116) undefended 1 in 1,000 annual probability event, have been used as a conservative proxy for sensitivity testing. No flooding is indicated within the defended 1 in 1000 event with a maximum flood level for the undefended extreme scenario on the site equivalent to 7.507m aOD.

Based on the ground levels at the proposed Battery Box Location (Section 2.2) shallow inundation (less than 0.02m) could occur in this future extreme (sensitivity testing) event. However, as the ESS will be installed on a levelled concrete plinth with an internal freeboard, providing a minimum operational threshold of 7.72m aOD, the modelled flood levels, even in this extreme event would remain more than 0.2m below this level and would therefore not affect the operation of the battery box.

Although the 2116 scenario does not fully represent the 40% upper climate change uplift that should be used for mitigation design, the proposed ESS operational threshold remains above the modelled extreme future flood level.

On this basis, the risk of flooding from rivers or fluvial flooding at the site is considered to be **low**.

4.5 Flooding from Surface Water or Overland Flow

As outlined in Section 2.2, the site is located on a locally raised area on the edge of the low-lying coastal plain. On the site, ground levels are slightly higher in the north and east than in the west. The site lies above land to the east beyond Central Avenue, with land rising immediately northwest of the site, with a ditch beyond. The

24 Natural Resources Wales, Find flood defence structures near you (The National Flood Asset Database) [Accessed: June 2026]

only potential for overland flow from offsite areas would therefore be from the north and northwest with a limited catchment area.

Natural Resources Wales has provided, in their Flood Map for Planning¹⁸, mapping of the flood risk from Surface Water and Small Watercourses. The modelling has been undertaken in order to seek to establish areas at risk of surface water flooding based upon latest hydrological techniques and surface terrain data for anticipated climate change scenarios.

An extract of the mapping is provided in Figure 4-3. Definitions of flood risk categories, as defined by TAN15, have been provided in Table 3-1.

Figure 4-3: Flood Map for Planning Extract - Surface Water and Small Watercourses



The mapping in Figure 4-3 broadly reflects the conceptual understanding, but does indicate that further south of the site (along and to the south of Road No 3), excess stormwater could collect in this area.

The site lies outside of the flood zones, this means that there is less than a 1 in 1,000 annual probability of flooding at the site from surface water and small watercourses, including climate change.

On this basis, the risk of flooding from surface water and overland flow at the site is considered to be **very low**.

4.6 Flooding from Groundwater

Groundwater flooding can be defined as flooding caused by the emergence of water originating from subsurface strata. Groundwater flooding can occur where sites are located on permeable ground. After a prolonged period

of rainfall and groundwater recharge, a considerable rise in the water table can result in inundation for extended periods of time.

The superficial geology beneath the site is classified as a Secondary A aquifer, indicating deposits that are generally capable of supporting baseflow to rivers. The BGS borehole record SS79SW27, located approximately 120m southeast of the site, indicates shallow topsoil overlying high-permeability sandy deposits, with lower-permeability sandy silts and silty clay recorded at depth.

Given the moderately permeable superficial deposits, it is considered possible that groundwater levels may rise close to the surface during prolonged wet winter periods, which could result in localised groundwater emergence or seepage local to the site. However, given the elevation drop on the eastern side of Central Avenue and the presence of water features here, if groundwater levels would progress near to the surface at the site, it would exceed the land surface in the east 1.5m below ground level at the site. As a result, excess water would flow away making emergence at the site unlikely.

There are no groundwater emergence features mapped at or at a similar elevation as the site and no topographical gradients that might break the groundwater surface.

Furthermore, the ESS will be raised above adjacent ground levels, on a concrete plinth with an internal freeboard.

On this basis, the risk of flooding from groundwater at the site is considered to be **very low**.

4.7 Flooding from Sewers and Water Mains

Flooding from sewers or water mains inherently poses a risk at any site. The site is located on a grassed area where a proportion of incident rainfall is expected to infiltrate into the ground. Storm water runoff from roof, road and other impermeable surfaces locally drain into the local surface water network. Asset plans obtained from Welsh Water are provided in Appendix 02.

A pond and surface water pumping station are located approximately 100m and 40m northeast of the site, respectively, on the far (east) side of Central Avenue. It is understood that the pumping station receives drainage from the local surface water network, serving the pond.

Foul water networks cross the southern part of the site and are generally gravity drained to the northeast. A foul pumping station is indicated in Mardon Park, 40m southwest of the site and adjacent to the south of a ditch. A water distribution main runs in line with Central Avenue, adjacent to the west of the road, and crosses beneath the eastern part of the site.

Flood risk from the local pumping stations are assessed separately in Section 4.9. Any shallow exceedance from sewers or water mains local to the site would flow in line with the prevailing topography. From sewers to the east of the site, and crossing the eastern part of the site, exceedance flows would be expected to progress eastwards towards the lower lying land beyond Central Avenue.

From sewers in the southern part of the site, exceedance flows would be expected to pond further to the south of the site, in line with the mapped surface water areas of Flood Zone 2 (Section 4.5). Should ponded exceedance levels rise at this local low point, flows would be expected to continue eastwards beyond Central Avenue, in line with the prevailing topographic gradient.

In the unlikely scenario that shallow flood flows were to cross the proposed Battery Box Location, given that the proposed ESS will sit on a raised plinth with an internal freeboard, water would therefore be routed around the raised ESS and would not affect operation of the battery box. Water would not be expected to pond on the site at the proposed Battery Box Location.

On this basis, the risk of flooding from sewers and water mains at the site is considered to be **very low**.

4.8 Flooding from Reservoirs, Canals, and other Artificial Sources

Natural Resources Wales registered large, raised reservoirs in Wales mapping²⁵ indicates that there are no reservoirs upstream of the site. Furthermore, the Natural Resources Wales Flood Risk Map does not designate the site in an area at risk of reservoir flooding.

No other significant and potential sources of canal or artificial flooding have been identified upgradient and within proximity of the site.

On this basis, the risk of flooding from reservoirs, canals and other artificial sources at the site is considered to be **negligible**.

4.9 Flooding from Infrastructure Failure

Seaway Parade Pumping Station is located approximately 900m southeast of the site (Figure 2-3). The pumping station regulates upstream water levels and downstream flows within Baglan Brook. Natural Resources Wales's model review notes that the pumping station was retained as active in both defended and undefended model simulations, as it was not treated as a formal flood defence. Therefore, the undefended model outputs do not represent failure or non-operation of the pumping station.

The Seaway Parade Pumping Station is indicated to have a Dry Weather Pump and three storm Pumps. There is also an additional Storm Pump which acts as a backup. The backup storm pump (Pump 4) is only in operation if one of the other three storm pumps fails and therefore the risk of complete failure of the pumping station is considered to be very low.

In the event of the failure of Seaway Parade Pumping Station, any associated fluvial flooding would be expected to occur initially in the vicinity of the pumping station and preferentially occupy the lower-lying land west of the M4. Any flooding locally to the site would occupy the lower land to the east of Central Avenue which the site is elevated nearly 2m above. However due to the low probability of the failure on a maintained pumping station any inundation at the site would be very unlikely.

A surface water pumping station is located approximately 40m northeast of the site, on the far (east) side of Central Avenue. Surcharge from this, however, would flow eastwards in line with the prevailing topography and would not progress towards the site.

A foul pumping station is located approximately 40m to the southwest of the site, in Mardon Park and adjacent to the south of a ditch that bounds the eastern end of Mardon Park. Surcharge from this, however, would either flow to the northwest in line with the ditch or follow the mechanism as outlined in Section 4.5 and flow eastwards in line with the prevailing topography.

The nearest formal flood defence infrastructure to the site is located more than 3.5km southeast of the site. On this basis, the risk of flooding at the site as a result of failure from this is negligible.

On this basis, the risk of flooding from infrastructure failure at the site is considered to be **low**.

4.10 Summary

A summary of potential sources of flooding and the flood risk arising from them is presented in Table 4-1.

25 Natural Resources Wales (2025) DataMapWales Large Raised Reservoir (Registered Information) Available from [New map | DataMapWales](#) [Accessed: June 2026]

Table 4-1: Potential Risk Posed by Flooding Sources

Potential Source	Potential Flood Risk at Site?
Sea or Tidal Flooding	No
Rivers or Fluvial Flooding	No
Surface Water and Overland Flow	No
Groundwater	No
Sewers and Water Mains	No
Reservoirs, Canals and other Artificial Sources	No
Infrastructure Failure	No

A cross sectional plan of the proposed ESS with the anticipated fluvial flood levels has been provided in Appendix 03.

5.0 Acceptability Criteria

TAN15 Section 11 summarises the acceptability critical for flooding consequences. As discussed in Section 3.2.4 for this development, these are as follows.

- No increase in flooding elsewhere
- Occupiers aware of flood risk
- Escape/evacuation routes present
- Flood emergency plans and procedures agreed and in place
- Flood resistant and resilient design
- Acceptable consequences for type of use (see detailed guidance below)
 - The scheme will be flood free for the 1 in 100 annual probability flood event from rivers, and for the 1 in 200 annual probability flood event from the sea, with appropriate allowances for climate change; and
 - In an extreme flood event the maximum depth of flooding will not exceed 600mm and the maximum velocity of flood waters will not exceed 0.3m/s.

➤ *No increase in flooding elsewhere*

No flooding of the site is predicted for the 1 in 100 annual probability flood event from rivers, or for the 1 in 200 annual probability flood event from the sea. The scheme will therefore not exacerbate flooding for these events.

Under extreme flood conditions for the 1 in 1,000 annual probability + climate change (2116) event from rivers, the raised plinth may result in a very small displacement of shallow flood waters (modelled as shallow inundation, less than 0.02m at the site). This would however be negligible when compared to the extent and depth of flooding to locally. In the proposed location, the structure of the battery box will also have no impact on flood conveyance.

➤ *Occupiers aware of flood risk*

The development would be programmed to be constructed in a few weeks and, once constructed will be unmanned with only periodic maintenance visits. These would not be scheduled when there is a potential flood risk. Therefore, there would be no direct danger to any site personnel.

➤ *Escape/evacuation routes present*

The development will not be occupied and maintenance would not be carried out if there is flooding locally or predicted.

➤ *Flood emergency plans and procedures agreed and in place*

The development will not be occupied and maintenance would not be carried out if there is flooding locally or predicted.

➤ *Flood resistant and resilient design*

Given the raised plinth and internal freeboard flooding, the operation of the proposed ESS would not be impacted even by extreme and rare events (up to 1 in 1,000 + CC event). The scheme is therefore resistant and resilient to flooding.

➤ *Acceptable consequences for type of use*

There will be no personnel present on site during operation, and the development will not significantly affect flooding locally during residual fluvial risk events.

- *The scheme will be flood free for the 1 in 100 annual probability flood event with an appropriate allowance for climate change*

Detailed flood model outputs indicate that the site will remain flood-free with access and egress routes maintained for the 1 in 100 flood event with a 30% climate change uplift in peak fluvial flows.

- *That in extreme flood condition the depth of flooding will not exceed 600mm or the velocity of flood water 0.3m/s*

There will be no personnel present on site during operation and therefore flood hazards to people are not of concern; however, irrespective of this, ground levels around the proposed Battery Box Location are at a minimum elevation of 7.49m aOD and so maximum flood depths would be in the order of 0.02m (i.e. significantly less than 600mm).

Furthermore, the NRW model¹⁹ outputs indicate that flood velocities during the 1 in 1,000 annual probability fluvial event, including a 30% climate change uplift to peak flows, are low across the site. The maximum modelled velocity within the site is 0.207m/s, with a velocity of 0.023m/s at the proposed Battery Box Location.

6.0 Conclusion

SLR Consulting Limited has been appointed on behalf of Battery Box Limited to prepare this Flood Consequence Assessment (FCA) in support of a planning application for a 200kW (800kWhr) Energy Storage System (ESS) ('Battery Boxes') ('the proposed development').

The proposed development consists of a singular battery box covering a total area of 24m² and will be located on a grassed verge at Central Avenue and Road No 3 Junction, Baglan, Port Talbot, SA12 7AX ('the site'). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SS 74063 92674.

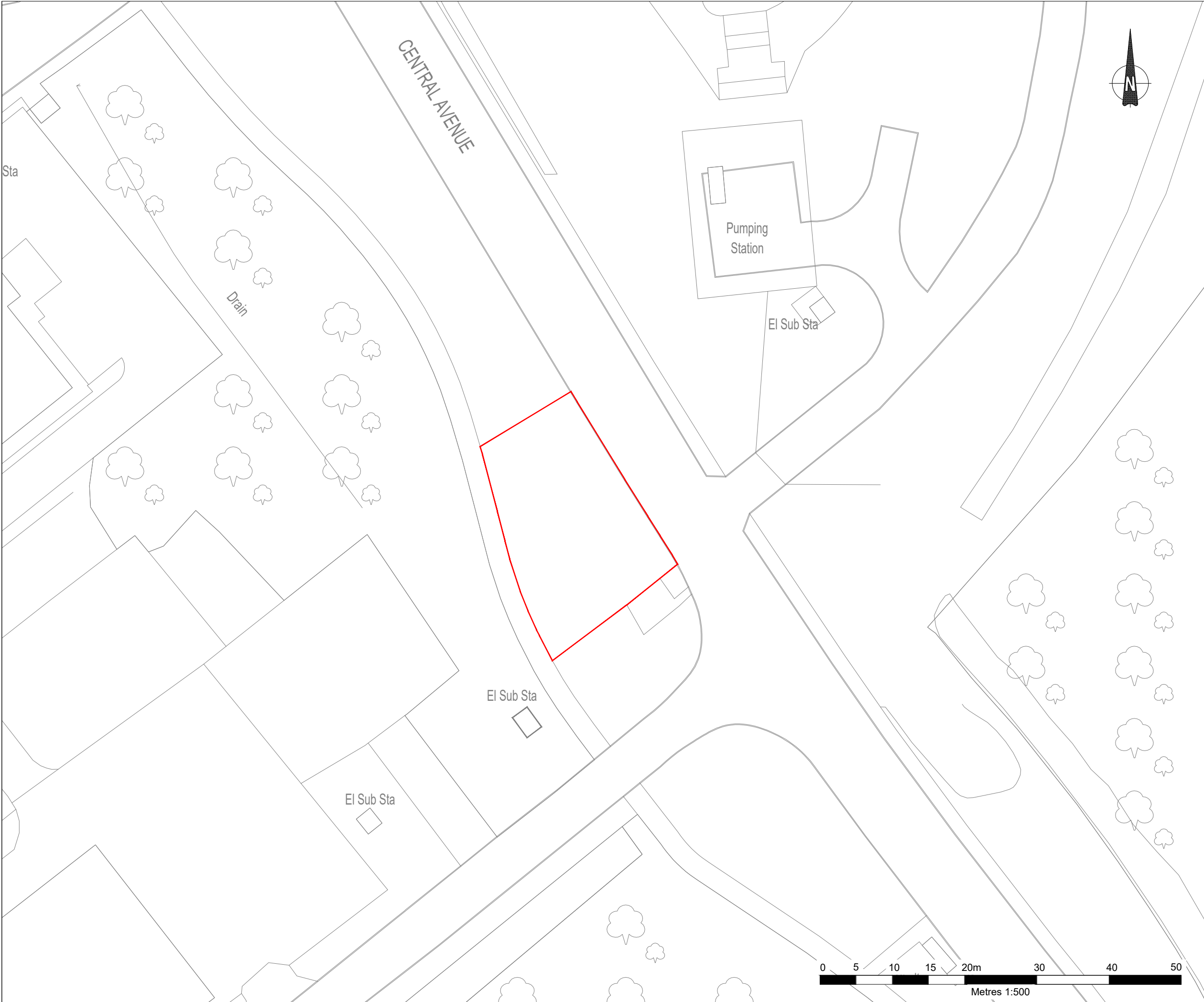
The flood risk posed to this development has been assessed in line with Planning Policy Wales (PPW)¹, its accompanying Technical Advice Note 15 (TAN15)² and it takes due account of current best practice documents relating to assessment of flood risk published by the British Standards Institution BS8533³. It also considers the adopted Local Development Plan and flood risk legislation published by Neath Port Talbot Council, as well as the Strategic Flood Consequence Assessment for South West Wales.

The assessment has concluded that:

1. The site is located within Flood Zone 1 and 2 (rivers) according to the Flood Map for Planning. This is related to fluvial flooding from Baglan Brook. The site is located outside of the flood zones for the sea and from surface water and small watercourses.
2. The development aims to provide energy grid support to regulate supplies from renewable energy generation in the local area. Given the less vulnerable proposal and local land use, the proposed development is considered acceptable as it supports sustainability benefits and regional growth goals that are proportionate to the flood risk context at the site.
3. For the projected end of the development life in 2057 (and beyond through to 2116), the site is not expected to be at risk of fluvial flooding during the design flood event (1 in 100 annual probability).
4. Shallow flooding in the area around the proposed ESS is predicted for the 1 in 1,000 annual probability event including climate change, with a peak flood level at the site of 7.507m aOD.
5. The proposed ESS will be located on ground with a minimum elevation of 7.49m aOD, but will be constructed on a 0.15m high concrete plinth with a further 0.08m internal freeboard. Flood water would therefore need to reach 7.72m aOD before operation of the ESS was impacted. Based on this, even under the most extreme modelled scenarios, the ESS would not be flooded and would remain operational.
6. Other sources of flooding have been considered within this assessment and the risks associated with these are all assessed to be low to negligible.

The technical assessment of risk presented within this Flood Consequence Assessment demonstrates that the flood risks present at the site are low and that development on the site will be 'safe' with respect to the degree of flood risk in context of its location. Throughout its lifetime, it is not anticipated that development would adversely increase flood risk elsewhere.

APPENDIX 01: PROPOSED SITE LOCATION PLAN AND SITE LAYOUT



LEGEND

SITE BOUNDARY

NOTES

1. SITE AREA: 552m²

A	22/05/26	PRELIMINARY ISSUE
REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION

BATTERY BOX

AMP CLEAN ENERGY
20 RED LION ST
LONDON
W1CR 4PS

SITE NAME

CENTRAL BOX

SITE REFERENCE

BB-04234

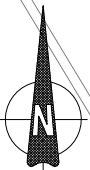
SITE ADDRESS

VERGE AT CENTRAL AVENUE AND ROAD NO 3
JUNCTION, BAGLAN, PORT TALBOT, SA12 7AX

DRAWING TITLE

01 LOCATION PLAN

SCALE	1:500 @ A3	DATE	22/05/26	REV	A
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LEGEND



SITE BOUNDARY



FENCELINE



BATTERY STORAGE CABINET



GRID INTERFACE CABINET



CONCRETE SLAB

NOTES

1. SITE AREA: 552m²

A	22/05/26	PRELIMINARY ISSUE
REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION

**BATTERY
BOX**



AMP CLEAN ENERGY
20 RED LION ST
LONDON
W1CR 4PS

SITE NAME	CENTRAL BOX		
SITE REFERENCE	BB-04234		
SITE ADDRESS	VERGE AT CENTRAL AVENUE AND ROAD NO 3 JUNCTION, BAGLAN, PORT TALBOT, SA12 7AX		
DRAWING TITLE	02 LAYOUT PLAN		
SCALE	1:100 @ A3	DATE	22/05/26
		REV	A

APPENDIX 02: WELSH WATER ASSET PLANS



Central Box / Baglan / Port Talbot / SA12 7AX



LEGEND(Representative of most common features)

- ### Waste network:
- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---|---|
|  | Foul chamber |  | Outfall |
|  | Surface water chamber |  | Lamp hole |
|  | Combined chamber |  | Storm Overflow |
|  | Combined sewer overflow |  | Rising main |
|  | Special purpose chamber |  | Gravity sewer |
|  | Treatment works |  | Private sewer |
|  | Non Dwr Cymru |  | Private sewer subject to Sect. 104 adoption agreement |
|  | Pumping station |  | Private Sewer Transfer |
| | |  | Lateral Drain |
| | |  | Inspection Chamber |
- NR: Sewer symbol colour indicates the type.
- RED - Combined
 - GREEN - Surface Water
 - BROWN - Foul
 - Purple - Former S24 sewers (for indicative purposes only)

Notes:

Whilst every reasonable effort has been taken to correctly record the pipe material of DCWW assets, there is a possibility that in some cases pipe material (other than Asbestos Cement or Pitch Fibre) may be found to be asbestos cement (AC) or Pitch Fibre (PF). It is therefore advisable that the possible presence of AC or PF pipes be anticipated and considered as part of any risk assessment prior to excavation

Dwr Cymru Cyfyngedig ('the Company') gives this information as to the position of its underground apparatus by way of general guidance only and on the understanding that it is based on the information available and no responsibility as to its correctness is relied upon in the event of excavations or other works made in the vicinity of the company's apparatus and any onus of locating the apparatus before carrying out any excavations rests entirely on you. The information which is supplied hereby the company, is done so in accordance with statutory requirements of sections 198 and 199 if the water industry Act 1991 based upon the best information available and in particular, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, it should be noted that the records that are available to the Company may not disclose the existence of a drain sewer or disposal main laid before 1 September 1989, or if they do, the particulars thereof including their position underground may not be accurate. It must be understood that the furnishing of this information is entirely without prejudice to the provision of the New Roads and Street Works Act 1991 and the company's right to be compensated for any damage to its apparatus.

**EXACT LOCATIONS OF ALL APPARATUS TO BE
DETERMINED ON SITE**

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Map Ref: 274058.192672

Map Scale 1: 1,750

PrintedBy Harry Nurton

PrintedOn 20/05/2026



Dŵr Cymru
Welsh Water

Central Box / Baglan / Port Talbot / SA12 7AX



LEGEND

Clean network:

	Sluice valve		Stop tap
	Pressure reducing valve		Water Treatment Works
	Meter		Water Pumping Station
	Bulk meter		Existing main
	Hydrant		Non-operational main
	Cap end		Raw Water
	Air valve		
	Non Dŵr Cymru		Trunk
			Distribution
			Raw Water

Notes:

Whilst every reasonable effort has been taken to correctly record the pipe material of DCWW assets, there is a possibility that in some cases pipe material (other than Asbestos Cement or Pitch Fibre) may be found to be asbestos cement (AC) or Pitch Fibre (PF). It is therefore advisable that the possible presence of AC or PF pipes be anticipated and considered as part of any risk assessment prior to excavation.

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EXACT LOCATIONS OF ALL APPARATUS TO BE DETERMINED ON SITE

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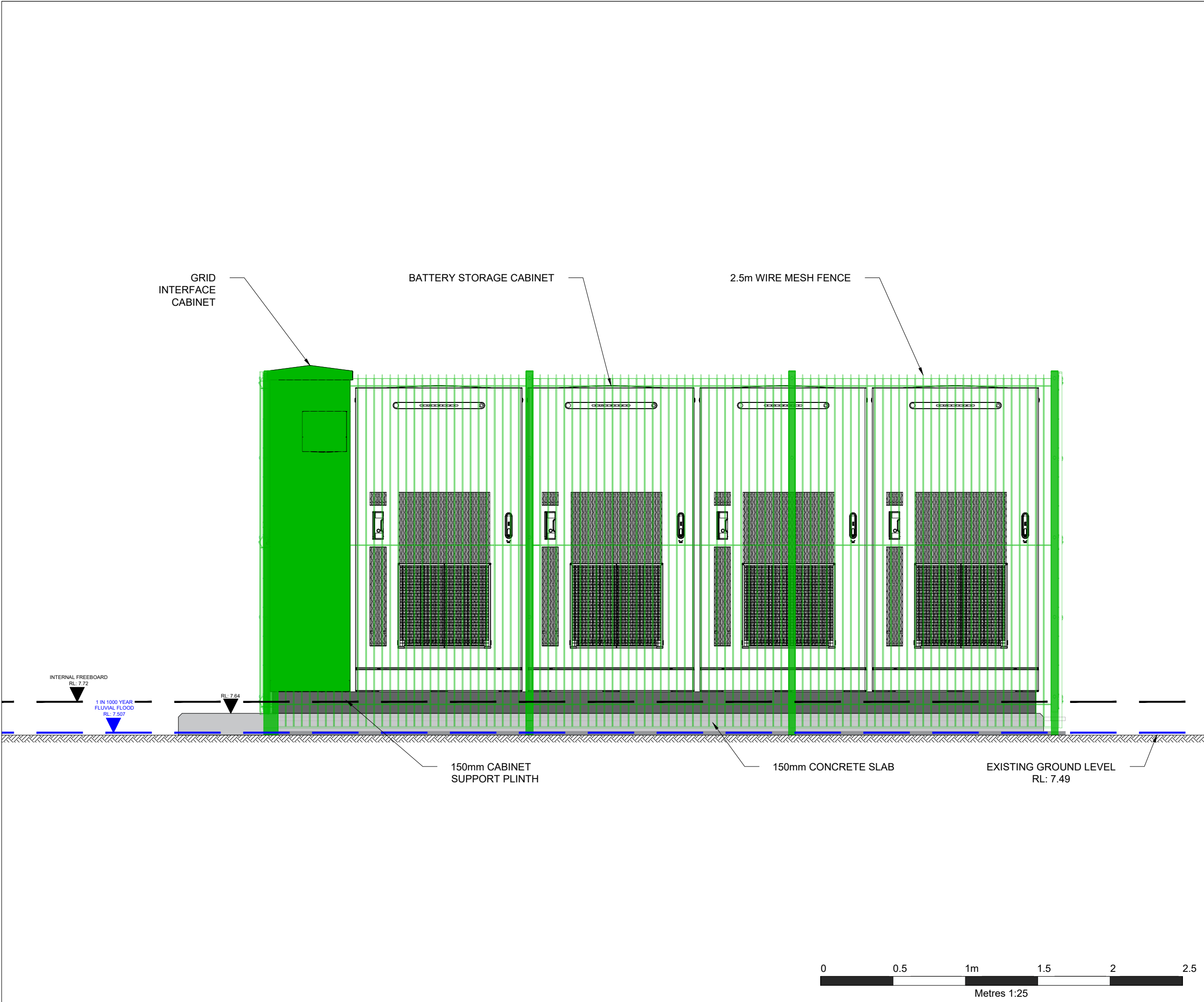
Map Ref: 274058.192672

Map Scale: 1: 1,750

Printed By: Harry Nurton

Printed On: 20/05/2026

APPENDIX 03: CROSS SECTIONAL SITE PLAN INCLUDING ANTICIPATED FLOOD LEVELS



LEGEND

NOTES

A	14/07/26	PRELIMINARY ISSUE
REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION

BATTERY BOX

 AMP CLEAN ENERGY
20 RED LION ST
LONDON
W1CR 4PS

SITE NAME

CENTRAL BOX

SITE REFERENCE

BB-04234

SITE ADDRESS

VERGE AT CENTRAL AVENUE AND ROAD NO 3
JUNCTION, BAGLAN, PORT TALBOT, SA12 7AX

DRAWING TITLE

05 FLOOD RISK CROSS SECTION

SCALE	1:25 @ A3	DATE	14/07/26	REV	A
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DRAWN BY: JM

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