



Envirocheck[®]

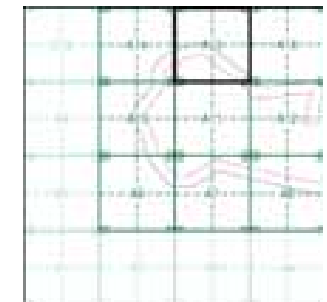
LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP[®]

Historical Aerial Photography

Published 2000

This aerial photography was produced by Getmapping, these vertical aerial photographs provide a seamless, full colour survey of the whole of Great Britain

Historical Aerial Photography - Segment A15



Order Details

Order Number: 110795354_1_1
 Customer Ref: D36058
 National Grid Reference: 285060, 195510
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 130.06
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Caerau Parc

Landmark[®]
 LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP[®]

Tel: 0844 844 9952
 Fax: 0844 844 9951
 Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Ordinance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information

	Quarry		Gravel Pit		Sand Pit
	Clay Pit		Shingle		Refuse Heap
	Sloping Masonry		Flat Rock		
	Marsh		Reeds		Osiers
	Rough Pasture		Furze		Wood
	Mixed Wood		Brushwood		Orchard
	Fir		Ford		Sleeping Stones
	Ferry		Waterfall		Lock
	Ttg. Station		Attitude at Ttg. Station		
	Bench Mark		Surface Level		
	Arrow denotes flow of water		Arbitration (note off)		
	Cutting		Embankment		
	Railway crossing Road		Level Crossing		Road crossing Railway
	Railway crossing River or Canal		Road over single stream		Road over River or Canal
	County Boundary (Geographical)				
	County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	County Borough Boundary (England)				
	County Borough Boundary (Scotland)				
	Boundary Pier or Stone		Police Call Box		
	Brick Road		Pump		
	Electricity Pylon		Signal Post		
	Foot Bridge		Stable		
	Foot Path		Tomb		
	Gate Post or Board		Telephone Call Box		
	Mile Stone		Trough		
	Mooring Post or Ring		Well		

	Inactive Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit		Active Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit
	Rock		Boulders
	Cut		Slopes
	Roofed Building		Glazed Roof Building
	Sloping Masonry		Archway
	Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed)		Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
	Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)		Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
	Orchard Tree		Scrubs
	Crops, Cider		Reeds
	Rough Grassland		Marsh Salttings
	Direction of water flow		Health
	Cave Entrance		Antiquity (isle of)
	Electricity Transmission Line		Triangulation Station
	County Boundary (Geographical)		Public Pylon
	County & Civil Parish Boundary		Electricity Pylon
	Civil Parish Boundary		London Borough Boundary
	Admin. County or County Box Boundary		Symbol marking point where boundary marking changes
	Beer House		Pole, Pole or Post
	Boundary Post or Stone		Post Office
	Capetan, Chene		Public Convenience
	Chimney		Public House
	Drinking Fountain		Pump
	Electricity Pole or Post		Signal Box or Bridge
	Fire Alarm Pole		Signal Post or Light
	Foot Bridge		Sewer
	Gable Post		Toll or Trestle
	Hydrant or Hydraulic		Telephone Call Box
	Level Crossing		Telephone Call Post
	Mantons		Trough
	Mile Post or Measuring Post		Water Pipe, Water Tap
	Mile Stone		Well
	Normal Tidal Limit		Wind Pump

	Off		Slope		Fence
	Rock		Rock (scattered)		
	Boulders		Boulders (scattered)		
	Positioned Boulder		Stone		
	Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed)		Coniferous Tree (surveyed)		
	Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)		Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)		
	Orchard Tree		Scrub		Broken
	Coppice, Osier		Reeds		Marsh, Sittings
	Rough Grassland		Heath		Cutting
	Direction of water flow		Triangulation Station		Antiquity (old etc.)
	Electricity Transmission Line		Electricity Pylon		
	Bench Mark		Buildings with Building Seed		
	Roofed Building		Glazed Roof Building		
+++++ Civil parish/community boundary --- District boundary - - - County boundary . Boundary poststone Boundary marking symbol notes: These always appear in opposed pairs or groups of three!					
Stk	Stables	P	Pillar, Pole or Post		
Sty	Stylery	PO	Post Office		
Emy	Emmery	PC	Public Convenience		
Chq	Chimney	Pp	Pump		
Clc	Clifton	Png Stn	Pumping Station		
Dental Hly	Dentistry/Hospital	Plr	Place of Worship		
El Gen Sta	Electricity Generating Station	Storage Png Stn	Storage Pumping Station		
ELP	Electricity Pole, Pillar	SL, SLR	Signal Box or Bridge		
El Bus Sta	Electricity-Bus Station	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light		
FB	Fibre (See)	Spr	Spring		
Fo (D Fo)	Fountain/Dinking/Fish	Tk	Track or Track		
Gas Gen	Gas Valve Component	Tt	Trough		
GVC	Gas Governor	Wd Py	Water Pump		
GP	Gravel Point	Wd Py, W/T	Water Point, Water Tap		
MH	Manhole	WB	Works Building (works)		
MP, MS	Motor Post or Motor Stone	W	Wall		

LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP*

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Glamorganshire	1:2,500	1877	2
Glamorganshire	1:2,500	1899	3
Glamorganshire	1:2,500	1919	4
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1962	5
Additional SIMs	1:2,500	1987	6
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1993	7
Historical Aerial Photographs	1:2,500	2000	8

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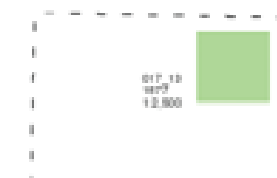
Glamorganshire

Published 1877

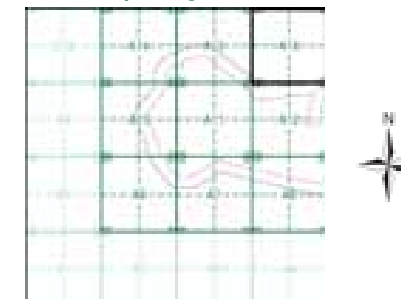
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A16



Order Details

Order Number: 110795354_1_1
 Customer Ref: D36058
 National Grid Reference: 285060, 195510
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 130.06
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Site Details

Caerau Parc

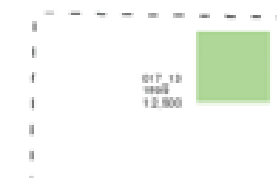
Glamorganshire

Published 1899

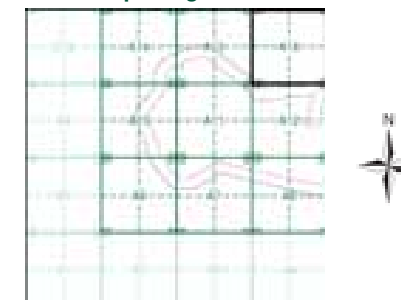
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A16



Order Details

Order Number: 110795354_1_1
 Customer Ref: D36058
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Site Details

Caerau Parc

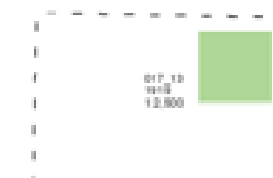
Glamorganshire

Published 1919

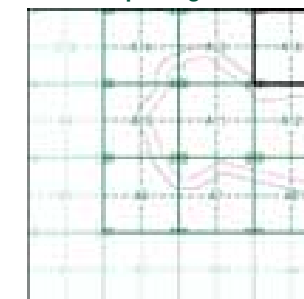
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

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Site Details

Caerau Parc

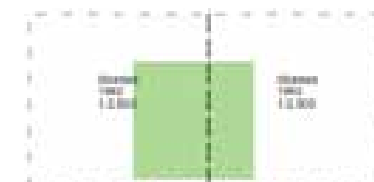
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1962

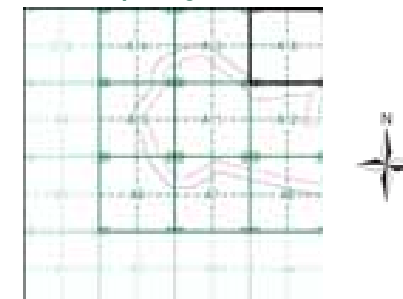
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A16



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Site Details

Caerau Parc

Additional SIMs

Published 1987

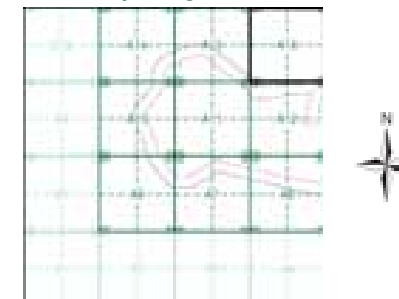
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A16



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Site Details

Caerau Parc

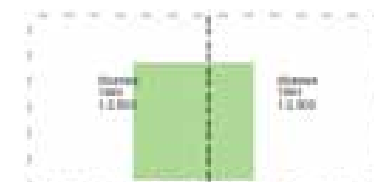
Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1993

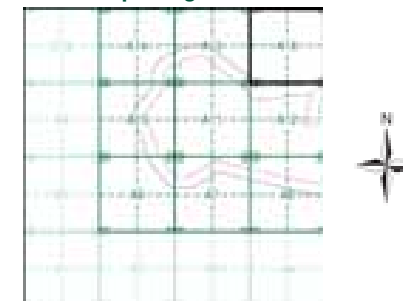
Source map scale - 1:2,500

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A16



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Site Details

Caerau Parc

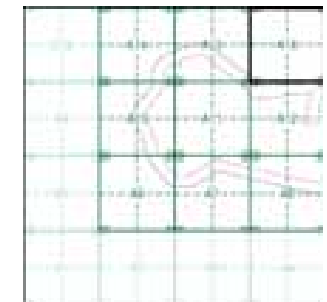


Historical Aerial Photography

Published 2000

This aerial photography was produced by Getmapping, these vertical aerial photographs provide a seamless, full colour survey of the whole of Great Britain

Historical Aerial Photography - Segment A16



Order Details

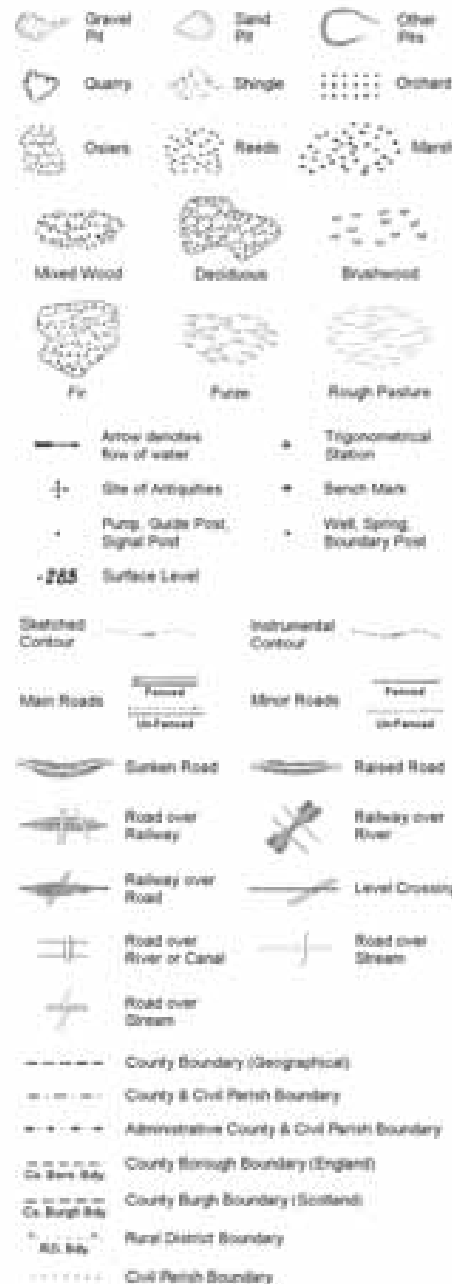
Order Number: 110795354_1_1
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 National Grid Reference: 285060, 195510
 Slice: A
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 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

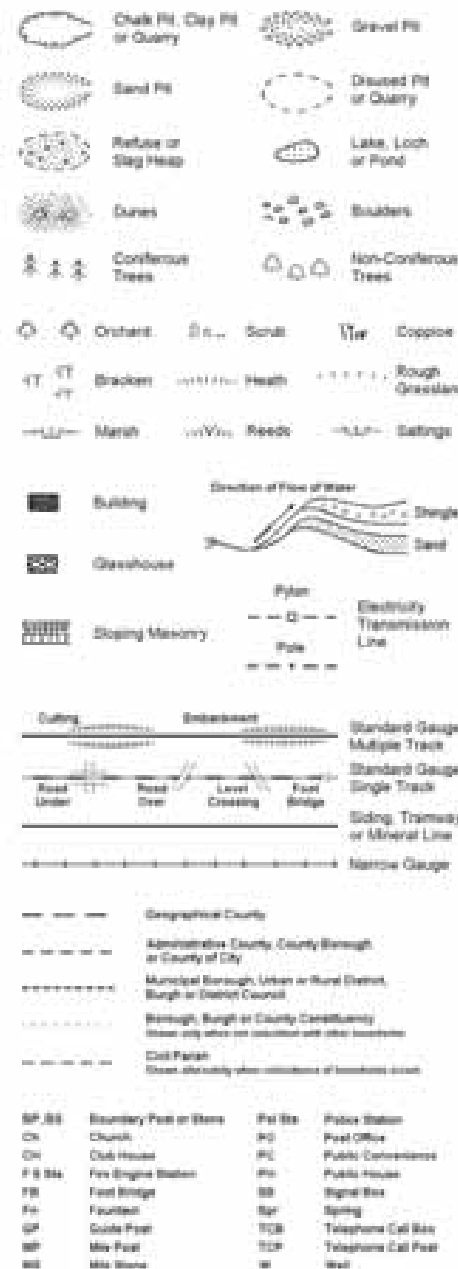
Caerau Parc

Historical Mapping Legends

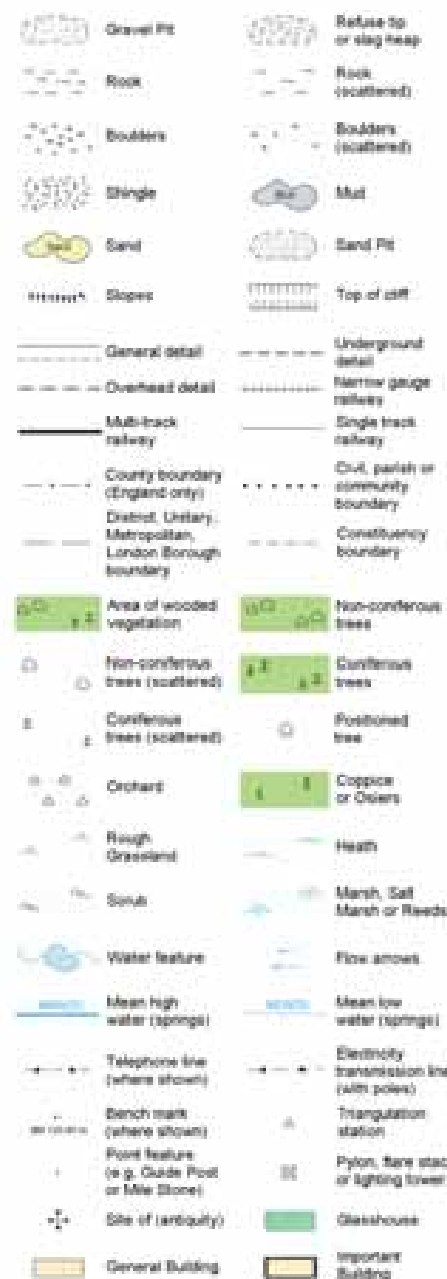
Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560



Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000



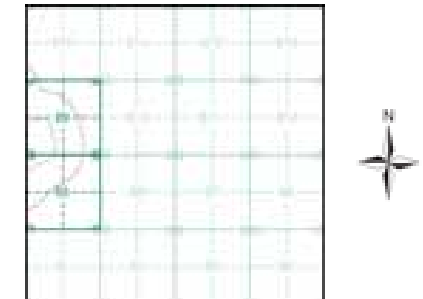
1:10,000 Raster Mapping



Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Glamorganshire	1:10,560	1884	2
Glamorganshire	1:10,560	1900	3
Glamorganshire	1:10,560	1921	4
Glamorganshire	1:10,560	1921	5
Glamorganshire	1:10,560	1938 - 1947	6
Historical Aerial Photography	1:10,560	1945 - 1949	7
Glamorganshire	1:10,560	1953	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1965	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1975	10
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1982	11
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	1999	12
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2006	13
VectorMap Local	1:10,000	2016	14

Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

Order Number: 110795354_1_1
Customer Ref: D36058
National Grid Reference: 286790, 195470
Slice: B
Site Area (Ha): 130.06
Search Buffer (m): 250

Site Details

Caerau Parc

Glamorganshire

Published 1884

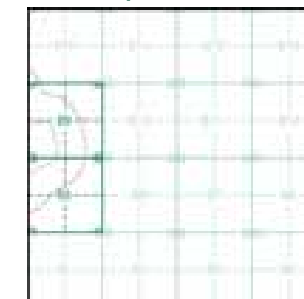
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

Order Number: 110795354_1_1
 Customer Ref: D36058
 National Grid Reference: 286790, 195470
 Slice: B
 Site Area (Ha): 130.06
 Search Buffer (m): 250

Site Details

Caerau Parc

Glamorganshire

Published 1900

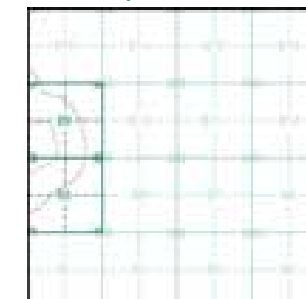
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

Order Number: 110795354_1_1
 Customer Ref: D36058
 National Grid Reference: 286790, 195470
 Slice: B
 Site Area (Ha): 130.06
 Search Buffer (m): 250

Site Details

Caerau Parc

Glamorganshire

Published 1921

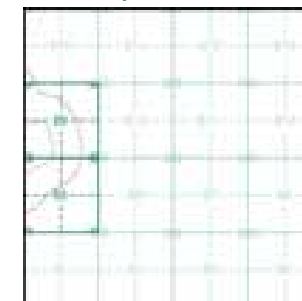
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

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Site Details

Caerau Parc

Glamorganshire

Published 1921

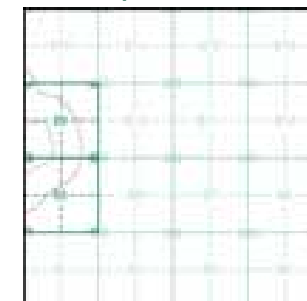
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

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 National Grid Reference: 286790, 195470
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 Search Buffer (m): 250

Site Details

Caerau Parc

Glamorganshire

Published 1938 - 1947

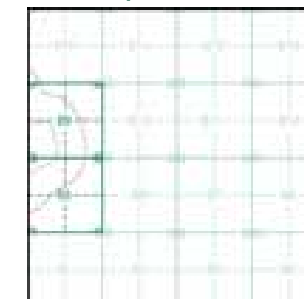
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice B

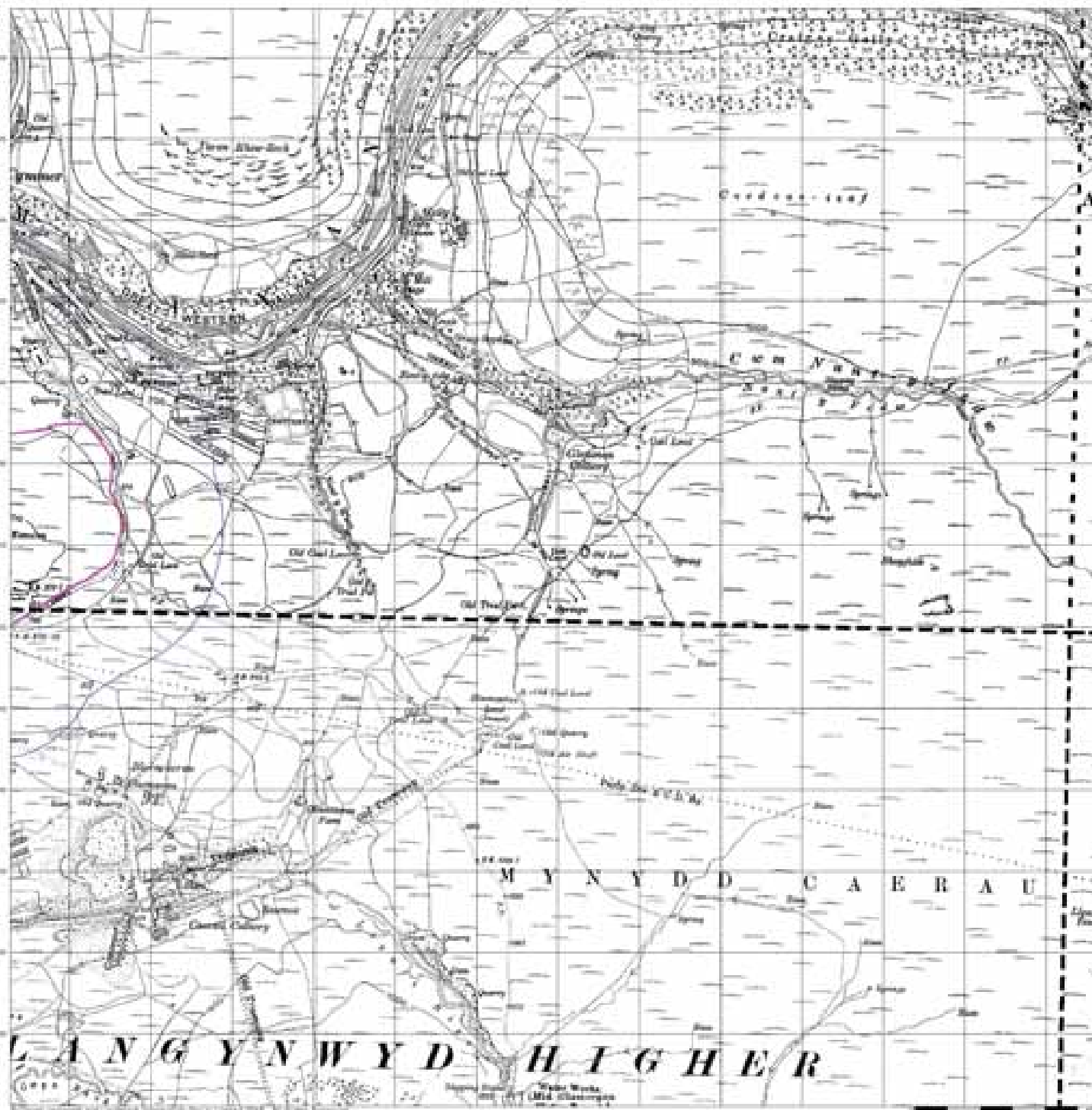


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 Customer Ref: D36058
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Site Details

Caerau Parc



Historical Aerial Photography

Published 1945 - 1949

Source map scale - 1:10,560

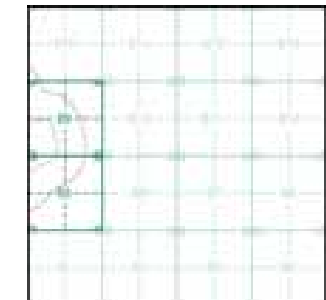
The Historical Aerial Photos were produced by the Ordnance Survey at a scale of 1:1,250 and 1:10,560 from Air Force photography. They were produced between 1944 and 1951 as an interim measure, pending preparation of conventional mapping, due to post war resource shortages. New security measures in the 1950's meant that every photograph was re-checked for potentially unsafe information with security sites replaced by fake fields or clouds. The original editions were withdrawn and only later made available after a period of fifty years although due to the accuracy of the editing, without viewing both revisions it is not easy to spot the edits. Where available Landmark have included both revisions.

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Aerial Photography - Slice B



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Site Details

Caerau Parc

Glamorganshire

Published 1953

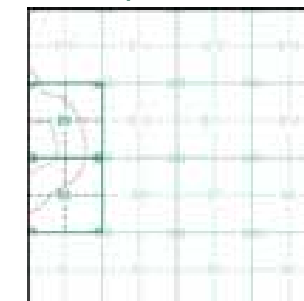
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

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Site Details

Caerau Parc

Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1965

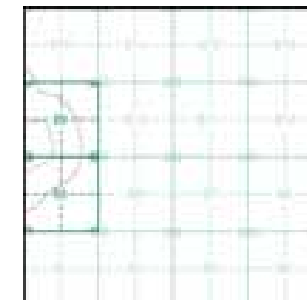
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

Order Number: 110795354_1_1
 Customer Ref: D36058
 National Grid Reference: 286790, 195470
 Slice: B
 Site Area (Ha): 130.06
 Search Buffer (m): 250

Site Details

Caerau Parc

Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1975

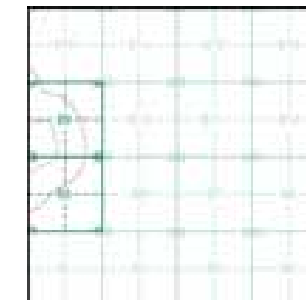
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

Order Number: 110795354_1_1
 Customer Ref: D36058
 National Grid Reference: 286790, 195470
 Slice: B
 Site Area (Ha): 130.06
 Search Buffer (m): 250

Site Details

Caerau Parc

Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1982

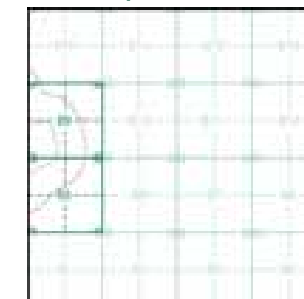
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

Order Number: 110795354_1_1
 Customer Ref: D36058
 National Grid Reference: 286790, 195470
 Slice: B
 Site Area (Ha): 130.06
 Search Buffer (m): 250

Site Details

Caerau Parc

10k Raster Mapping

Published 1999

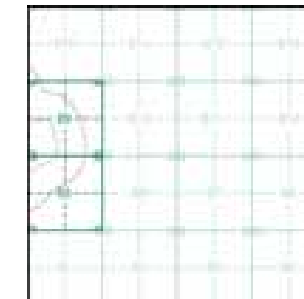
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

Order Number: 110795354_1_1
 Customer Ref: D36058
 National Grid Reference: 286790, 195470
 Slice: B
 Site Area (Ha): 130.06
 Search Buffer (m): 250

Site Details

Caerau Parc

10k Raster Mapping

Published 2006

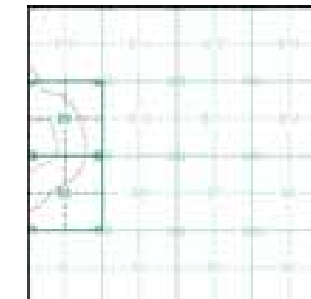
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

Order Number: 110795354_1_1
 Customer Ref: D36058
 National Grid Reference: 286790, 195470
 Slice: B
 Site Area (Ha): 130.06
 Search Buffer (m): 250

Site Details

Caerau Parc

VectorMap Local

Published 2016

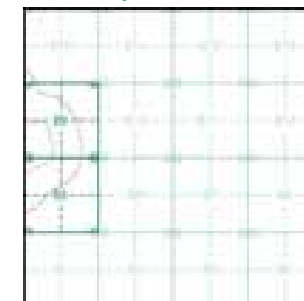
Source map scale - 1:10,000

VectorMap Local (Raster) is Ordnance Survey's highest detailed 'backdrop' mapping product. These maps are produced from OS's VectorMap Local, a simple vector dataset at a nominal scale of 1:10,000, covering the whole of Great Britain, that has been designed for creating graphical mapping. OS VectorMap Local is derived from large-scale information surveyed at 1:1250 scale (covering major towns and cities), 1:2500 scale (smaller towns, villages and developed rural areas), and 1:10 000 scale (mountain, moorland and river estuary areas).

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

Order Number: 110795354_1_1
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 Slice: B
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 Search Buffer (m): 250

Site Details

Caerau Parc

Ordinance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information

	Quarry		Gravel Pit		Sand Pit
	Clay Pit		Shingle		Refuse Heap
	Sloping Masonry		Flat Rock		
	Marsh		Reeds		Osiers
	Rough Pasture		Furze		Wood
	Mixed Wood		Brushwood		Orchard
	Fir		Ford		Sleeping Stones
	Ferry		Waterfall		Lock
	Ttg. Station		Attitude at Ttg. Station		
	Bench Mark		Surface Level		
	Arrow denotes flow of water		Arbitration (note off)		
	Cutting		Embankment		
	Railway crossing Road		Level Crossing		Road crossing Railway
	Railway crossing River or Canal		Road over single stream		Road over River or Canal
	County Boundary (Geographical)				
	County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	County Borough Boundary (England)				
	County Borough Boundary (Scotland)				
	Boundary Fence or Stone		Police Call Box		
	Brick Road		Pump		
	Electricity Pylon		Signal Post		
	Foot Bridge		Stake		
	Foot Path		Stair		
	Gate Post or Board		Telephone Call Box		
	Mile Stone		Trough		
	Moorland Fence or Stone		Well		

	Inactive Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit		Active Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit
	Rock		Boulders
	Cut		Slopes
	Roofed Building		Glazed Roof Building
	Sloping Masonry		Archway
	Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed)		Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
	Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)		Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
	Orchard Tree		Scrubs
	Crops, Cider		Reeds
	Rough Grassland		Marsh Salttings
	Direction of water flow		Health
	Bench Mark		Culvert
	Cave Entrance		Antiquity (isle of)
	Triangulation Station		Electricity Pylon
	Electricity Transmission Line		
	County Boundary (Geographical)		
	County & Civil Parish Boundary		
	Civil Parish Boundary		
	Admin. County or County Box Boundary		
	London Borough Boundary		
	Symbol marking point where boundary marking changes		
BB	Beer House	P	Police, Police or Post
BP, BS	Boundary Post or Stone	PO	Post Office
Cx, C	Capetan, Cwm	PC	Public Convenience
Ch	Chimney	PH	Public House
D F.	Drowning Fountain	P	Pump
EP	Electricity Pole or Post	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
FAP	Fire Alarm Pole	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Foot Bridge	Se	Sealing
GP	Gravel Pit	T	Tank or Trestle
H	Hydrant or Hydraulic	TCS	Telephone Call Box
LC	Level Crossing	TCF	Telephone Call Post
M	Mansion	T	Trough
MP	Mill Pool or Weaving Pool	W F, W T	Water Fount, Water Tap
MS	Mill Stone	W	Well
NFL	Natural Tidal Limit	W P	Wind Pump

	Off		Tee		Slope		Fence
	Rock		Rock (scattered)				
	Boulders		Boulders (scattered)				
	Positioned Boulder		Stone				
	Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed)		Coniferous Tree (surveyed)				
	Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)		Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)				
	Orchard Tree		Scrub		Broken		
	Coppice, Osier		Reeds		Marsh, Sittings		
	Rough Grassland		Heath		Cutting		
	Direction of water flow		Triangulation Station		Antiquity (old etc.)		
	Electricity Transmission Line		Electricity Pylon				
	Bench Mark		Buildings with Building Seed				
	Roofed Building		Glazed Roof Building				
	Civil parish/community boundary						
	District boundary						
	County boundary						
	Boundary post/stone						
	Boundary marking symbol (note: These always appear in opposed pairs or groups of three)						
	Bus Stop		Pillar, Pole or Post				
	Battery		Post Office				
	Canal		Public Convenience				
	Chimney		Pump				
	Clock		Pumping Station				
	Disused Railway		Place of Worship				
	Electricity Generating Station		Storage Pumping Station				
	Electricity Pole, Pillar		Signal Box or Bridge				
	Electricity Sub Station		Signal Post or Light				
	Fibre Optic		Sewer				
	Fountain / Drinking Fns		Track or Track				
	Gas Valve Component		Trough				
	Gas Governor		Water Pump				
	Gravel Path		Water Pond, Water Tap				
	Manhole		Waste Building (waste)				
	Mile Post or Mile Stone		Well				

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Page
Glamorganshire	1:2,500	1876 - 1877	2
Glamorganshire	1:2,500	1899	3
Glamorganshire	1:2,500	1918 - 1919	4
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1950	5
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1962	6
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1968	7
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1968	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1971	9
Supply of Unpublished Survey Information	1:1,250	1973	10
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1979	11
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1984	12
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1984	13
Additional SIMs	1:2,500	1986	14
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1993	15
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1993	16
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1995	17
Historical Aerial Photography	1:2,500	2000	18

Order Number: 110795354_1_1
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Slice: B
Site Area (Ha): 130.06
Search Buffer (m): 100

Caerau Parc

Glamorganshire

Published 1876 - 1877

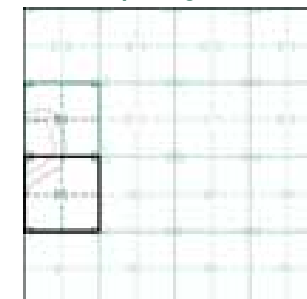
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment B5



Order Details

Order Number: 110795354_1_1
 Customer Ref: D36058
 National Grid Reference: 286790, 195470
 Slice: B
 Site Area (Ha): 130.06
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Caerau Parc

Glamorganshire

Published 1899

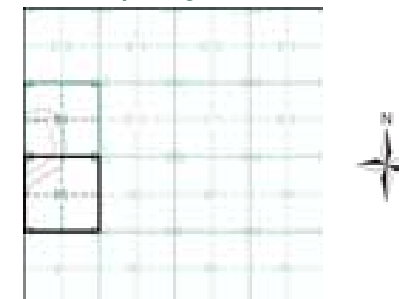
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment B5



Order Details

Order Number: 110795354_1_1
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 National Grid Reference: 286790, 195470
 Slice: B
 Site Area (Ha): 130.06
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Caerau Parc

Glamorganshire

Published 1918 - 1919

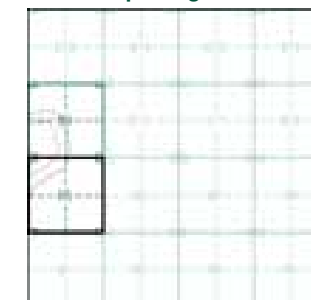
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment B5



Order Details

Order Number: 110795354_1_1
 Customer Ref: D36058
 National Grid Reference: 286790, 195470
 Slice: B
 Site Area (Ha): 130.06
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Caerau Parc

Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1950

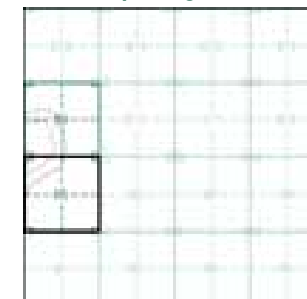
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment B5



Order Details

Order Number: 110795354_1_1
 Customer Ref: D36058
 National Grid Reference: 286790, 195470
 Slice: B
 Site Area (Ha): 130.06
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Caerau Parc

Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1962

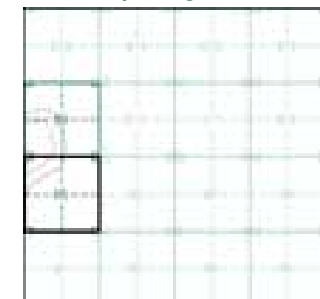
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment B5



Order Details

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 Slice: B
 Site Area (Ha): 130.06
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Caerau Parc

Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1968

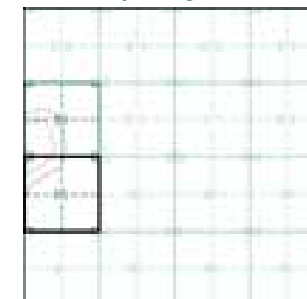
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment B5



Order Details

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Customer Ref: D36058
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Site Area (Ha): 130.06
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Caerau Parc

Additional SIMs

Published 1968

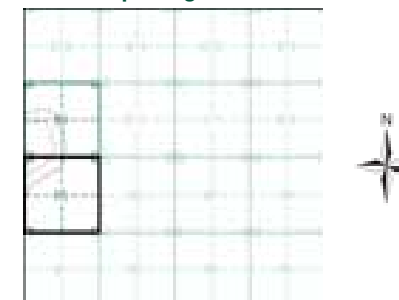
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment B5



Order Details

Order Number: 110795354_1_1
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 Slice: B
 Site Area (Ha): 130.06
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Caerau Parc



Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1971

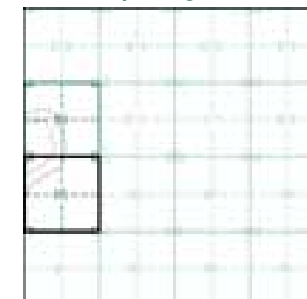
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment B5



Order Details

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 Site Area (Ha): 130.06
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Caerau Parc

Supply of Unpublished Survey Information

Published 1973

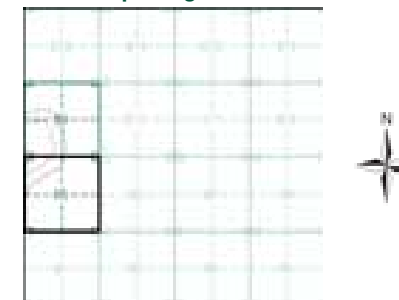
Source map scale - 1:1,250

SUSI maps (Supply of Unpublished Survey Information) were produced between 1972 and 1977, mainly for internal use at Ordnance Survey. These were more of a 'work-in-progress' plan as they showed updates of individual areas on a map. These maps were unpublished, and they do not represent a single moment in time. They were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment B5



Order Details

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 Site Area (Ha): 130.06
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Site Details

Caerau Parc

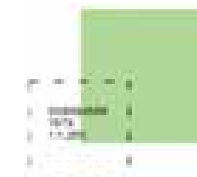
Additional SIMs

Published 1979

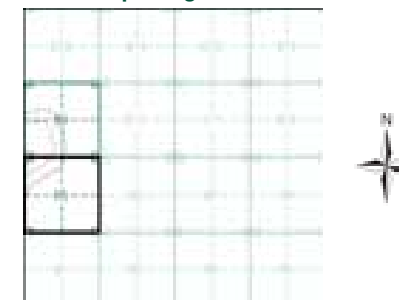
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment B5



Order Details

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 Slice: B
 Site Area (Ha): 130.06
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Caerau Parc

Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1984

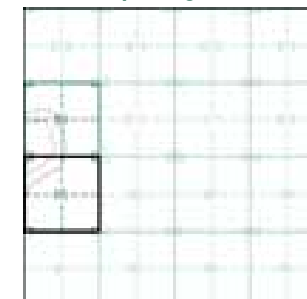
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment B5



Order Details

Order Number: 110795354_1_1
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Slice: B
Site Area (Ha): 130.06
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Caerau Parc

Additional SIMs

Published 1984

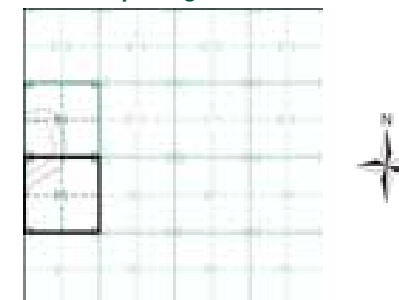
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment B5



Order Details

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 National Grid Reference: 286790, 195470
 Slice: B
 Site Area (Ha): 130.06
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Caerau Parc

Additional SIMs

Published 1986

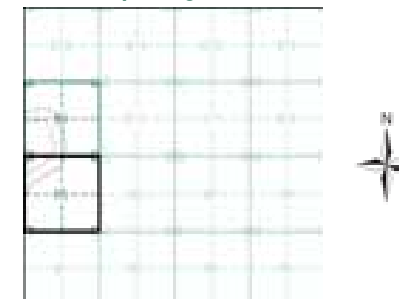
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment B5



Order Details

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 Customer Ref: D36058
 National Grid Reference: 286790, 195470
 Slice: B
 Site Area (Ha): 130.06
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Caerau Parc

Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1993

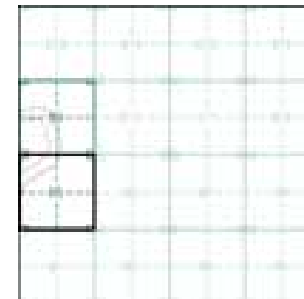
Source map scale - 1:2,500

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment B5



Order Details

Order Number: 110795354_1_1
 Customer Ref: D36058
 National Grid Reference: 286790, 195470
 Slice: B
 Site Area (Ha): 130.06
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Caerau Parc

Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1993

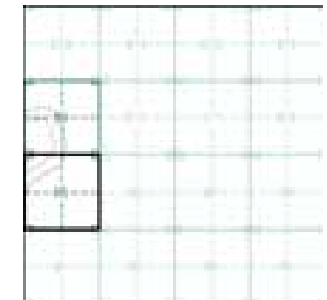
Source map scale - 1:1,250

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment B5



Order Details

Order Number: 110795354_1_1
Customer Ref: D36058
National Grid Reference: 286790, 195470
Slice: B
Site Area (Ha): 130.06
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Caerau Parc

Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1995

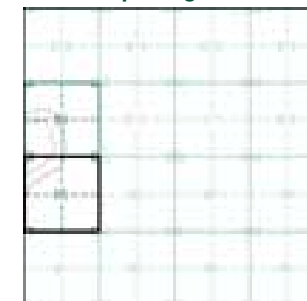
Source map scale - 1:1,250

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment B5



Order Details

Order Number: 110795354_1_1
Customer Ref: D36058
National Grid Reference: 286790, 195470
Slice: B
Site Area (Ha): 130.06
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Caerau Parc



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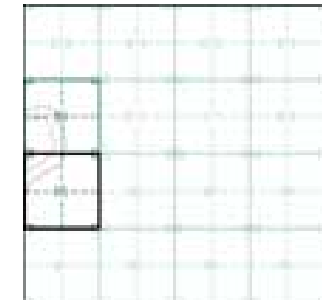
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Historical Aerial Photography

Published 2000

This aerial photography was produced by Getmapping, these vertical aerial photographs provide a seamless, full colour survey of the whole of Great Britain

Historical Aerial Photography - Segment B5



Order Details

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Customer Ref: D36058
National Grid Reference: 286790, 195470
Slice: B
Site Area (Ha): 130.06
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Site Details

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Ordinance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

	Quarry		Gravel Pit		Sand Pit
	Clay Pit		Shingle		Refuse Heap
	Sloping Masonry		Flat Rock		
	Marsh		Reeds		Osiers
	Rough Pasture		Furze		Wood
	Mixed Wood		Brushwood		Orchard
	Fir		Ford		Sleeping Stones
	Ferry		Waterfall		Lock
	Ttg. Station		Attitude at Ttg. Station		
	Bench Mark		Surface Level		
	Arrow denotes flow of water		Arbitration (note off)		
	Cutting		Embankment		
	Railway crossing Road		Level Crossing		Road crossing Railway
	Railway crossing River or Canal		Road over single stream		Road over River or Canal
	County Boundary (Geographical)				
	County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	County Borough Boundary (England)				
	County Borough Boundary (Scotland)				
	Boundary Pier or Stone		Police Call Box		
	Brick Road		Pump		
	Electricity Pylon		Signal Post		
	Foot Bridge		Stable		
	Foot Path		Tomb		
	Gate Post or Board		Telephone Call Box		
	Mile Stone		Trough		
	Mooring Post or Ring		Well		

	Inactive Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit		Active Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit
	Rock		Boulders
	Cut		Slopes
	Roofed Building		Glazed Roof Building
	Sloping Masonry		Archway
	Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed)		Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
	Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)		Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
	Orchard Tree		Scrubs
	Crops, Cider		Reeds
	Rough Grassland		Marsh Salttings
	Direction of water flow		Health
	Cave Entrance		Antiquity (isle of)
	Electricity Transmission Line		Triangulation Station
	County Boundary (Geographical)		Public Pylon
	County & Civil Parish Boundary		Electricity Pylon
	Civil Parish Boundary		London Borough Boundary
	Admin. County or County Box Boundary		Symbol marking point where boundary marking changes
	Beer House		Pole, Pole or Post
	Boundary Post or Stone		Post Office
	Capetan, Chene		Public Convenience
	Chimney		Public House
	Drinking Fountain		Pump
	Electricity Pole or Post		Signal Box or Bridge
	Fire Alarm Pole		Signal Post or Light
	Foot Bridge		Sewer
	Gable Post		Toll or Trestle
	Hydrant or Hydraulic		Telephone Call Box
	Level Crossing		Telephone Call Post
	Mantons		Trough
	Mile Post or Measuring Post		Water Pipe, Water Tap
	Mile Stone		Well
	Normal Tidal Limit		Wind Pump

	Off		Tee		Slopes		Fence
	Rock		Rock (scattered)				
	Boulders		Boulders (scattered)				
	Positioned Boulder		Stone				
	Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed)		Coniferous Tree (surveyed)				
	Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)		Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)				
	Orchard Tree		Scrub		Broken		
	Coppice, Osier		Reeds		Marsh, Sittings		
	Rough Grassland		Heath		Cutting		
	Direction of water flow		Triangulation Station		Antiquity (old etc.)		
	Electricity Transmission Line		Electricity Pylon				
	Bench Mark		Buildings with Building Seed				
	Roofed Building		Glazed Roof Building				
	Civil parish/community boundary						
	District boundary						
	County boundary						
	Boundary post/stone						
	Boundary marking symbol (note: These always appear in opposed pairs or groups of three)						
	Bus Stop		Pillar, Pole or Post				
	Battery		Post Office				
	Canal		Public Convenience				
	Chimney		Pump				
	Clock		Pumping Station				
	Disused Railway		Place of Worship				
	Electricity Generating Station		Storage Pumping Station				
	Electricity Pole, Pillar		Signal Box or Bridge				
	Electricity Sub Station		Signal Post or Light				
	Filter Pond		Sewer				
	Fountain / Drinking Fns		Tank or Tank				
	Gas Valve Component		Trough				
	Gas Governor		Water Pump				
	Gravel Path		Water Point, Water Tap				
	Manure		Waste Building (waste)				
	Mile Post or Mile Stone		Well				

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Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Page
Glamorganshire	1:2,500	1876 - 1877	2
Glamorganshire	1:2,500	1899	3
Glamorganshire	1:2,500	1918 - 1919	4
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1962	5
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1971	6
Additional SIMs	1:2,500	1986	7
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1993	8
Historical Aerial Photography	1:2,500	2000	9

Order Number: 110795354_1_1
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Site Area (Ha): 130.06
Search Buffer (m): 100

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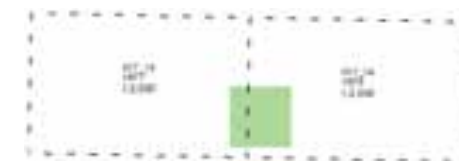
Glamorganshire

Published 1876 - 1877

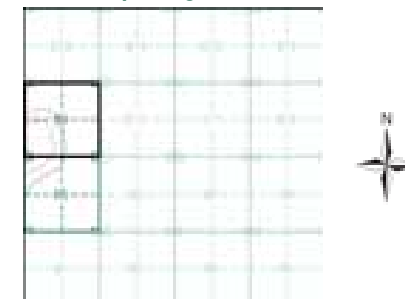
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment B9



Order Details

Order Number: 110795354_1_1
 Customer Ref: D36058
 National Grid Reference: 286790, 195470
 Slice: B
 Site Area (Ha): 130.06
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

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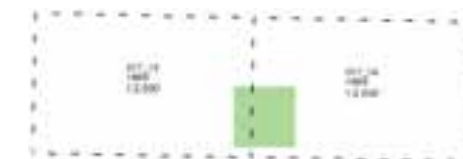
Glamorganshire

Published 1899

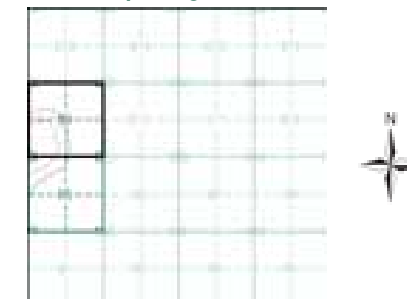
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment B9



Order Details

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 Customer Ref: D36058
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 Slice: B
 Site Area (Ha): 130.06
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Caerau Parc

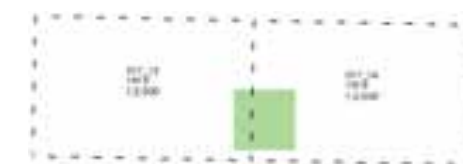
Glamorganshire

Published 1918 - 1919

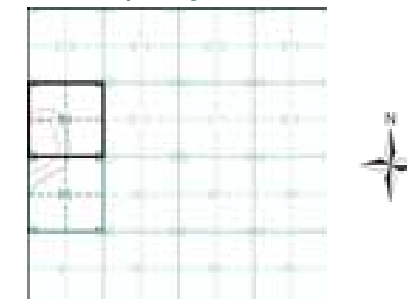
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The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

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 National Grid Reference: 286790, 195470
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 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Caerau Parc

Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1962

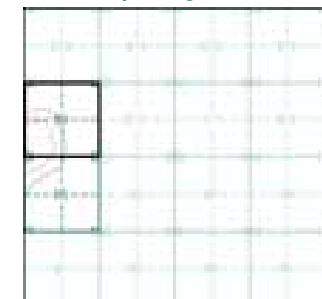
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

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Historical Map - Segment B9



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 Slice: B
 Site Area (Ha): 130.06
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1971

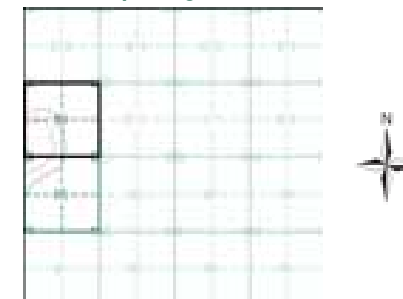
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The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

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Additional SIMs

Published 1986

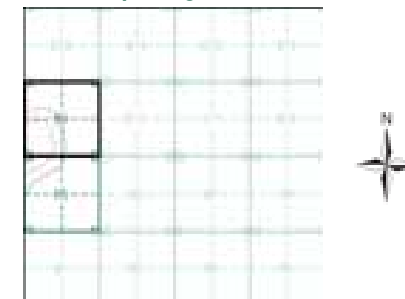
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment B9



Order Details

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Site Details

Caerau Parc

Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1993

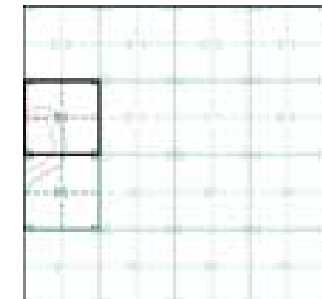
Source map scale - 1:2,500

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

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Site Details

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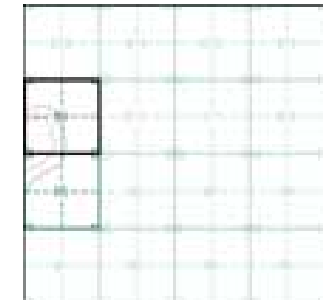
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Published 2000

This aerial photography was produced by Getmapping, these vertical aerial photographs provide a seamless, full colour survey of the whole of Great Britain

Historical Aerial Photography - Segment B9



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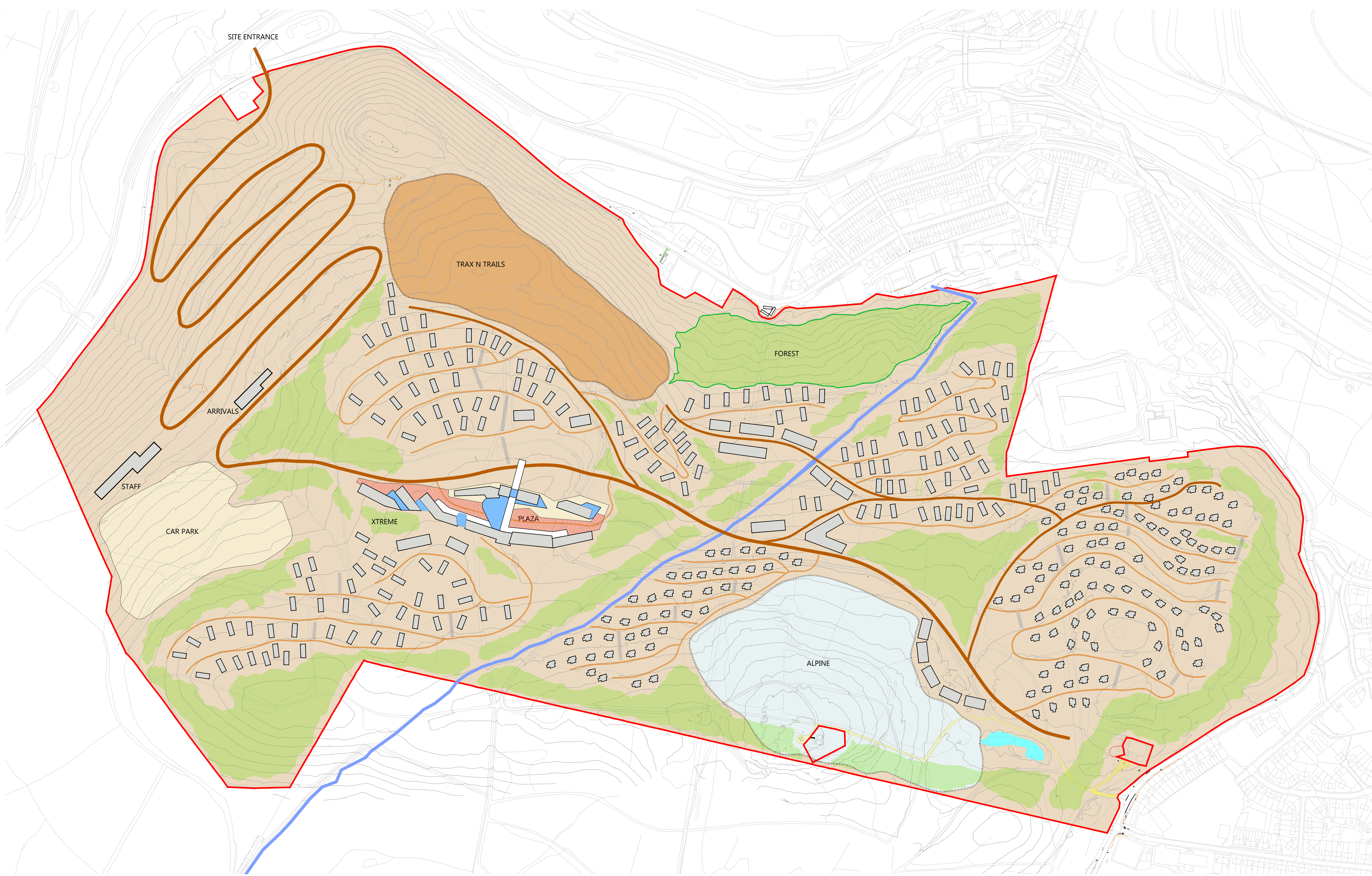
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Appendix E Proposed Site Layout



Figured dimensions and levels to be used.
Any inaccuracies must be notified to the architect.
Detail drawings and large scale drawings take precedence over smaller drawings.

Rev:

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NGR SS 85500 95700
centre of site

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PRELIMINARY	✓
PLANNING	
DESIGN	
TENDER	
CONSTRUCTION	

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Contract: Afan Valley Adventure Resort

Title: Concept Masterplan

Drawing No. 17023 (SK) 01
Rev. /

Scale: 1:2500 @ A1
Date: April 2017
Drawn: AHN
Checked: AMS

Afan Valley

Initial Peat Survey

Afan Valley Ltd

December 2017

Quality information

Prepared by

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Assistant Engineering Geologist

Checked by

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Principal Engineering Geologist

Approved by

Ivan Hodgson
Technical Director

Revision History

Revision	Revision date	Details	Authorized	Name	Position
0	13/12/2017	Final		Ivan Hodgson	Technical Director

Distribution List

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Appendices

Appendix A Site Walkover Photographs

Appendix B Borehole Location Plan

Appendix C Soilscape Mapping

1. Introduction

AECOM, in partnership with Powell Dobson Architects developed feasibility options for a proposed new tourism development, near Cymmer, Port Talbot, South Wales for Afan Valley Ltd. According to the Concept Masterplan (April 2017), the current preferred option for the proposed development comprises holiday lodges, public open space and infrastructure associated with outdoor leisure activities. AECOM Ground Engineering has been commissioned to prepare an Initial Peat Survey Report for the proposed development, in order to provide the project designers and Local Planning Authority with information on the possible presence of peat at the site and to provide recommendations for the next phase of peat survey, if required. The information provided by the peat surveys will allow an assessment of the potential impact of the proposed end use on the peat.

AECOM Ground Engineering undertook a desk study of the publicly available data relating to the geology and current use of the site. This was followed by a walkover visit to the site by an engineering geologist to inspect the areas suspected to be underlain by peat and to make a reconnaissance level survey of the remainder of the site.

2. Available Data

- Google Earth was used as a source of aerial imagery
- AECOM WebGIS British Geological Survey (BGS) Website – Geology of Britain Viewer. Available: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>. Accessed on 27 November 2017
- BGS exploratory hole record(s): SS89SE25, SS89NE22 and SS89NW8, sourced from BGS website – <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>. Accessed on 01 December 2017 GeoIndex online.
- NATMAP Soilscales dataset (Cranfield University)
- Cranfield University 2017. The Soils Guide. Available: www.landis.org.uk. Cranfield University, UK. Last accessed 27/11/2017 LandIS Soils Guide
- Afan Valley Coal Mining Assessment Report, AECOM (September 2017)
- Afan Valley Adventure Resort – EIA Scoping Report, Nineteen47 (August 2017)
- Scoping Opinion– Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council Ref. no. P2017/0825 (September 2017)
- Caerau Parc Afan Valley, Wales. Geo-Environmental Phase I Desk Study, BSP Consulting (February 2017)
- Concept Masterplan Rev E – Powell Dobson Architects (April 2017)

3. Site Location

The site is located on the southern side of the Afan Valley, south and southeast of Cymmer, Port Talbot, South Wales. The approximate National Grid Reference of the centre of the site is 285500E 195560N and it covers an area of approximately 130Ha. A site location plan is shown below.



Figure 3-1 Site location

4. Proposed Development

It is proposed to develop the site into the Afan Valley Adventure Resort. The development consists of a central leisure complex (Plaza), accommodation areas, a car park, a forest, alpine area and associated access roads. The proposed development is shown on the Concept Masterplan.

5. Published Information

The superficial and solid geology of the site has been established by reference to published maps, published geological memoirs and online resources comprising those detailed in Section 2.

Superficial Quaternary deposits comprising the following;

- Glaciofluvial deposits to the northwest of the site composed of glacially-derived unconsolidated sand and gravel
- Glacial Till to the north and south of the site composed of glacially-derived unsorted to poorly sorted and containing particles ranging in size from clay to boulders (Diamicton)
- Peat located predominantly east of the Cymmer Road (A4063) but also locally west of Cymmer Road and with only minor presence in the south east corner of the site. Composed of organic-rich clay or accumulation of wet, dark brown, partially decomposed vegetation

Rock of the Rhondda Member of the Upper Coal Measures underlies the site and is composed of green-grey Lithic Arenite with thin mudstone/siltstone and seatearth interbeds and, thin coal seams.

The BGS mapping indicate an area of peat is present to the south east of the site. This is described as an organic-rich clay or accumulation of wet, dark brown, partially decomposed vegetation. In Figure 6-1 Walkover Survey Observation Plan shows the peat deposits according to the BGS maps as well as other areas where it seems likely that peat may be present, such as ponds and boggy areas. the location of the peat, as extracted from the BGS maps is shown in relation to other features where peat may be present.

The BGS boreholes consulted are all located outside of the site (location plan presented in Appendix B). The boreholes do not indicate any presence of peat.

Soilscape mapping, presented in Appendix C, identifies the whole site to be underlain by “very acid loamy upland soils with a wet peaty surface”.

The Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping indicates that the site has several springs and sinks that could be associated with a north–south trending fault in the west of the site. The locations of these features have been marked on Figure 6 1. There are two standing water pools located in the south east of the site; these are likely to be the pools identified in the scoping report.

The scoping report states that there is a presence of peat near two pools in impoverished marshy grasslands. The report also states that these peat deposits serve as carbon sinks. No further information on the location of the peat or ponds is provided in the scoping report.

6. Walkover Survey

6.1 Site Description and Methodology

A walkover survey of the site was completed by an AECOM engineering geologist on Thursday 6th December 2017. The walkover followed designated routes on the site and also involved identifying features of interest noted during the desk study.

The peat survey focused on observations of the following:

- Location of wet ground and associated organic rich soils/peat or vegetation
- Ground description including location of any rock outcrops
- Slopes and other pertinent features
- Observations of any site restrictions for future intrusive survey work
- Photographs of pertinent areas

No intrusive investigations were undertaken as part of the site walkover survey.

There are some areas of the site that were not accessible during the walkover due to the steepness of slopes and presence of springs and loose material which made it difficult and dangerous to climb down. These are shown in Figure 6-1 using red arrows. The red arrows indicate the parts of the slope that were steeper than 30°.

There were some areas that we not accessible due to water logging, the majority of these have been identified in Figure 6-1.

The observations discussed in the following section were limited by the near total coverage of the site with vegetation and trees.

Google Earth aerial photos indicate that in 2013 and earlier the majority of the site was covered with trees. The tree cover is currently reduced on the site to approximately 10 to 20 % of the area in the east central part of the site. This area was not readily accessible during the walkover. Tree stumps and felled branches cover approximately 20 to 30% of the site. These areas were generally inaccessible, as the stumps and branches are laid out in lines creating furrow- like structures. These can also be seen in Google Earth images (2017) on the west central part of the site.

The site comprises undulating high ground rising to a maximum height of 347m at the survey point close to the southern site boundary. Northern and western areas of the site slope down steeply towards the River Afan, located approximately 200m lower than the highest point at the site. The eastern part of the site gently inclines towards Maesteg/Cymer Road (A4063) which runs parallel to the eastern site boundary. The northern site boundary is marked by the A4107 (Brytwn Road), while, a built development at Cymer marks the north-eastern boundary. The southern site boundary is a continuation of farmland, woodland and undulating scrubland before encountering the village of Caerau. Similar to the southern site boundary, the western site boundary is a continuation of grassland/scrubland.

There is a water reservoir in the south east of the site that is fenced and gated; this is located on one of the high points of the site. There are numerous tracks crossing the site and two public access

tracks that start in the south west and are aligned to the north east. There are two streams located in the west of the site; these have a north and northwest flow.

As described in section 4.0 most of the coniferous and oak trees previously present on the site were cut down across the site and some were burnt during a forest fire.

Some of the tracks are constructed on a raised embankment keeping the tracks above the surrounding boggy ground. The embankments are up to 1.5m high and with side slopes up to 30 degrees. Where the tracks are at the same level as the surrounding area, they are covered in water, with hydrophilic plants growing on the tracks and around them.

There is a disused Cymmer Tunnel marked on the OS maps cutting across the central part of site trending NNE - SSW

6.2 Observations

The findings of the walkover survey are presented as a series of notes and comments presented in Table 6-1 that relate to numbered locations shown on Figure 6-1. The grid reference of each individual point was recorded using a GPS. Photographs of a number of the locations are presented in Appendix A.

Within the site boundary four areas have been identified as potential locations of peat or organic rich soil. These can be summarised as follows:

- Area A (observation points L1 to L4) – associated with two ponds and is adjacent to the area of peat shown on BGS mapping.
- Area B (observation point L7 and L8) – associated with spring and stream. Waterlogging, hydrophilic plants and decomposed organic material are present
- Area C (observation points L6 and L9) – similar to above
- Area D (observation point L12) – characterised by standing water in shallow depressions and hydrophilic plants

Table 6-1 Walkover Survey observations

Location Number	Observations and Comments
L1	Area of standing water characterised by vegetation such as ferns, tall reeds. Shallow scraping using a geological hammer revealed semi decomposed plant material
L2	Two ponds both approximately 40m in length, with a width varying from 10m to 15m. The ponds are surrounded by tall grasses and reeds. The land between the ponds is spongy/springy when pressure is applied. When scraped with a geological hammer black soft to firm clay with organic semi decomposed material was encountered. The ponds are in a low lying area with steep slopes (approximately 1v:2h to 1v:1h) at the edges. L1 and L2 are separated by a raised track constructed on an embankment with slopes of approximately 30 degrees.
L3	Appears to be a natural low lying area, which is continuous with the ponds but separated by a track that is at the same elevation. There is standing water on the track and in this low lying area black organic clay with decomposed plants and roots is present.
L4	Area is low lying in relation to the surrounding area, with burnt trees and steep embankment slopes on either side. The ground is undulating and composed of firm clay and decomposed plant material. There is a thick undergrowth of moss forming a continuous carpet over the soil.
L5	Exposed face of up to 1.5 m with what appears to be drift deposits comprising of cobbles and boulders in a slightly clayey sand matrix underlain by a coal seam at the bottom of the exposure
L6	A stream with a northeast flow passes under the raised track. Water ponds on either side of the track and was

Location Number	Observations and Comments
	about 0.30m deep. There are tall reeds surrounding the stream and along the track going northwest as well as decomposed plant material.
L7	Possible spring, with bog sheen on water surface. Track is water logged with moss and reeds. Water flows northeast following the track, shallow scraping revealed very soft to soft black clay with abundant decomposed organic material
L8	Waterlogged area following a stream, standing water along the track up to 0.2m deep. Reeds and tall grasses characterise this area. The ground was very springy. In areas without standing water, applying pressure causes water to be forced out of the ground.
L9	Area of standing water with vegetation such as brown ferns, tall reeds.
L10	Disused rock quarry
L11	Waterlogged area with thriving vegetation of reeds, and tall grasses. Ground spongy/springy with decomposed plant material
L12	Water logged area on a track and in the area around track track measuring about 10m to 15m in width. Area has tall reeds and grasses and standing water in shallow depressions
L13	Waterlogged area with thriving vegetation of reeds and tall grasses. Ground spongy/springy with decomposed plant material
L14	Rock outcrop
L15	Rock outcrop
L16	Rock outcrop
L17	Rock outcrop
L18	Mast and trig point
L19	Water reservoir
L20	Area of peat shown on the BGS geological mapping but not visible at the surface.

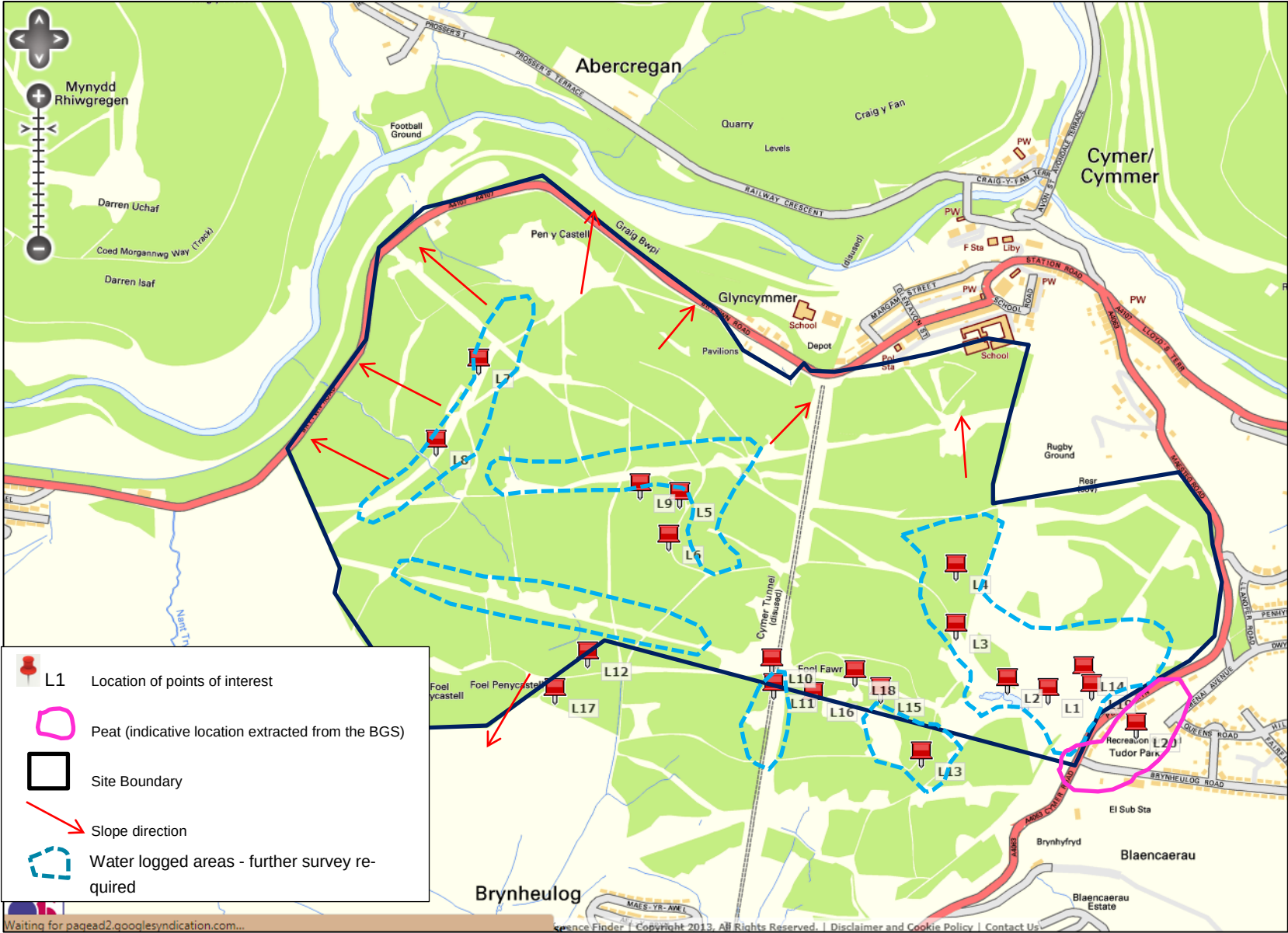


Figure 6-1 Walkover survey observation plan

7. Recommendations for Further Study

The Scoping Opinion provided by Neath Talbot County Borough Council indicated that the expectation is that areas of deep peat will be retained. They stated that in Wales deep peat is defined as greater than 500mm thick.

The walkover survey has identified four areas within the site which seem most likely to be underlain by peat or organic rich soil. Further investigation is required to establish the presence and thickness of any peat in these areas and to define the lateral extent of any peat deposits that may be present. It is proposed that two phases of intrusive investigations are undertaken as below.

7.1 Phase 1 Intrusive Investigation

To carry out the first phase of investigations the following is proposed:

- An initial day for a geologist and technician/labourer using a Macprobe and shovel to explore the extent of areas suspected to be underlain by peat as shown on Figure 6-1.
- This will be carried out by a combination of probing, excavation of shallow hand dug pits, sampling and description of the soil encountered
- If appropriate a small number of laboratory tests may be carried out.

This phase will allow the boundaries of the areas located in the walkover survey to be better defined.

7.2 Phase 2 Intrusive Investigation

The amount of time and extent of the second phase would be dependent on the findings on the first phase. The second phase is likely to involve the following:

- One to two days of an intrusive investigation supervised by a geologist
- Investigation probably using a mini-excavator and/or window sampler to check the thickness of any peat, describe the material and, if appropriate, take samples for testing.

The findings from the investigation will be reported in a Peat Survey Report. This report will include mapping indicating locations on the site where peat has been found to be thicker than 0.5m.