

Bike Park Wales

**GETHIN WOODLAND CENTRE, ABERCANAID,
MERTHYR TYDFIL**

Coal Mining Risk Assessment

14287/LP/24/CMRA

CLIENT: Bike Park Wales

PROJECT: Gethin Woodland Centre, Abercanaid, Merthyr Tydfil

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

Bike Park Wales are proposing a series of new mountain bike trails and skills areas within their existing facility at Gethin Woodland Centre for continued recreational end-use.

In support of the planning submission, Intégral Géotechnique (Wales) Limited have been appointed as the Geotechnical Engineers to undertake a Coal Mining Risk Assessment.

This report presents the findings of the desk study and coal mining searches and sets out the Coal Mining Risk Assessment in line with the Coal Authority's guidelines.

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1.2 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The development proposals comprise the construction of a series of new mountain bike trails, access tracks and skills areas across the hillside within the existing Gethin Woodland Centre facility.

1.3 SCOPE OF WORKS

The objectives of the coal mining risk assessment are to:

1. Present a desk-based review of all available information within this report on the coal mining issues which are relevant to the site.
2. Use the information obtained to identify and assess the risks to the proposed development from coal mining legacy, including cumulative impact issues.
3. Set out appropriate mitigation measures to address the coal mining legacy issues affecting the site, including any necessary remedial works and/or demonstrate how coal mining issues have influenced the proposed development.

1.3 SCOPE OF WORKS (CONTINUED)

4. Demonstrate to the Local Planning Authority that the application is or can be made safe and stable to meet the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework and the requirements of the Coal Authority in respect of their determination of planning application consultations.
5. Minimise the risks and effects of land instability on infrastructure, and the public.
6. Help to ensure that various types of development should not be placed in unstable locations without appropriate precautions.
7. Bring unstable land, wherever possible, back into productive use.
8. Assist in safeguarding public and private investment by a proper appreciation of site conditions and necessary precautionary measures.

This report has been prepared in general accordance with the guidance within Section 11 of CIRIA Report C758 - Abandoned Mine Workings Manual and the Mining Risk Assessment Model Report Template and intends to demonstrate to the Local Planning Authority and the Coal Authority that the site is, or can be, made safe and stable, and to meet the requirements of the National Policy Planning Framework (NPPF).

The coal mining risk assessment comprised a review of:

- Old Ordnance Survey maps covering the site,
- Geological maps of the area provided by the British Geological Survey,
- A Consultants Coal Mining Report obtained from The Coal Authority.

1.4 LIMITATIONS

This document is intended to be a working document for further development in discussion with all concerned including the Local Planning Authority and The Coal Authority.

2.0 THE SITE

2.1 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The site is located across the hillside within the Bike Park Wales site at Gethin Woodland Centre, at a National Grid Reference of 304610, 202310, see Figure 1.

The site is irregular in shape and occupies an area of approximately 260 hectares across the western slopes of Merthyr Vale overlooking Abercarnaid to the east.

The site is situated on ground which typically falls to the east, northeast and southeast from an approximate maximum elevation of 491m on the western edge to an approximate minimum elevation of 241m on the eastern edge. The site and the surrounding areas fall towards the base of the valley.

The site currently comprises an area of wooded hillside crossed by existing trails. Most of the tracks are constructed through the forestry plantation. The trees are mainly coniferous for timber production with blocks of ancient semi natural woodland on the lower slopes. There are also areas of marshy grassland within the site and areas of scrub vegetation.

2.2 SITE OPERATIONS

The site is currently utilised by Bike Park Wales providing recreational mountain bike trails.

2.3 SURROUNDING LAND USE

The areas surrounding the site are formed by the undeveloped vegetated hillside and with the Bike Park Wales visitor centre and associated parking downslope to the east.

2.4 AVAILABLE SITE INVESTIGATION DATA

There is no available site investigation data for the site to our knowledge.

3.0 SITE HISTORY

The recent history of the site has been traced with the aid of the following historical maps which have been presented in Appendix A. The main features, such as the presence of coal levels, shafts, water features and buildings, and their approximate locations are discussed in the following commentary, but the maps should be viewed to observe their more accurate locations. The Envirocheck Report includes the following scaled historical maps:

Map Scale	Dates
1:2,500	1878-1881, 1900, 1919, 1957-1964, 1983-1989, 1993, 2000 (aerial photo)
1:10,560	1884-1885, 1900-1901, 1921-1922, 1938-1951, 1945 (aerial photo)
1:10,000	1964, 1969, 1970, 1982-1989, 1990, 1999, 2006, 2023

The earliest edition of the map dated 1878-1881 indicated the site to be located across an undeveloped area of Gethin Mountain. A property known as Pen-y-lan was located within the northern area of the site. The majority of the site was covered with rough grass and with wooded areas across the lower slopes within the eastern and north eastern areas. Small surface water features issuing from springs crossed the site, typically flowing downslope to the east, northeast and southeast and flowing toward the River Taff located at the base of the valley. There were also potential pond features located within the site with features in the southeast corner and on the northeast edge. Evidence of quarry excavations were noted within the site including an old quarry within the northern area and a small excavation on the western edge. Rocky ground and outcrops were noted along the southwest edge of the site. The nearest colliery at this time was Gethin Colliery including Gethin Pit No.1 and Gethin Pit No. 2 located approximately 250m to the northeast and served by a network of railways, including Gethin Railway to the northeast of the site, and with access to the Glamorganshire Canal. Abercanaid was already established approximately 450m to the northeast.

The 1900 edition of the map indicated that the site had remained relatively unchanged. Gethin Pit No. 1 and No. 2 were still operational to the northeast of the site. The railway to the northeast was now more established and known as the GWR and Rhymney Joint Line. George Colliery had been constructed approximately 600m to the southwest as mining operations continued in the area.

3.0 SITE HISTORY (CONTINUED)

The 1919 edition of the map indicated evidence of mining activity within and in the vicinity of the site. An old level was indicated to the southeast of the property known as Pen-y-lan located within the northern area of the site. Another old coal level was indicated within the northeast area of the site. Additional old coal levels were located just off site to the northeast and east. Gethin Pit No. 1 and No. 2 were still operational but George Colliery to the southwest was disused by this time.

The 1957 edition of the map indicated the site to have remained relatively unchanged although there was no longer any evidence of the old coal level in the northeast area of the site. Gethin Colliery was no longer operational by this time but many of the associated buildings remained. The railway line had been dismantled to the northeast of the site and the Glamorganshire Canal was also disused by this time.

The 1983-1989 edition of the map indicated that the site had been partially planted with coniferous trees. The older native woodland remained within the eastern areas of the site. Firebreak tracks had been constructed across the site associated with the new tree planting.

The 1993 edition of the map indicated no significant changes to the site apart from variations in planting and vegetation. Marshy vegetation was indicated in the vicinity of surface water features within the lower lying areas of the site.

The 1999 edition of the map indicated coniferous trees across the majority of the site. The native trees remained within the eastern areas. The site was still also crossed by a sequence of tracks. The A470 had been constructed by this time approximately along the line of the former railway to the northeast of the site.

The 2013 Google Earth Image indicated buildings and infrastructure associated with Bike Park Wales to have been constructed to the northeast of the site. Parts of the forestry had been cleared to construct mountain bike trails. The mountain bike trails continued to develop over the subsequent years across the hillside.

4.0 SITE ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

4.1 PHYSICAL SETTING

The site is located within a mainly rural setting on the hillside to the southwest of Abercanaid

The site is situated on ground which typically falls to the east, northeast and southeast from an approximate maximum elevation of 491m on the western edge to an approximate minimum elevation of 241m on the eastern edge. The site and the surrounding areas fall towards the base of the valley.

4.2 GEOLOGY

The 1:50,000 and 1:10,560 scale (Sheet No.'s SO 00 SW and SO 00 SE) geological maps of the area indicate the site to be underlain by Carboniferous Coal Measures strata comprising Brithdir Member at the top of the hillside (western part of the site) underlain by Rhondda Member and then by South Wales Upper Coal Measures Formation beneath the lower lying (eastern) areas of the site. The Brithdir Member and Rhondda Member typically comprise green-grey Pennant sandstones with thin mudstone/siltstone and seatearth interbeds and mainly thin coals. The South Wales Upper Coal Measures Formation typically comprises grey productive coal-bearing mudstones/siltstones with seatearths and minor grey, quartz-rich sandstones, coals and ironstones. The strata is dipping shallowly to the south and southeast at angles of between 5° and 8°.

There are a number of conjectural coal outcrops indicated beneath the site which typically follow the topography of the hillside and at the interface of the change in rock strata. The outcrops within the site include the Hafod, Taldwyn, Gilfach, No.2 Rhondda, No.1 Rhondda, Brithdir and Brithdir Rider seams.

There are no superficial deposits indicated to overlie the solid strata across the majority of the site. However, Head deposits of the Quaternary period are indicated to overlie the solid strata within the central and southeast area of the site. Head deposits comprise poorly sorted gravel, sand and clay locally with lenses of silt, clay or peat.

Made ground would not be anticipated to be widespread across the site. Localised areas could be encountered in the vicinity of historic mine entries or associated with the construction of the existing mountain bike trails. Topsoil/subsoil would be anticipated across the majority of the site.

A summary of the anticipated geological succession is given below in Table 1.

4.2 GEOLOGY (CONTINUED)

Table 1: Summary of Anticipated Site Geology		
Geological unit	Horizon	Description
Recent	Topsoil/subsoil with areas of disturbed ground or made ground in the vicinity of mine entries or existing bike trails	Various materials
Quaternary	Head (central and south eastern area)	Poorly sorted gravel, sand and clay locally with lenses of silt, clay or peat
Carboniferous	Brithdir and Rhondda Member	Green-grey Pennant sandstones with thin mudstone/siltstone and seatearth interbeds and mainly thin coals
	South Wales Upper Coal Measures Formation	Grey productive coal-bearing mudstones/siltstones with seatearths and minor grey, quartz-rich sandstones, coals and ironstones

4.3 MINING

The site is located within a coal mining reporting area and therefore a Consultants Coal Mining Report has been obtained from the Coal Authority and a copy is included in Appendix B.

An appraisal of the mining data and its significance is presented below.

Past Underground Coal Mining

The Coal Authority states that there is past underground mining recorded beneath the site within numerous seams from near surface to 521m depth which were last worked in 1954. The shallowest workings between the near surface and 24m depth are recorded within the No.2 Rhondda seam and were last worked in 1927. The near surface workings had an extraction thickness of 55cm and were shallowly dipping at 5°. The recorded workings at 11m and 24m depth had an extraction thickness of 30cm and were shallowly dipping at 2.9°. There were also shallow workings recorded within the Clement seam at 27m depth which were last worked in 1908 and had an extraction thickness of 142cm. The seam was shallowly dipping at 2.9°. There were no additional shallow workings recorded beneath the site at depths less than 30m. The Coal Authority viewer indicate the shallow workings to be localised beneath the lower lying northeast area of the site.

4.3 MINING (CONTINUED)

Probable Unrecorded Shallow Workings

The Coal Authority state that probable unrecorded workings is “none”. However, this does not mean that shallow unrecorded workings do not exist, but rather any information to support this has not come into the possession of the Coal Authority. The Coal Authority indicate the presence of a number of proven outcrops within, or within an influencing distance of the site to the north, northeast and northwest. The proven outcrops include the Clement, the Hafod, the No.1 Rhondda, No.2 Rhondda, the Tillery Brithdir and a number of unnamed seams. The Coal Authority state that all of the named seams and most of the unnamed seams are of a workable thickness. The potential for unrecorded workings within these seams should not be ruled out. It should also be noted that The Coal Authority viewer indicates development high risk areas along the line of the coal outcrops.

Spine Roadways at Shallow Depth

The Coal Authority have indicated that shallow spine roadways are recorded at shallow depths beneath the site. The presence of unrecorded shallow roadways should not be completely ruled out.

Mine Entries

The Coal Authority indicates that there are twelve mine entries located both on-site and within 100m of the site boundary. A summary of the mine entry data is presented in Table 2 below.

The mine entries have been overlain with the site layout plans (existing and proposed bike tracks) and split into a number of zones for reference purposes. The zones are shown on Figure 3B.

Table 2: Published Mine Entry Data						
Ref:	Shaft/Adit	Approx. location of shaft or adit entrance (see Fig 3B)	Assumed Diameter (depth if available) (m)	Probable Adit Azimuth (degrees)	CA Easting, Northing (Desk based)	CA Assigned Departure Distance (m)
304202-004	Shaft	Zone C	2.5m	N/A	304870 202977	5m
304203-010	Adit	Zone A	3.0m	284°	304621 203437	5m
304203-018	Shaft	Zone A	2.5m	N/A	304666 203492	8m
305201-007	Adit	Zone F	3.0m	229°	305809 201762	10m
305201-008	Adit	Zone F	3.0m	222°	305896 201666	10m

4.3 MINING (CONTINUED)

Table 2: Published Mine Entry Data (Continued)						
Ref:	Shaft/Adit	Approx. location of shaft or adit entrance (see Fig 3B)	Assumed Diameter (depth if available) (m)	Probable Adit Azimuth (degrees)	CA Easting, Northing (Desk based)	CA Assigned Departure Distance (m)
305202-004	Adit	Zone C	3.0m	225°	305082 202882	10m
305203-011	Adit	Zone B	3.0m	209°	305477 203198	5m
305203-014	Shaft	Zone B	1.5m (actual)	N/A	305429 203208	5m
305203-023	Adit	Zone C	3.0m	225°	305295 203077	8m
305203-026	Adit	Zone B	3.0m	206°	305524 203148	10m
305203-033	Adit	Zone B	1.5m (actual)	270°	305516 203170	0m
306202-001	Adit	Zone D	3.0m	227°	306095 202900	5m

The three shafts (Ref: 304202-004, 304203-018 and 305203-014) are not within an influencing distance of the proposed new bike trails even when considering the potential departure distance. Shaft Ref: 305203-014 has been capped by the forestry commission.

Adit Ref: 304203-010 located within Zone A is located away from the proposed new bike trail even when considering the potential departure distance. The adit is also orientated away from the proposed trail.

Within Zone B there are three adits (Ref: 305203-011, 305203-033 and 305203-026). Adit Ref: 305203-011 is located greater than 20m from the proposed bike trail when considering the potential departure distance. The adit is orientated towards the trail. Adit Ref: 305203-033 is located on the proposed bike trail but orientated away from the trail. It should be noted that this mine entry was located in 2012 and has been excavated out and filled with clean stone with the works undertaken by consultants acting on behalf of the Coal Authority. Adit Ref: 305203-026 is located within 20m of the proposed bike trail when considering the departure distance. This adit is orientated towards the proposed bike trail.

Within Zone C there are two adits (Ref: 305202-004 and 305203-023). Adit Ref: 305203-023 is not located within an influencing distance of the proposed bike trails. Adit Ref: 305202-004 is potentially located across a proposed bike trail when considering the potential departure distance.

4.3 MINING (CONTINUED)

There is one adit (Ref: 306202-001) located within Zone D and it is not within an influencing distance of the proposed bike trails.

There are two adits (Ref: 305201-007 and 306201-008) located within Zone F. Adit Ref: 305201-008 is not located within an influencing distance of the proposed bike trails and is orientated away from the trails. Adit Ref: 305201-007 could potentially be within influencing distance of the proposed bike trail when considering the potential departure distance. The adit is orientated away from the trail.

Allowances should also be made for the possibility that unrecorded features could be present on or within an influencing distance of the proposed bike trails.

Geological Faults, Fissures and Breaklines

The Coal Authority states that there are a number of faults crossing upper areas of the site on an approximately southeast to northwest orientation. The geology maps do not indicate the presence of these faults which may infer that they are below ground features.

There are geological fissures indicated on site as shown within Zone C and with more features indicated within Zone E. Fissures are a crack or opening which are lines of weakness at the surface which may have been affected or created by coal mining.

The presence of these features should be considered during construction of the bike trails.

Opencast Mines

The Coal Authority indicates that there “*none recorded within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.*”

There are no issues regarding opencast workings within the site.

Coal Authority Managed Tips

The Coal Authority state that there are two managed tips located within 500m of the site boundary. The nearest is located 50.2m to the south and the other is located downslope approximately 316.5m to the northeast.

The latest guidance published by the Welsh Government and its partners include a Mining and Coal Tip Safety document, published on the 14th of November 2023, which assigns an identification number (UID), a category, and the immediate status of each disused coal tip in Wales. This document also confirms that the tip located to the northeast is a Category C tip and the nearest tip located to the south is not categorised.

4.3 MINING (CONTINUED)

These tips are managed and would not affect the development proposals.

Coal Mining Subsidence

The Coal Authority states that it has received two damage notices or claims within the site in the vicinity of the proposed bike trail within Zone E. The claim areas are shown on the plan contained within the Consultants Coal Mining report.

The first claim for alleged subsidence damage was made in February 2012 for fissures in Gethin Forest. The claim was settled by repairs to the value of £33,532.90.

The next claim for alleged subsidence was made in May 2012 for Gethin Forest. The claim was settled by repairs to the value of £11,044.88.

The Coal Authority also state that *“There is no current Stop Notice delaying the start of remedial works or repairs to the property.”*

“The Coal Authority is not aware of any request having been made to carry out preventive works before coal is worked under section 33 of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991”.

It may be prudent to obtain a Coal Authority Subsidence Claims Report if further information is required.

Mine Gas

The Coal Authority states that with regards to mine gas *“none recorded within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.”*

However, gas evolution from coal seams and accumulated sources such as abandoned tunnels and workings cannot be discounted and would typically require further assessment conducted in accordance with CL:AIRE document Good Practice for Risk Assessment for Coal Mine Gas Emissions, dated October 2021.

However, there are no buildings or internal spaces proposed as part of the development and therefore mine gas risk would not need to be considered.

Future Underground Mining and Section 46 Notices

The Coal Authority does not have any current records relating to future underground mining.

The Coal Authority states that *“No notices have been given, under section 46 of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991, stating that the land is at risk of subsidence”.*

4.3 MINING (CONTINUED)

There are no currently understood issues regarding future workings or subsidence.

Overall Assessment

Based on the information provided by the geology maps and information contained within the Consultants Coal Mining Report, there are recorded shallow workings beneath the site and potential for additional unrecorded shallow workings associated with the coal outcrops within the hillside. The location of the outcrops is classified as a high-risk development area by The Coal Authority based on the shallow mining risk. However, no buildings or structures are proposed as part of the development with only shallow excavation proposed as part of the construction works to create a series of bike trails. Since the proposals are to compliment existing sports/leisure infrastructure, the potential risk from shallow workings beneath the site is considered to be low.

There are twelve mine entries located on site. Most of the mine entries are not within an influencing distance of the proposed bike trails, even when considering the potential departure distance, and with adits typically orientated away from the proposed bike trails. However, further consideration is recommended with regards to three adits (Ref: 305202-004, 305203-026 and 305201-007), see Figure 3B. These adits have entrances that may potentially be located at/across the proposed new bike trails. In addition, Adit Ref: 305203-011 is orientated towards a proposed new bike trail. However, due to the distance to the adit entrance from the proposed bike trail and the change of topography, any associated adit roadway should not cause instability beneath the trail.

A watching brief is recommended during construction works for visual evidence of the adits which are known to be located in close proximity of the proposed new trails. The Coal Authority grid references can be used on site to locate the mine entries, but allowances should be made for the known departure distances of these features. The presence of unrecorded mine entries within or within an influencing distance of the proposed new bike trails should not be ruled out.

Where possible, the development should avoid all known mine entries and consideration should be given to diverting the proposed new bike trails around the adit features identified above. If the development constraints require a trail to cross one of the adit features, it may become a requirement to locate and treat the adit entrance and associated roadway. Where possible the trails and all construction plant should avoid mine entries.

5.0 ASSESSMENT OF MINING CONSTRAINTS

5.1 RISKS FROM MINING LEGACY

The desk study search of the various coal mining information and maps identifies the following site-specific coal mining legacy risks to the site. The risks from the known mine entries are shown on Figures 3A and 3B.

A summary of the risk posed by shallow mineworkings and the mine entries is summarised after thorough analysis of the information sources. Comment on each specific coal mining issue follows below:

5.2 RISKS FROM ABANDONED MINeworkINGS

Coal mining at depths shallower than 30m to 35m beneath ground level can pose constraints to development in the form of ground stability at the surface. The magnitude of this effect depends upon the exact depth of any workings, the thickness of competent rock cover and the extraction thickness of any coal mine workings.

The Coal Mining Risk Assessment shows that there are shallow recorded workings beneath the site. However, based on the available information, it is also possible that shallow unrecorded workings may also be present.

To ensure that properties constructed over mineworkings are not affected by subsidence associated with past mining, a rock head cover in the order of ten times the maximum void thickness of the workings is generally required depending on the nature of the overlying rock strata. However, there are no structures proposed as part of this development and therefore since the proposals are to complement existing sports/leisure infrastructure, the potential risk from shallow workings beneath the site is considered to be low and no specific remedial measures are considered necessary.

5.3 RISKS FROM THE ABANDONED MINE ENTRIES – SHAFTS

Three shafts have been recorded in the vicinity of the proposed development area, but none are located within an influencing distance of the proposed new bike trail or skills areas.

5.3 RISKS FROM THE ABANDONED MINE ENTRIES – SHAFTS (CONTINUED)

Until recently, shafts were rarely treated on abandonment to any significant engineering standard. They were typically loosely backfilled, or with inferior capping constructed over them. With time, backfills may settle and caps fail, resulting in significant ground loss. Therefore, if a shaft lies partly or wholly within the site, or within a 20m buffer zone drawn outside the site boundary, then its effect should be considered in the site development. The size of buffer, or no development zone, will depend on the diameter of the shaft the depth to rockhead and an assessment of the shaft's condition. Intrusive works would be required to generate buffer/exclusion zones based on site specific data.

After the validation of the shaft caps, and, depending on their condition, a 20m radius exclusion zone for buildings should be applied as a worst-case scenario.

If the development constraints require any trails or skills areas to be constructed within a 15m radius of the shaft position, then pressure grouting of the shaft may become required. On completion and validation of these potential works, details of a reduced radius exclusion zone may be reported to suit the development. At this stage it is not considered that these works would be required.

The development site sits within a historical mining area and therefore there is a residual risk of unrecorded mine entries to be present on site. All site operatives should be made aware of this potential risk and a watching brief should be maintained during site works.

5.4 RISKS FROM THE ABANDONED MINE ENTRIES – ADITS

Nine adits have been recorded on site or within an influencing distance of the site boundary. The presence of unrecorded features should not be ruled out.

Until recently, adits were rarely treated on abandonment to any significant engineering standard. Whilst it is likely that an adit entrance itself would have been treated, the remainder of an adit roadway may still be intact. They may have been only loosely backfilled or might be partially collapsed. Therefore, if an adit is located within influencing distance of the surface, then treatment may be required. Normal procedure would be to establish a 20m buffer zone drawn parallel to the feature within a development site. The size of buffer or no development zone, will depend on the diameter of the adit, the depth to rockhead and an assessment of the adit condition. One adit (Ref: 305203-033) has been treated more recently by consultants acting on behalf of the Coal Authority in April 2012. This adit treatment was likely associated with the construction of the original bike trails.

5.4 RISKS FROM THE ABANDONED MINE ENTRIES – ADITS (CONTINUED)

As discussed previously three adits (Ref: 305202-004, 305203-026 and 305201-007) have entrances that may potentially be located at/across the proposed new bike trails. In addition, Adit Ref: 305203-011 is orientated towards a proposed bike trail. However, due to the distance to the adit entrance from the proposed bike trail and the change of topography, any associated adit roadway should not cause instability beneath the trail. These adits should be physically located prior to construction of the bike trails. Care should be taken to avoid these features by rerouting the trails if possible to avoid the adit. If rerouting is not possible, consideration should be given to treatment of the adit entrance and associated roadway prior to construction of the trail.

The site sits within an historical mining area and therefore there is a residual risk of unrecorded mine entries to be present on site. All site operatives should be made aware of this potential risk and a watching brief should be maintained during site works.

5.5 COAL MINING GEOLOGY (FAULTS AND FISSURES)

The development site sits upon the bedrock of the Brithdir Member, Rhondda Member and South Wales Upper Coal Measures Formation.

The Coal Authority indicate a number of faults to cross the site. These faults are not indicated on the geology maps and therefore are likely to be below ground features. These below ground faults are unlikely to affect the site at the surface based on the development proposals.

There are a number of fissures within the site at the top of the hillside on the southwest edge of the site and also within the central area. These fissures are likely to be visible at the surface. These features should be considered in the construction of the bike trails.

5.6 RECORD OF PAST MINE GAS EMISSIONS OR POTENTIAL

The Coal Authority do not record any mine gas within 500m of the site boundary. It should be noted that coal seams and coal mine workings pose a potential gas risk which should be considered in any future investigations and development.

At development sites with shallow coal workings, possible shallow coal mine workings, or pathway features such as mine entries and geological disturbances on or nearby the site, a more detailed gas risk assessment should be undertaken in accordance with CL:AIRE document Good Practice for Risk Assessment for Coal Mine Gas Emissions, dated October 2021.

5.6 RECORD OF PAST MINE GAS EMISSIONS OR POTENTIAL (CONSIDERED)

However, with no buildings or enclosed spaces proposed as part of the development a mine gas risk assessment would not be required. The risk from mine gas to recreational users of the bike trails and skills areas is considered to be low.

5.7 RECORDED COAL MINING SURFACE HAZARD

None recorded.

5.8 SURFACE MINING (OPENCAST WORKINGS)

None recorded within the site or within 500m of the site boundary.

5.9 DEVELOPMENT RISK PLAN

The geology map and the Consultants Coal Mining Report indicate coal outcrops within the site and within an influencing distance of the site. There are shallow recorded workings beneath the site and the potential for shallow unrecorded workings. Development high-risk areas, as defined by the Coal Authority, are indicated along the coal seam outcrops. Development in areas underlain by shallow mine workings normally require appropriate site investigation and possibly remedial mitigation measures. Due to the nature of the development with proposals only comprising the construction of bike trails, access routes and skills areas, which would cause minimal ground disturbance, the risk from shallow workings is considered to be low.

The Coal Authority also indicate areas of high risk in the vicinity of any mine entries. The mine entries could cause a risk to the proposed development. The risk would be both during the construction phase due to the use of heavy plant and to the future end users.

The mine entries which have been defined as being within an influencing distance of the proposed new bike trails should be physically located on site. Where possible the mine entry should be avoided, and the trail rerouted to avoid the adit feature. If it is not possible to re-route the proposed bike trail, it may become a requirement to treat the entrance and associated roadway in order to make the development safe for future users.

5.10 DEVELOPMENT PRECAUTIONS

Site Investigation and/or Remediation

It may become a requirement to undertake physical works to locate a mine entry. The site investigation works should be carried out in accordance with the guidance Section 12 of CIRIA Report C758 - Abandoned Mine Workings Manual.

5.10 DEVELOPMENT PRECAUTIONS (CONTINUED)

The site investigations will need to be carried out by a competent contractor, considering the findings of this report. The results should be interpreted by a qualified and competent person so that an appropriate remedial strategy can be developed.

Attempts may need to be made to locate the adits using intrusive and/or non-intrusive investigation methods in order to determine the scope of recommended treatment/stabilisation works and/or further assess the worst case no-build zone.

The occurrence of unrecorded mine entries across the whole of the site cannot be discounted and consequently in areas of new development a watching brief should be maintained throughout the site works to identify this risk. As a result, all site operatives should be made aware of this potential risk.

Coal Authority Permit

Any intrusive activities, including initial site investigation works and any subsequent treatment of coal mine entries for ground stability purposes require the prior written permission of the Coal Authority.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the desk-based research and the information from The Coal Authority it is considered that the potential risk to the proposed site use from shallow coal workings is considered to be low. The Coal Authority state that the development *“would require minimal surface excavations and not at a depth that would interface with any previous coal workings.”* They also state that *“the area where development has been proposed has been subject to operational forestry works and thus been subject to far larger plant than that proposed as part of the development.”*

The Coal Authority recommended a Coal Mining Risk Assessment to be undertaken in order to confirm the effect of any mine entries on the proposed development.

The location of the mine entries across the hillside within an influencing distance of the proposed development have been plotted on Figure 3A. Close up drawings of the ‘Zones’ where adits have been identified and locations of the proposed bike trails, together with the Coal Authority recorded departure distances from each adit, are shown on Figure 3B.

Most of the mine entries are not within an influencing distance of the proposed new bike trails and skills areas and with the adit roadways orientated away from the proposed trails.

Three adits (Ref: 305202-004, 305203-026 and 305201-007) have entrances that may potentially be located at/across the proposed new bike trails. Additionally, Adit Ref: 305203-011 is orientated towards a proposed bike trail. However, due to the distance to the adit entrance from the proposed bike trail and the change of topography, any associated adit roadway should not cause instability beneath the trail. The adits should be physically located on site prior to construction of the bike trails. The adits may be clearly visible into the hillside, but allowances should be made for the use of intrusive works to locate the features and confirm their exact location. Care should be taken to avoid these features by rerouting the trails around the adit features, if possible, or consideration should be given to treatment of the adit entrance and associated roadway prior to construction of the trail if the trail cannot be diverted/rerouted.

The necessity for any potential treatment works would be best determined after the location of the features has been confirmed physically on site. Where possible the trails should be rerouted to avoid any mine entries. Care should be taken to protect any mine entries during construction works to ensure that heavy plant traversing the site does not damage any mine entries which may be present on route to the proposed construction areas. It is therefore important that all mine entries within any working or access areas are located, and appropriate construction routes planned.

APPENDIX A

HISTORY MAPS

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

	Gravel Pit		Sand Pit		Other Pits
	Quarry		Shingle		Orchard
	Osiers		Reeds		Marsh
	Mixed Wood		Deciduous		Brushwood
	Fir		Furze		Rough Pasture
	Arrow denotes flow of water		Trigonometrical Station		
	Site of Antiquities		Bench Mark		
	Pump, Guide Post, Signal Post		Well, Spring, Boundary Post		
	•285 Surface Level				
	Sketched Contour		Instrumental Contour		
	Main Roads		Minor Roads		
	Sunken Road		Raised Road		
	Road over Railway		Railway over River		
	Railway over Road		Level Crossing		
	Road over River or Canal		Road over Stream		
	Road over Stream				
	County Boundary (Geographical)				
	County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	County Borough Boundary (England)				
	County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)				
	Rural District Boundary				
	Civil Parish Boundary				

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

	Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry		Gravel Pit
	Sand Pit		Disused Pit or Quarry
	Refuse or Slag Heap		Lake, Loch or Pond
	Dunes		Boulders
	Coniferous Trees		Non-Coniferous Trees
	Orchard		Scrub
	Bracken		Heath
	Marsh		Reeds
	Building		Glasshouse
	Sloping Masonry		Pylon
	Cutting		Embankment
	Road Under		Road Over
	Level Crossing		Foot Bridge
	Standard Gauge Multiple Track		Standard Gauge Single Track
	Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line		Narrow Gauge
	Geographical County		Administrative County, County Borough or County of City
	Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council		Borough, Burgh or County Constituency
	Civil Parish		
	BP, BS Boundary Post or Stone		Police Station
	Ch Church		Post Office
	CH Club House		Public Convenience
	F E Sta Fire Engine Station		Public House
	FB Foot Bridge		Signal Box
	Fn Fountain		Spring
	GP Guide Post		Telephone Call Box
	MP Mile Post		Telephone Call Post
	MS Mile Stone		Well

1:10,000 Raster Mapping

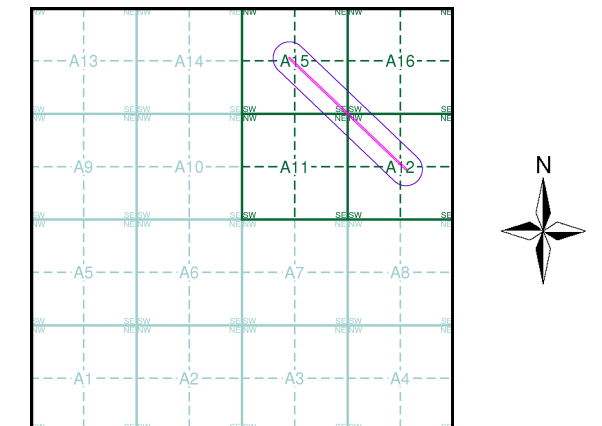
	Gravel Pit		Refuse tip or slag heap
	Rock		Rock (scattered)
	Boulders		Boulders (scattered)
	Shingle		Mud
	Sand		Sand Pit
	Slopes		Top of cliff
	General detail		Underground detail
	Overhead detail		Narrow gauge railway
	Multi-track railway		Single track railway
	County boundary (England only)		Civil, parish or community boundary
	District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough boundary		Constituency boundary
	Area of wooded vegetation		Non-coniferous trees
	Non-coniferous trees (scattered)		Coniferous trees
	Coniferous trees (scattered)		Positioned tree
	Orchard		Coppice or Osiers
	Rough Grassland		Heath
	Scrub		Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds
	Water feature		Flow arrows
	Mean high water (springs)		Mean low water (springs)
	Telephone line (where shown)		Electricity transmission line (with poles)
	Bench mark (where shown)		Triangulation station
	Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone)		Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower
	Site of (antiquity)		Glasshouse
	General Building		Important Building

Intégral Géotechnique

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Glamorganshire	1:10,560	1884 - 1885	2
Glamorganshire	1:10,560	1900 - 1901	3
Glamorganshire	1:10,560	1921 - 1922	4
Glamorganshire	1:10,560	1938 - 1951	5
Historical Aerial Photography	1:10,560	1945	6
Glamorganshire	1:10,560	1951 - 1952	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1964	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1969	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1970	10
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1982 - 1989	11
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1990	12
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	1999	13
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2006	14
VectorMap Local	1:10,000	2023	15

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 329362964_1_1
Customer Ref: 14287/LP
National Grid Reference: 304610, 202310
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 1.04
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Bike Park Wales, Abercanaid, Merthyr Vale, Merthyr Tydfil, CF48 4TT

Landmark
INFORMATION GROUP

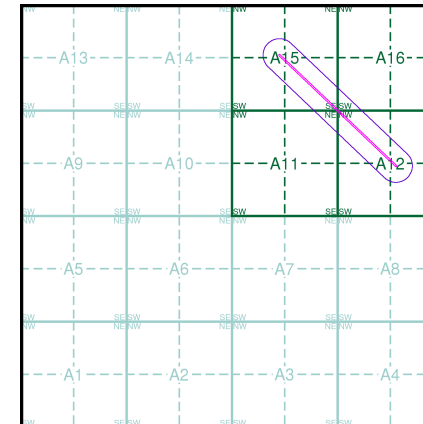
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The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. 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)

01100 1885 1:10,560	01200 1885 1:10,560
01800 1884 1:10,560	01900 1884 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

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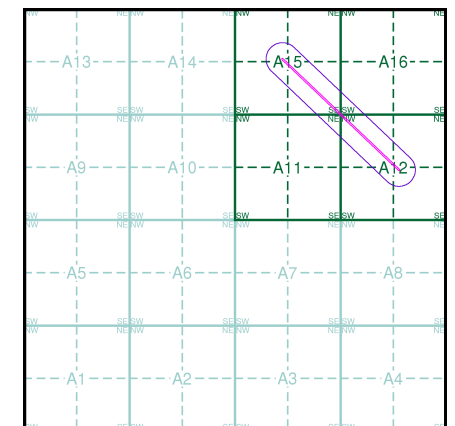
Bike Park Wales, Abercanaid, Merthyr Vale, Merthyr Tydfil, CF48 4TT

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)

011SE 1901 1:10,560	012SW 1901 1:10,560
018NE 1900 1:10,560	019NW 1901 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

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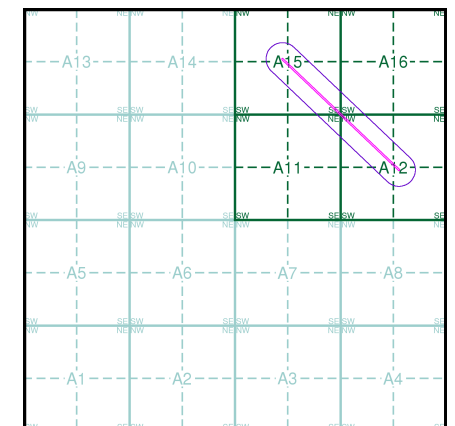
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

011SE 1921 1:10,560	012SW 1922 1:10,560
018NE 1921 1:10,560	019NW 1921 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

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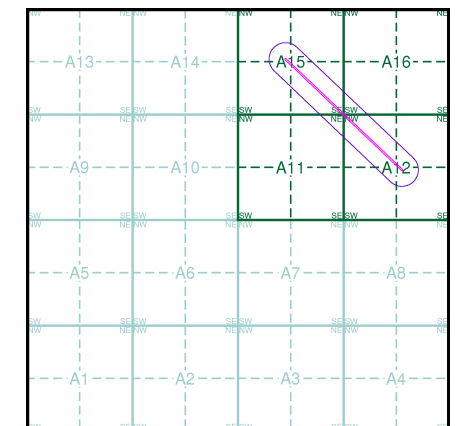
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CF48 4TT

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)

011SE 1938 1:10,560	012SW 1951 1:10,560
018NE 1950 1:10,560	019NW 1951 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 329362964_1_1
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Historical Aerial Photography

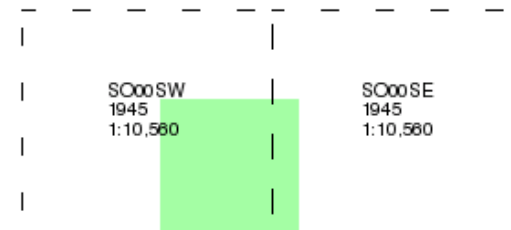
Published 1945

Source map scale - 1:10,560

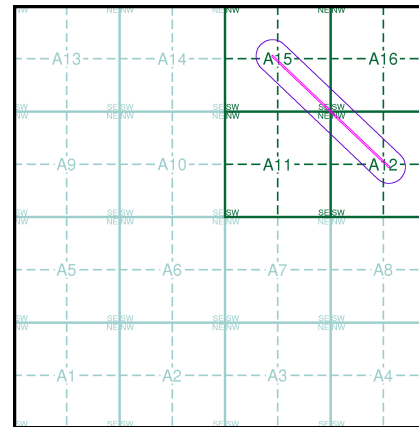
The Historical Aerial Photos were produced by the Ordnance Survey at a scale of 1:1,250 and 1:10,560 from Air Force photography. They were produced between 1944 and 1951 as an interim measure, pending preparation of conventional mapping, due to post war resource shortages. New security measures in the 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 A



Order Details

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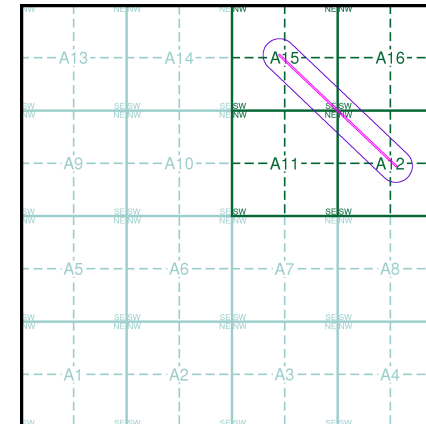
Bike Park Wales, Abercanaid, Merthyr Vale, Merthyr Tydfil, CF48 4TT

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

011SE 1951 1:10,560	
018NE 1952 1:10,560	

Historical Map - Slice A

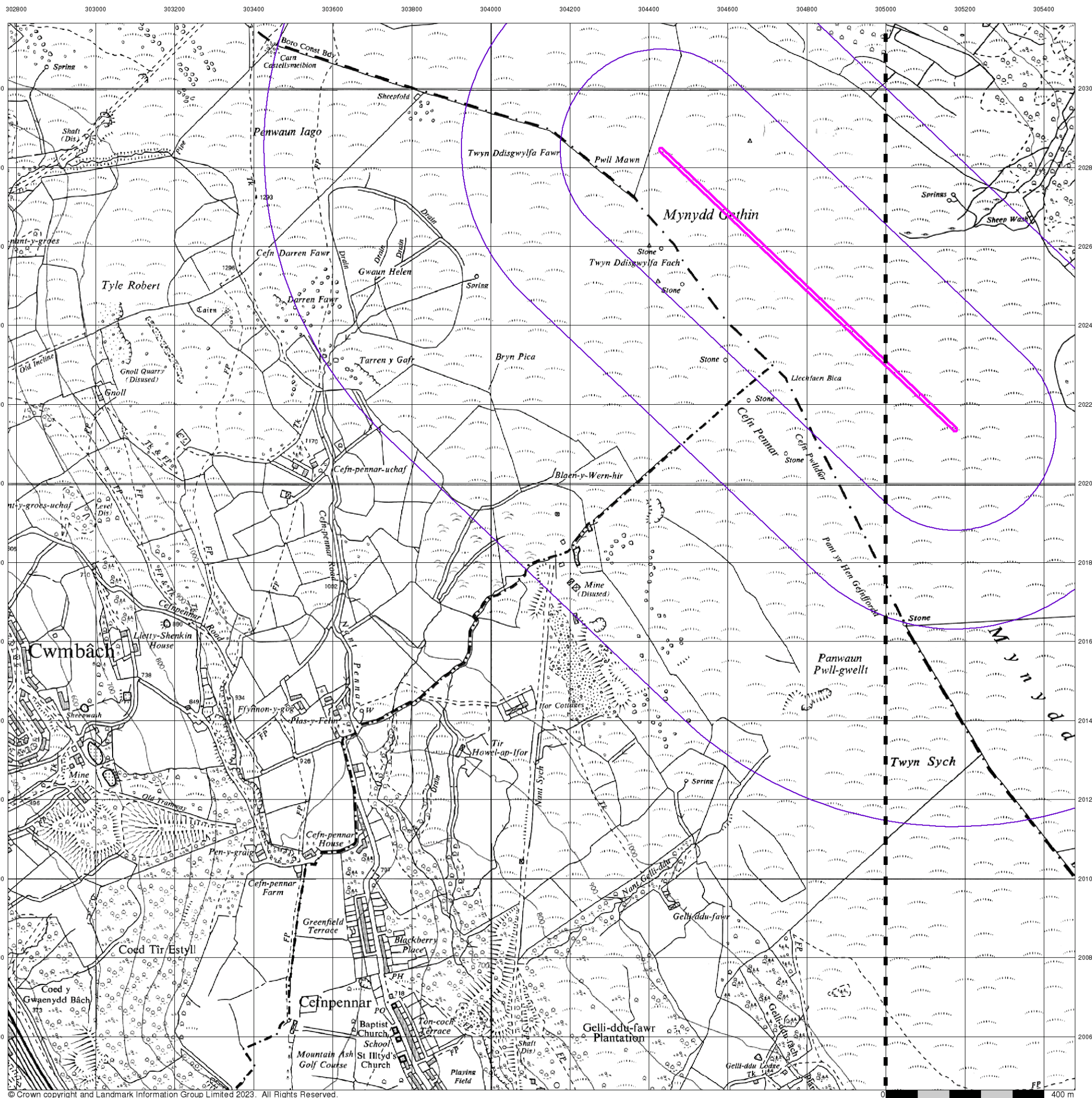


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Site Details

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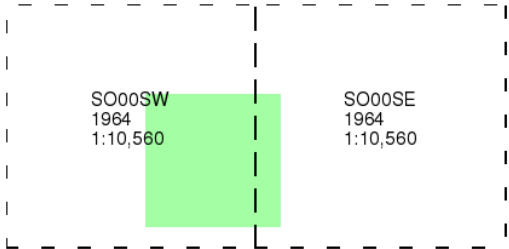
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1964

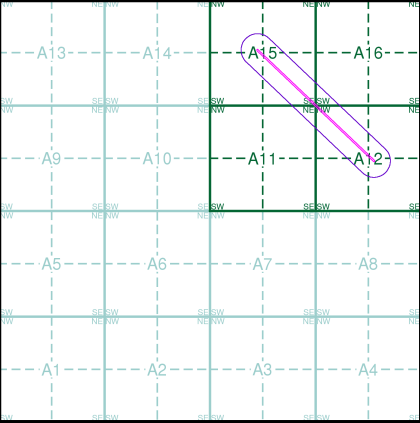
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

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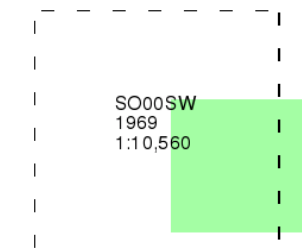
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1969

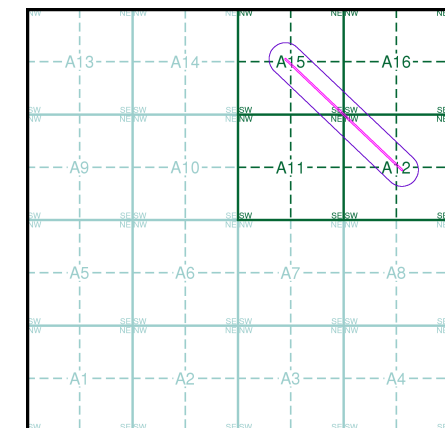
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

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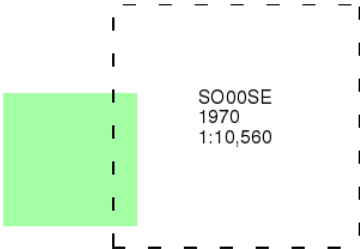
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1970

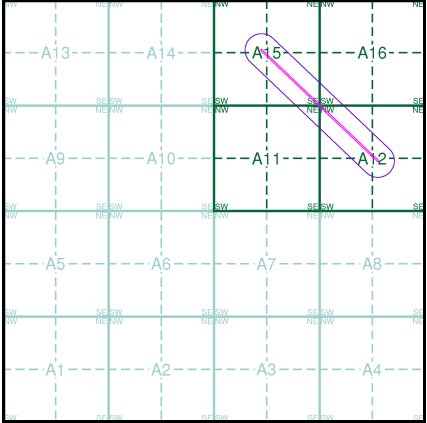
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

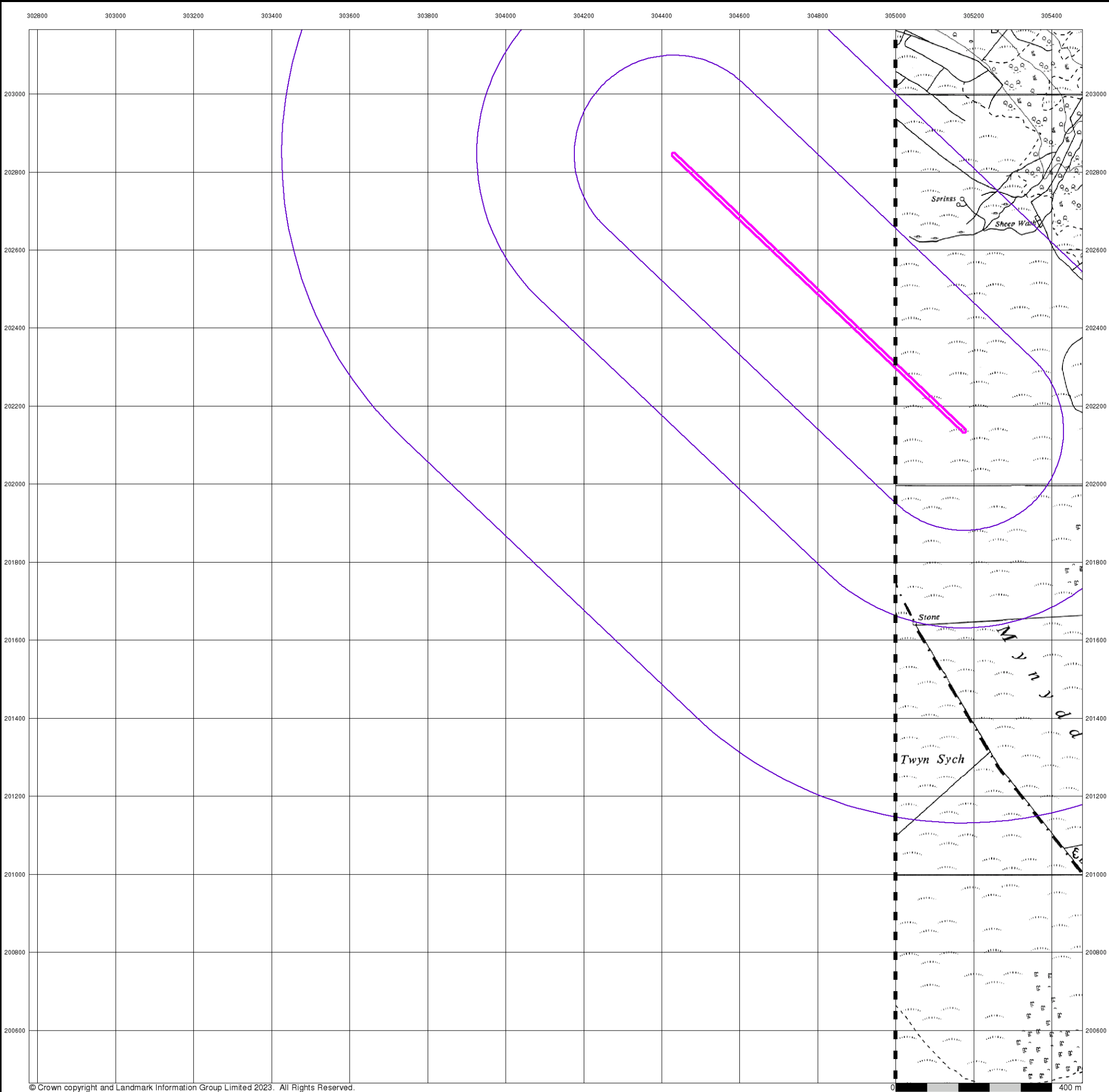
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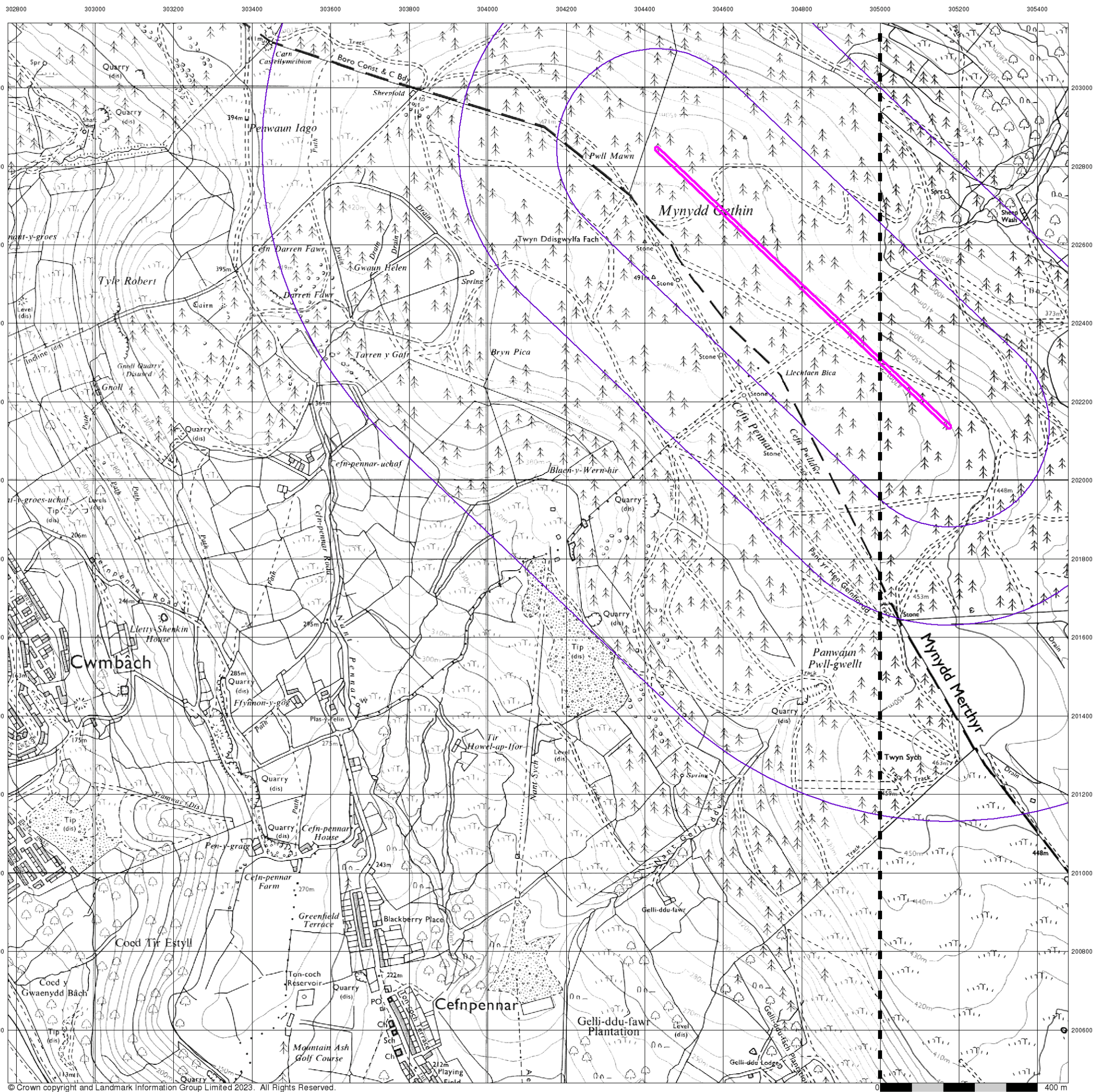
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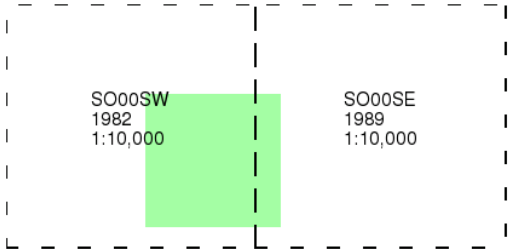
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1982 - 1989

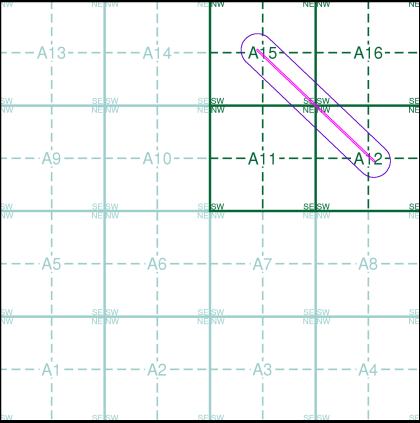
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

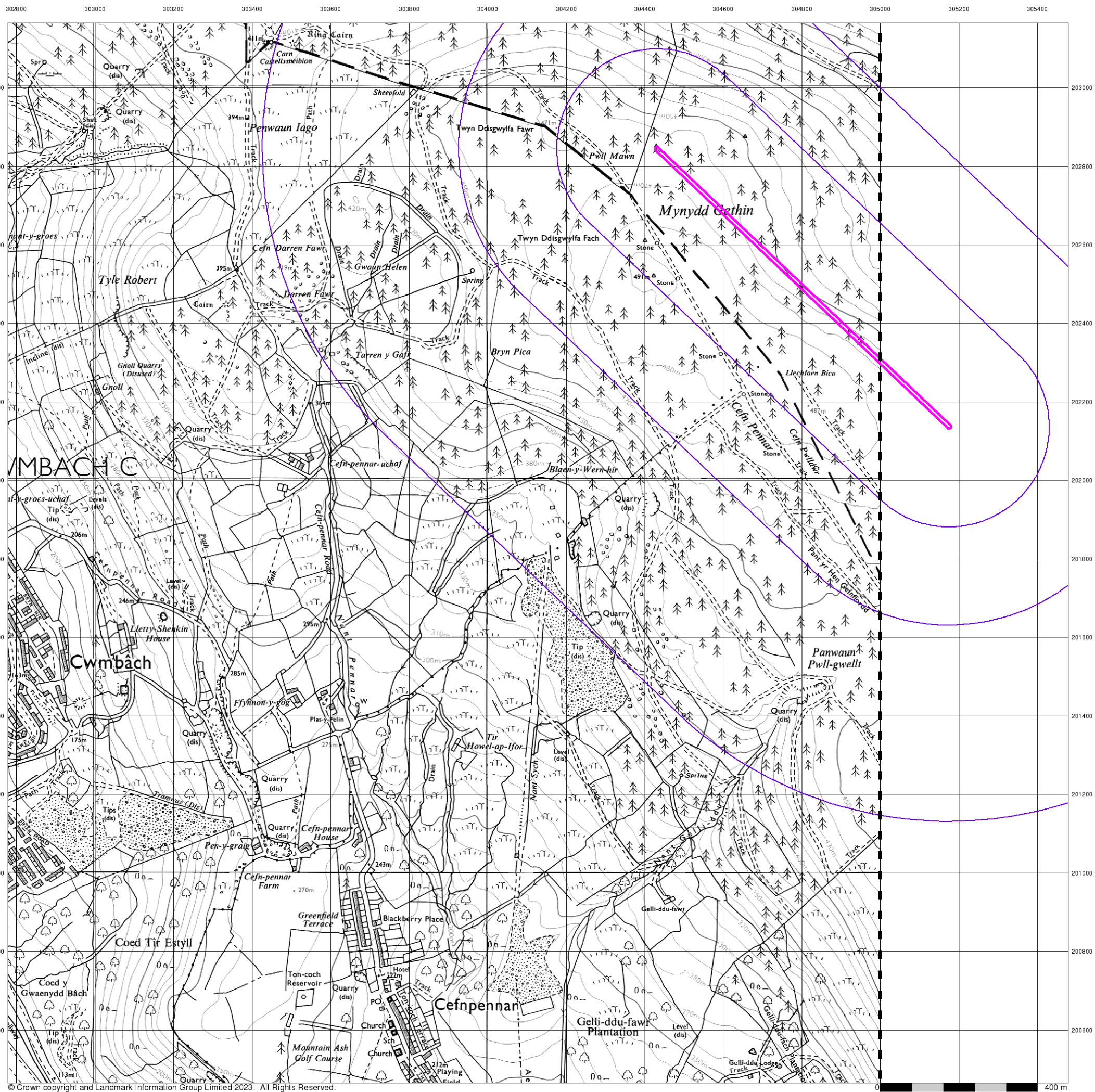
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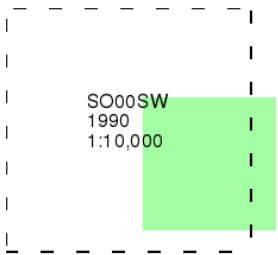
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1990

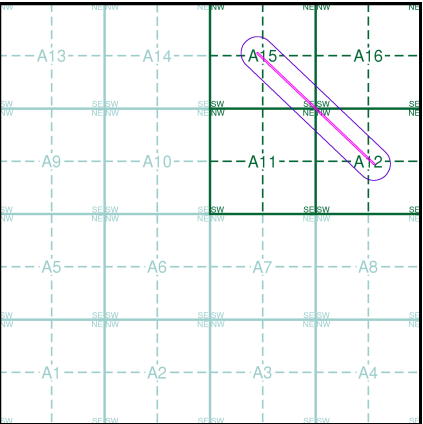
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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 A



Order Details

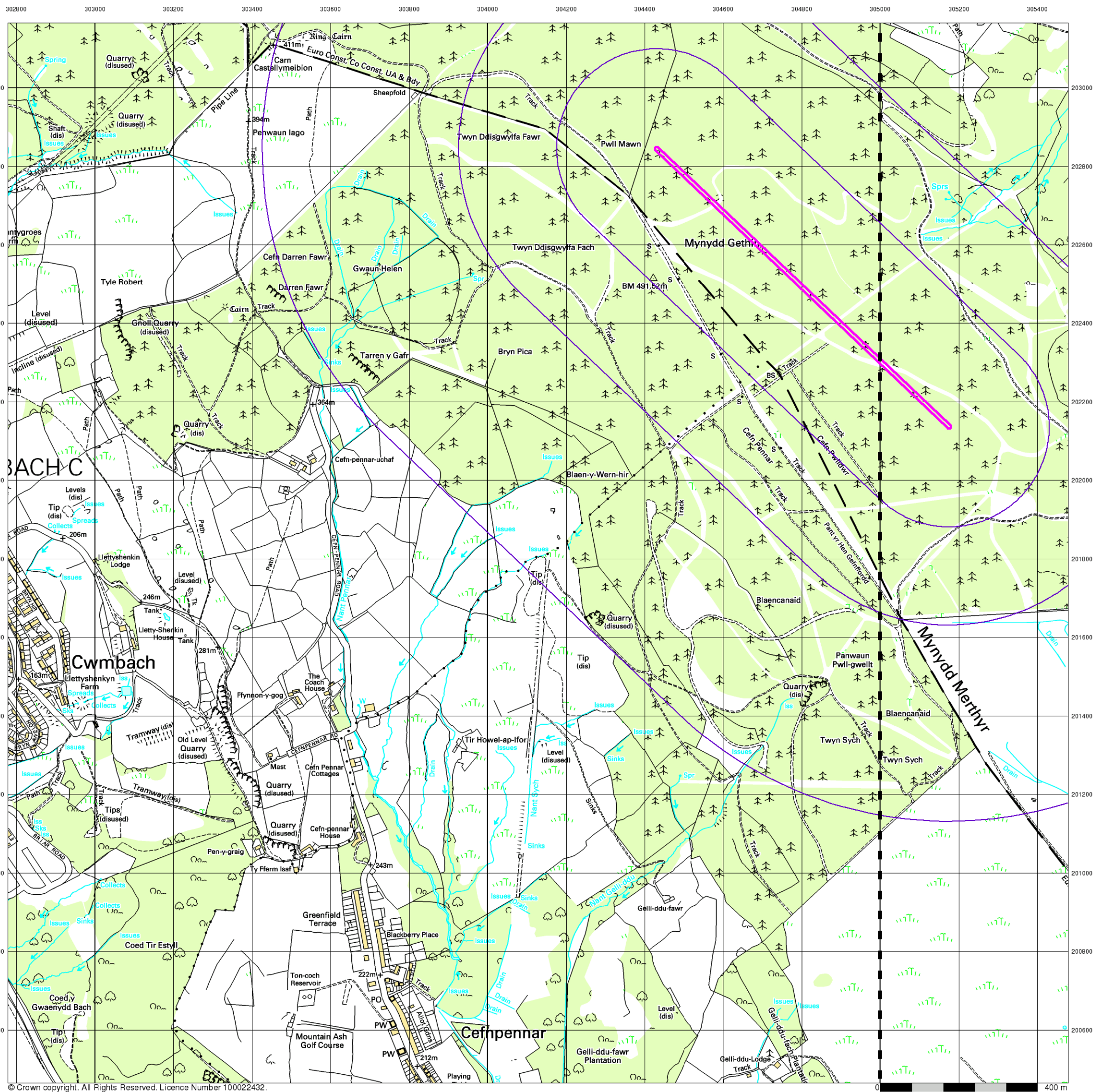
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Customer Ref: 14287/LP
National Grid Reference: 304610, 202310
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 1.04
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Bike Park Wales, Abercanaid, Merthyr Vale, Merthyr Tydfil, CF48 4TT



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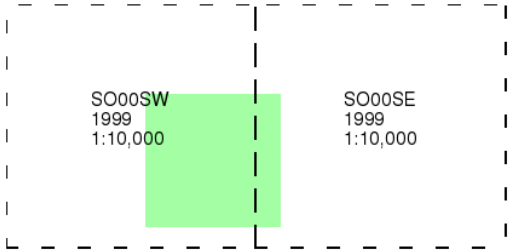
© Crown copyright. All Rights Reserved. Licence Number 100022432.



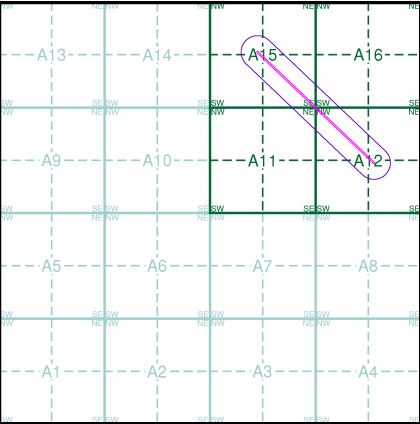
10k Raster Mapping
Published 1999
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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 A



Order Details

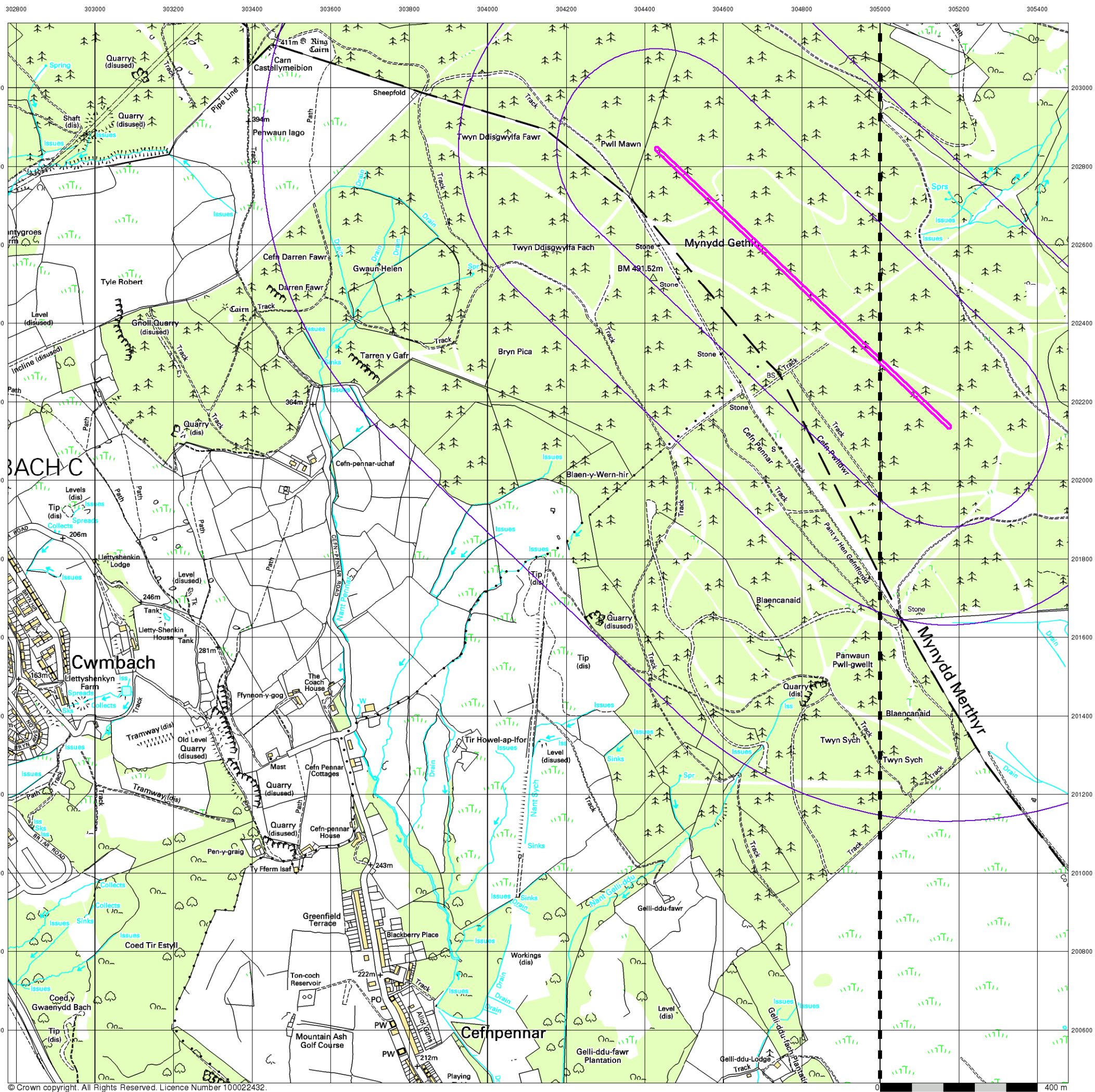
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Customer Ref: 14287/LP
National Grid Reference: 304610, 202310
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 1.04
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Intégral Géotechnique

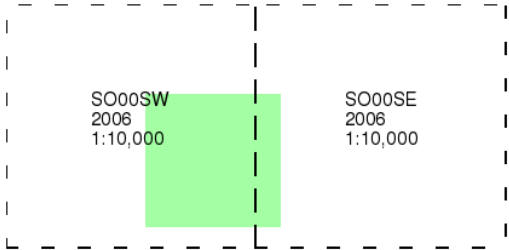
10k Raster Mapping

Published 2006

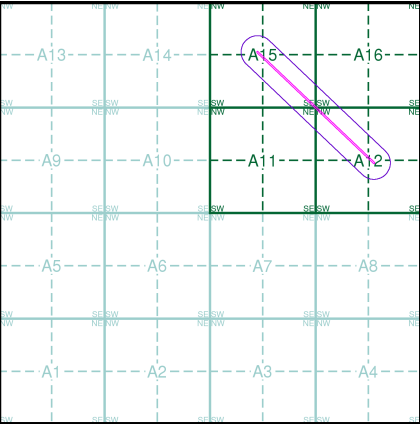
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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 A



Order Details

Order Number: 329362964_1_1
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Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 1.04
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Landmark
INFORMATION GROUP

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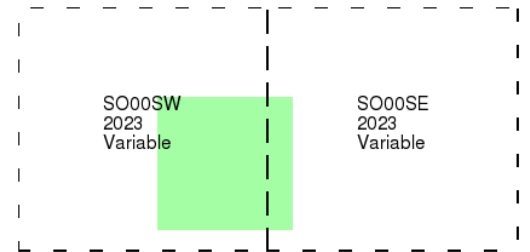
VectorMap Local

Published 2023

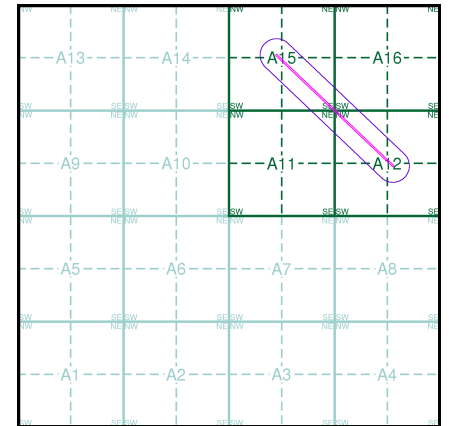
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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 A



Order Details

Order Number: 329362964_1_1
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National Grid Reference: 304610, 202310
Slice: A
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Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

	Gravel Pit		Sand Pit		Other Pits
	Quarry		Shingle		Orchard
	Osiers		Reeds		Marsh
	Mixed Wood		Deciduous		Brushwood
	Fir		Furze		Rough Pasture
	Arrow denotes flow of water		Trigonometrical Station		Bench Mark
	Site of Antiquities		Well, Spring, Boundary Post		
	•285 Surface Level				
	Sketched Contour		Instrumental Contour		
	Main Roads		Minor Roads		
	Sunken Road		Raised Road		
	Road over Railway		Railway over River		
	Railway over Road		Level Crossing		
	Road over River or Canal		Road over Stream		
	Road over Stream				
	County Boundary (Geographical)				
	County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	County Borough Boundary (England)				
	County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)				
	Rural District Boundary				
	Civil Parish Boundary				

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

	Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry		Gravel Pit
	Sand Pit		Disused Pit or Quarry
	Refuse or Slag Heap		Lake, Loch or Pond
	Dunes		Boulders
	Coniferous Trees		Non-Coniferous Trees
	Orchard		Scrub
	Bracken		Heath
	Marsh		Reeds
	Building		Glasshouse
	Sloping Masonry		Pylon
	Cutting		Embankment
	Road Under		Road Over
	Level Crossing		Foot Bridge
	Standard Gauge Multiple Track		Standard Gauge Single Track
	Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line		Narrow Gauge
	Geographical County		Administrative County, County Borough or County of City
	Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council		Borough, Burgh or County Constituency
	Civil Parish		
	BP, BS Boundary Post or Stone		Police Station
	Church		Post Office
	Club House		Public Convenience
	Fire Engine Station		Public House
	Foot Bridge		Signal Box
	Fountain		Spring
	Guide Post		Telephone Call Box
	Mile Post		Telephone Call Post
	Mile Stone		Well

1:10,000 Raster Mapping

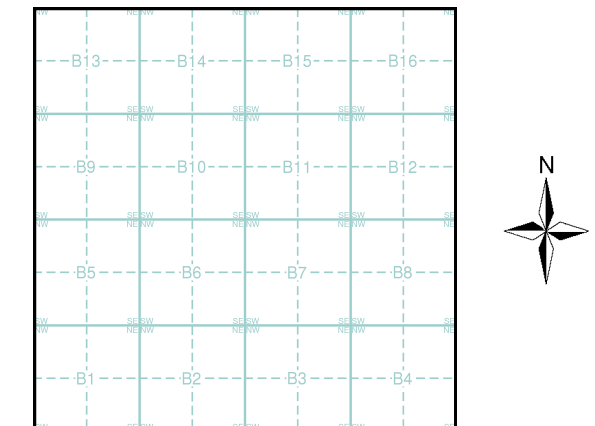
	Gravel Pit		Refuse tip or slag heap
	Rock		Rock (scattered)
	Boulders		Boulders (scattered)
	Shingle		Mud
	Sand		Sand Pit
	Slopes		Top of cliff
	General detail		Underground detail
	Overhead detail		Narrow gauge railway
	Multi-track railway		Single track railway
	County boundary (England only)		Civil, parish or community boundary
	District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough boundary		Constituency boundary
	Area of wooded vegetation		Non-coniferous trees
	Non-coniferous trees (scattered)		Coniferous trees
	Coniferous trees (scattered)		Positioned tree
	Orchard		Coppice or Osiers
	Rough Grassland		Heath
	Scrub		Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds
	Water feature		Flow arrows
	Mean high water (springs)		Mean low water (springs)
	Telephone line (where shown)		Electricity transmission line (with poles)
	Bench mark (where shown)		Triangulation station
	Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone)		Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower
	Site of (antiquity)		Glasshouse
	General Building		Important Building

Intégral Géotechnique

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Glamorganshire	1:10,560	1884 - 1885	2
Glamorganshire	1:10,560	1901	3
Glamorganshire	1:10,560	1921 - 1922	4
Historical Aerial Photography	1:10,560	1945	5
Glamorganshire	1:10,560	1951	6
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1964	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1970	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1989	9
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	1999	10
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2006	11
VectorMap Local	1:10,000	2023	12

Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

Order Number: 329362964_1_1
Customer Ref: 14287/LP
National Grid Reference: 305770, 202150
Slice: B
Site Area (Ha): 1.04
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Bike Park Wales, Abercanaid, Merthyr Vale, Merthyr Tydfil, CF48 4TT

Landmark
INFORMATION GROUP

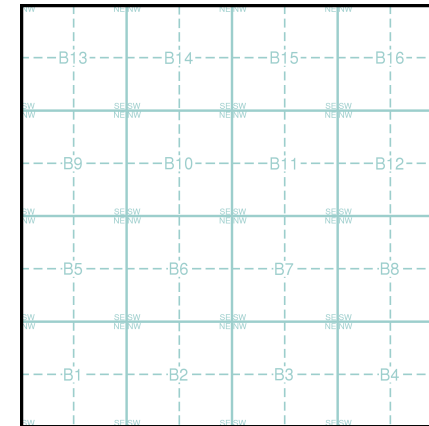
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Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

01200
1885
1:10,560
01900
1884
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

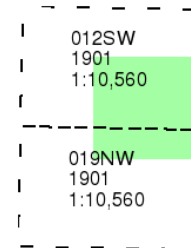
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Site Details

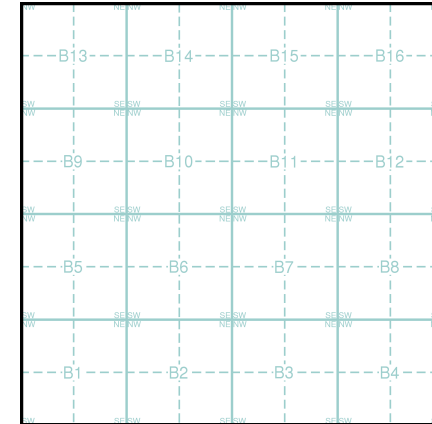
Bike Park Wales, Abercanaid, Merthyr Vale, Merthyr Tydfil, CF48 4TT

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

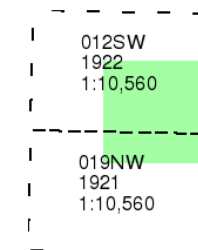
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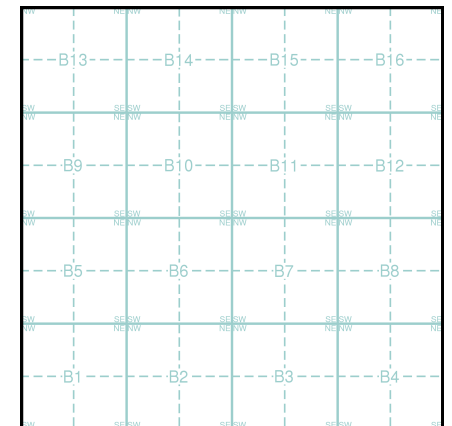
Bike Park Wales, Abercanaid, Merthyr Vale, Merthyr Tydfil, CF48 4TT

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

Order Number: 329362964_1_1
Customer Ref: 14287/LP
National Grid Reference: 305770, 202150
Slice: B
Site Area (Ha): 1.04
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Bike Park Wales, Abercanaid, Merthyr Vale, Merthyr Tydfil, CF48 4TT



Historical Aerial Photography

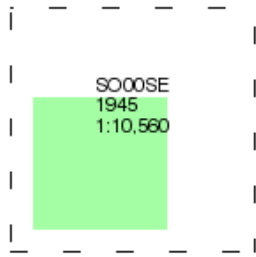
Published 1945

Source map scale - 1:10,560

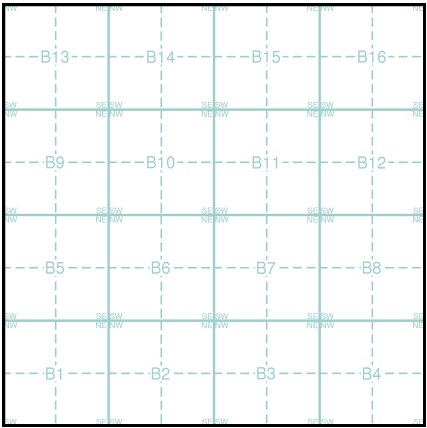
The Historical Aerial Photos were produced by the Ordnance Survey at a scale of 1:1,250 and 1:10,560 from Air Force photography. They were produced between 1944 and 1951 as an interim measure, pending preparation of conventional mapping, due to post war resource shortages. New security measures in the 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



Order Details

Order Number: 329362964_1_1
Customer Ref: 14287/LP
National Grid Reference: 305770, 202150
Slice: B
Site Area (Ha): 1.04
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Site Details

Bike Park Wales, Abercanaid, Merthyr Vale, Merthyr Tydfil, CF48 4TT

Intégral Géotechnique

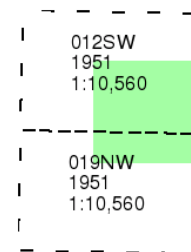
Glamorganshire

Published 1951

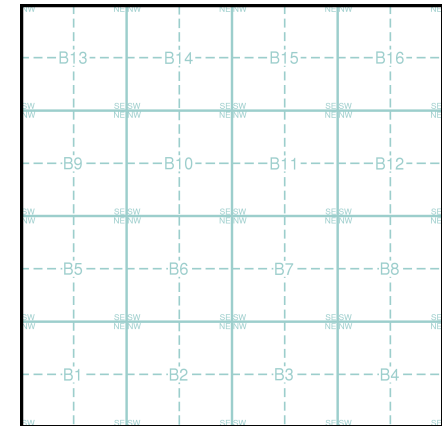
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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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Historical Map - Slice B



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Slice: B
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Landmark
INFORMATION GROUP

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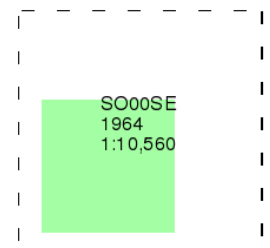
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1964

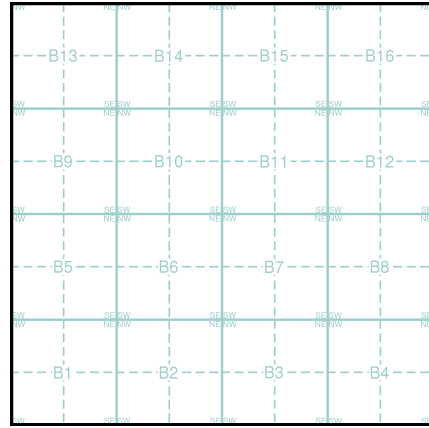
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Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

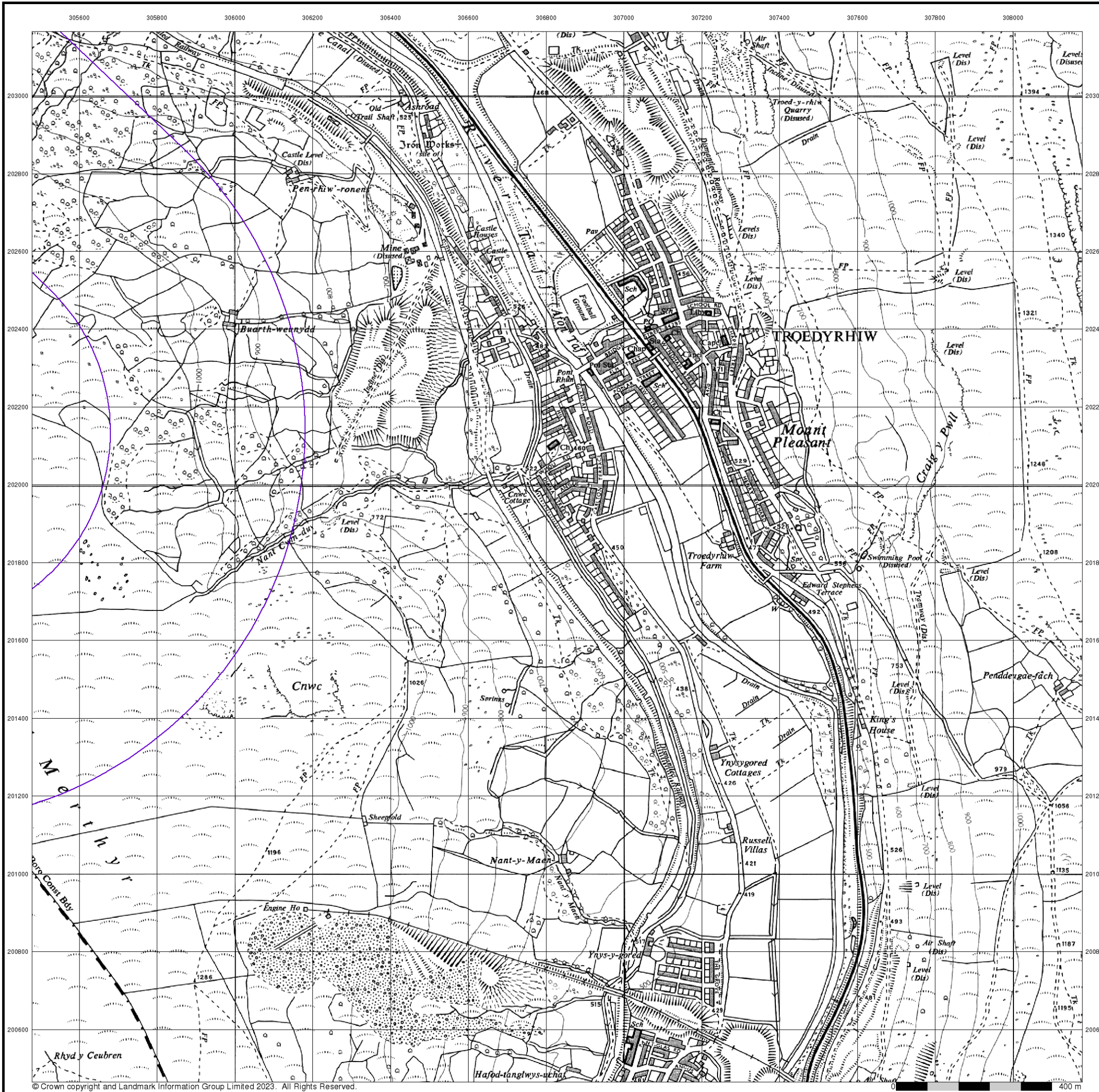
Order Number: 329362964_1_1
Customer Ref: 14287/LP
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Slice: B
Site Area (Ha): 1.04
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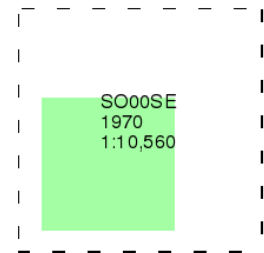
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1970

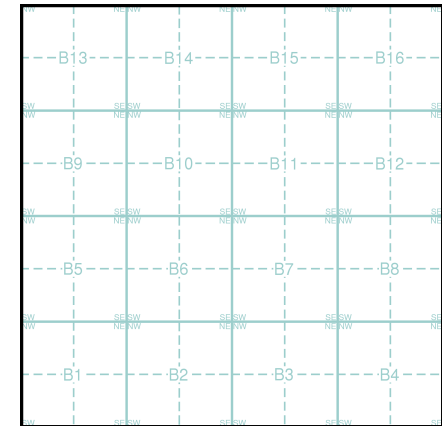
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Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

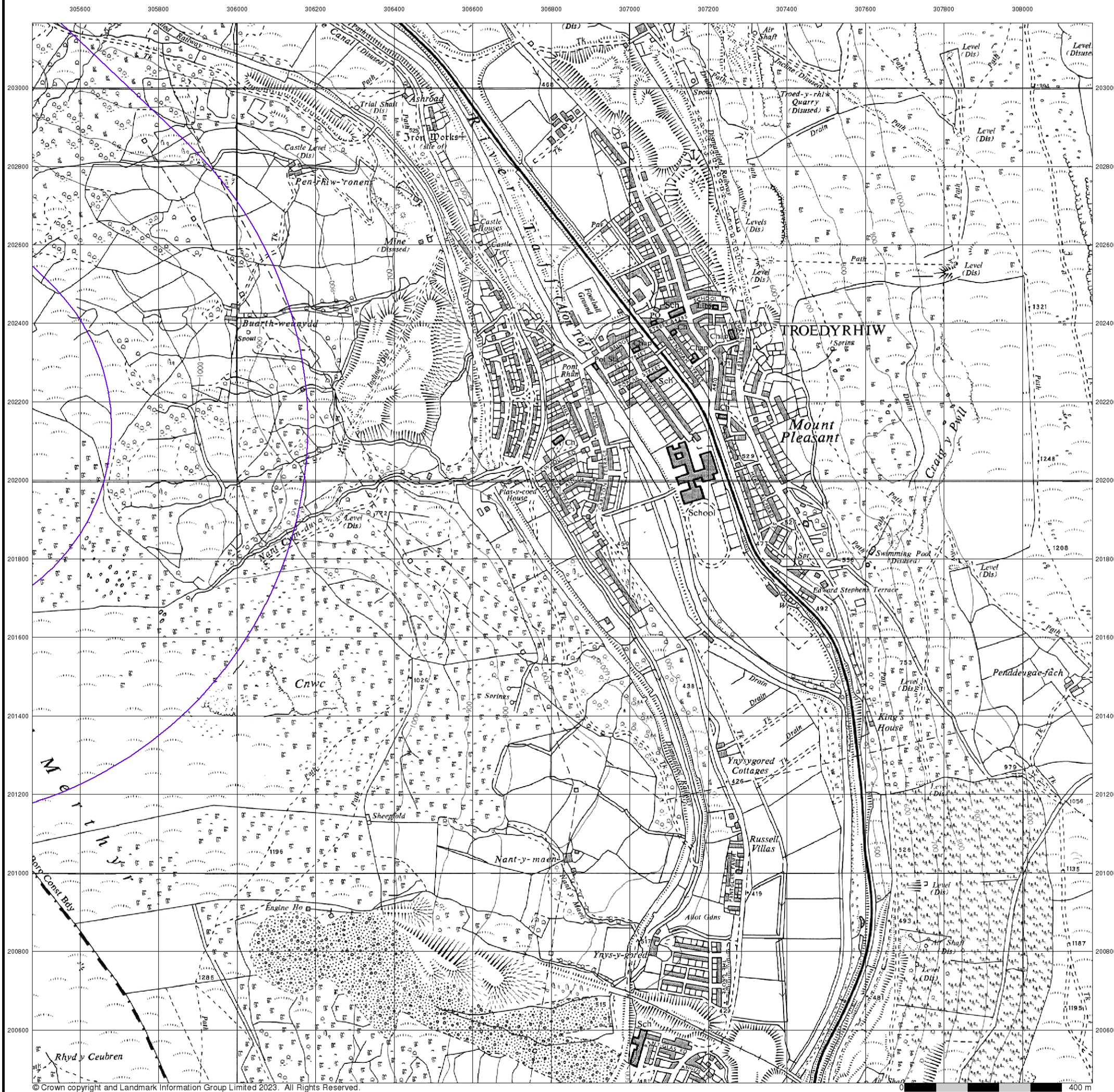
Order Number: 329362964_1_1
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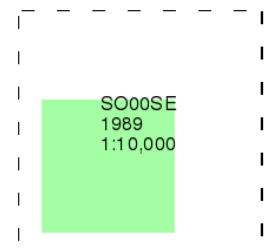
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1989

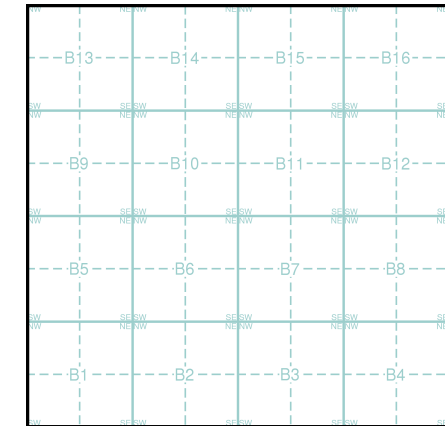
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Order Details

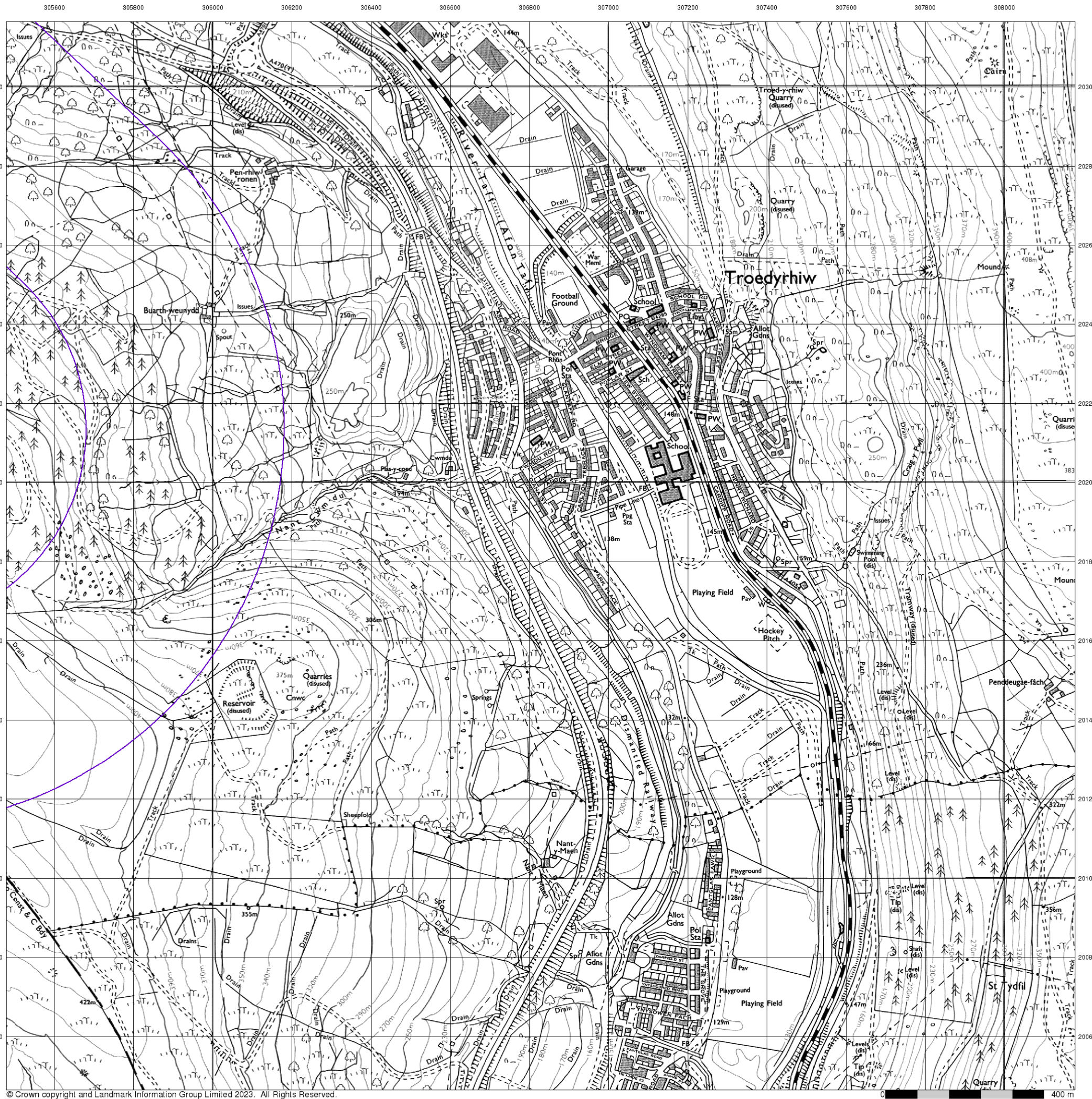
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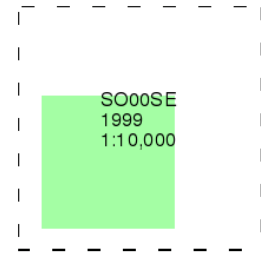
10k Raster Mapping

Published 1999

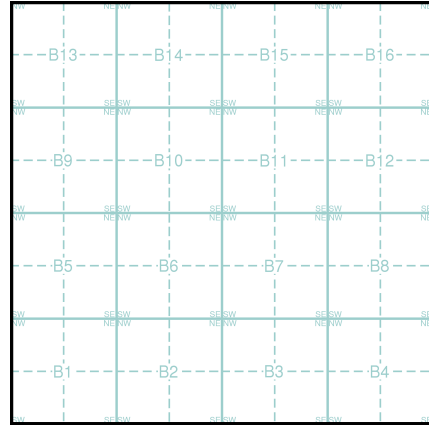
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

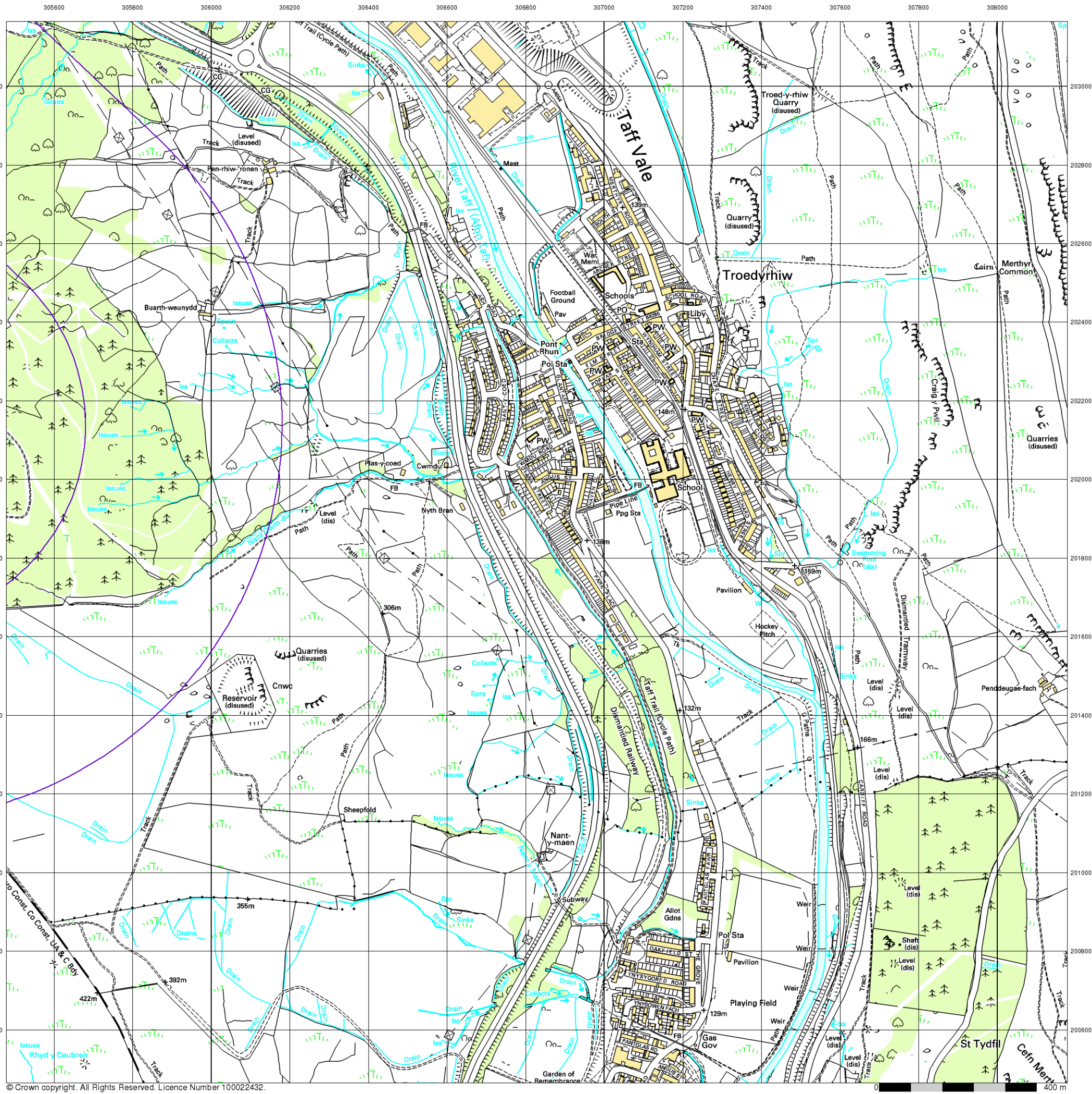
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Slice: B
Site Area (Ha): 1.04
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Bike Park Wales, Abercanaid, Merthyr Vale, Merthyr Tydfil, CF48 4TT



Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
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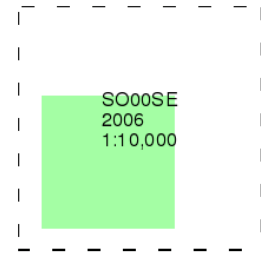
10k Raster Mapping

Published 2006

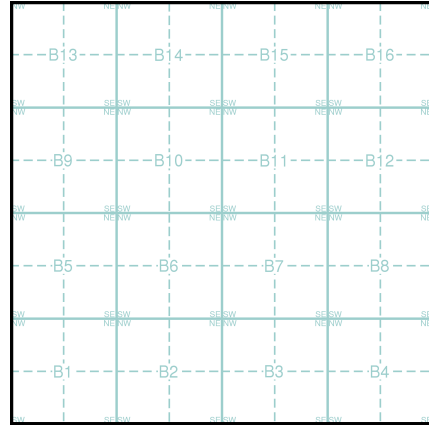
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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

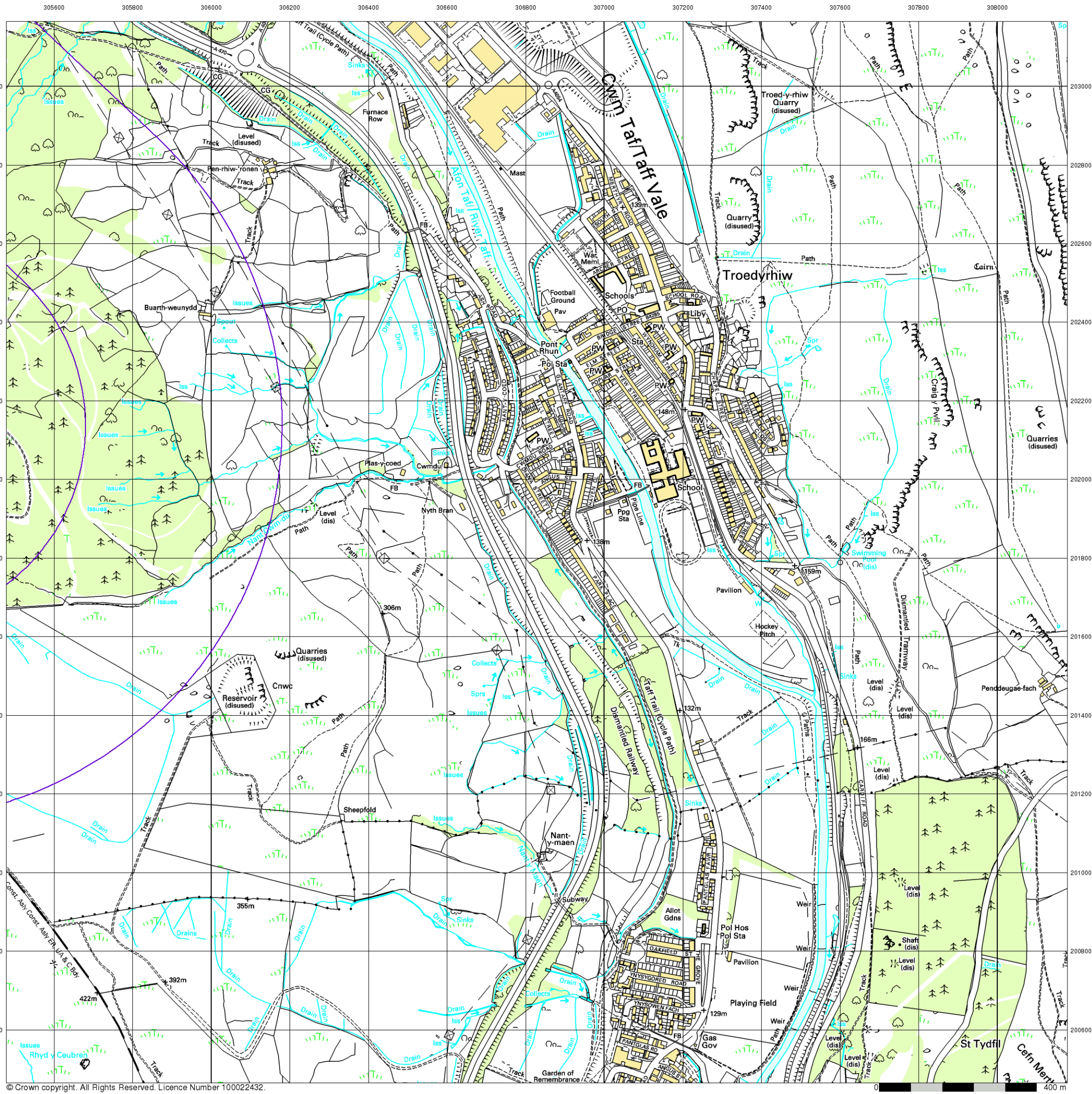
Order Number: 329362964_1_1
Customer Ref: 14287/LP
National Grid Reference: 305770, 202150
Slice: B
Site Area (Ha): 1.04
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

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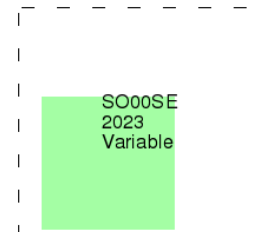
VectorMap Local

Published 2023

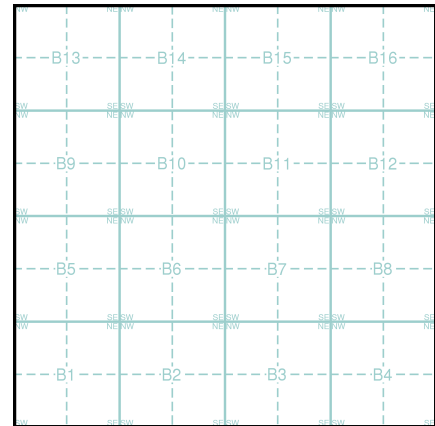
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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

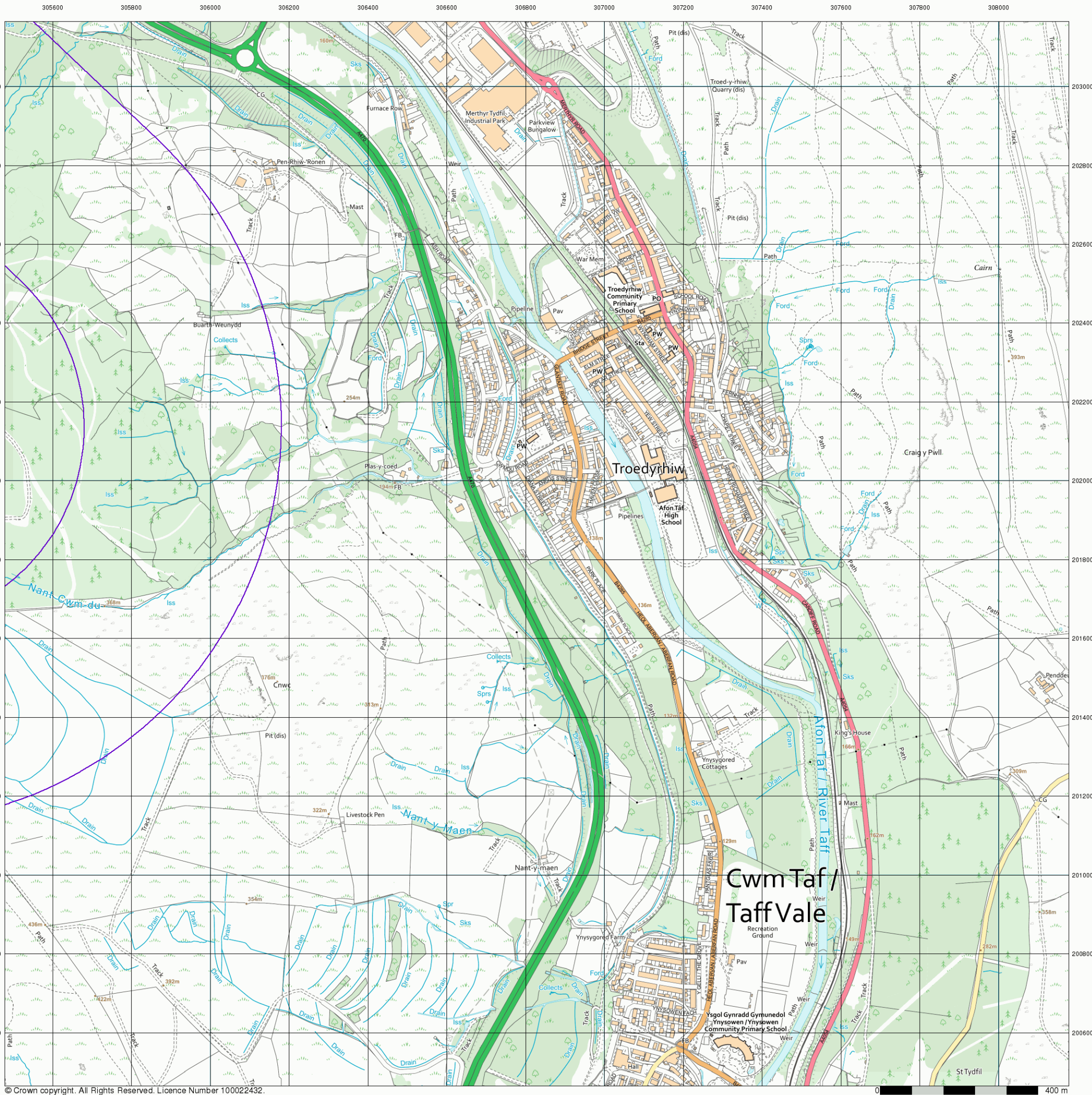
Order Number: 329362964_1_1
Customer Ref: 14287/LP
National Grid Reference: 305770, 202150
Slice: B
Site Area (Ha): 1.04
Search Buffer (m): 1000

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Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

	Gravel Pit		Sand Pit		Other Pits
	Quarry		Shingle		Orchard
	Osiers		Reeds		Marsh
	Mixed Wood		Deciduous		Brushwood
	Fir		Furze		Rough Pasture
	Arrow denotes flow of water		Trigonometrical Station		
	Site of Antiquities		Bench Mark		
	Pump, Guide Post, Signal Post		Well, Spring, Boundary Post		
	•285 Surface Level				
	Sketched Contour		Instrumental Contour		
	Main Roads		Minor Roads		
	Sunken Road		Raised Road		
	Road over Railway		Railway over River		
	Railway over Road		Level Crossing		
	Road over River or Canal		Road over Stream		
	Road over Stream				
	County Boundary (Geographical)				
	County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	County Borough Boundary (England)				
	County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)				
	Rural District Boundary				
	Civil Parish Boundary				

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

	Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry		Gravel Pit
	Sand Pit		Disused Pit or Quarry
	Refuse or Slag Heap		Lake, Loch or Pond
	Dunes		Boulders
	Coniferous Trees		Non-Coniferous Trees
	Orchard		Scrub
	Bracken		Heath
	Marsh		Reeds
	Building		Glasshouse
	Sloping Masonry		Pylon
	Cutting		Embankment
	Road Under		Road Over
	Level Crossing		Foot Bridge
	Standard Gauge Multiple Track		Standard Gauge Single Track
	Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line		Narrow Gauge
	Geographical County		Administrative County, County Borough or County of City
	Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council		Borough, Burgh or County Constituency
	Civil Parish		
	BP, BS Boundary Post or Stone		Police Station
	Church		Post Office
	Club House		Public Convenience
	Fire Engine Station		Public House
	Foot Bridge		Signal Box
	Fountain		Spring
	Guide Post		Telephone Call Box
	Mile Post		Telephone Call Post
	Mile Stone		Well

1:10,000 Raster Mapping

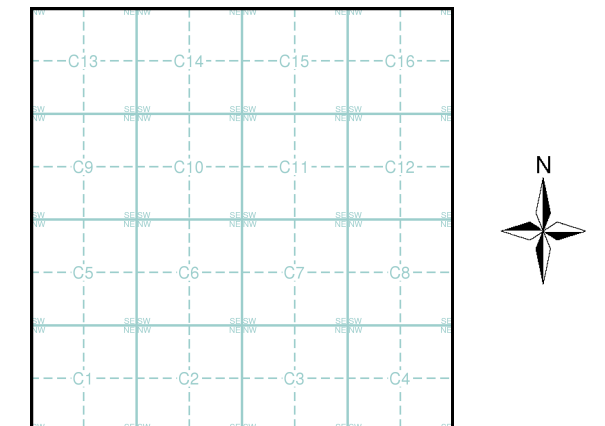
	Gravel Pit		Refuse tip or slag heap
	Rock		Rock (scattered)
	Boulders		Boulders (scattered)
	Shingle		Mud
	Sand		Sand Pit
	Slopes		Top of cliff
	General detail		Underground detail
	Overhead detail		Narrow gauge railway
	Multi-track railway		Single track railway
	County boundary (England only)		Civil, parish or community boundary
	District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough boundary		Constituency boundary
	Area of wooded vegetation		Non-coniferous trees
	Non-coniferous trees (scattered)		Coniferous trees
	Coniferous trees (scattered)		Positioned tree
	Orchard		Coppice or Osiers
	Rough Grassland		Heath
	Scrub		Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds
	Water feature		Flow arrows
	Mean high water (springs)		Mean low water (springs)
	Telephone line (where shown)		Electricity transmission line (with poles)
	Bench mark (where shown)		Triangulation station
	Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone)		Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower
	Site of (antiquity)		Glasshouse
	General Building		Important Building

Intégral Géotechnique

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Brecknockshire	1:10,560	1884	2
Glamorganshire	1:10,560	1885	3
Glamorganshire	1:10,560	1901	4
Brecknockshire	1:10,560	1905	5
Brecknockshire	1:10,560	1921 - 1922	6
Glamorganshire	1:10,560	1921 - 1922	7
Glamorganshire	1:10,560	1938 - 1951	8
Brecknockshire	1:10,560	1938 - 1951	9
Historical Aerial Photography	1:10,560	1945	10
Glamorganshire	1:10,560	1951	11
Brecknockshire	1:10,560	1951	12
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1964 - 1965	13
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1969	14
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1970 - 1979	15
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1982 - 1989	16
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1990 - 1992	17
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	1999	18
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2006	19
VectorMap Local	1:10,000	2023	20

Historical Map - Slice C



Order Details

Order Number: 329362964_1_1
Customer Ref: 14287/LP
National Grid Reference: 304450, 203440
Slice: C
Site Area (Ha): 1.04
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

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Landmark
INFORMATION GROUP

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