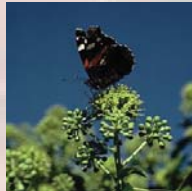


## Light Green Course

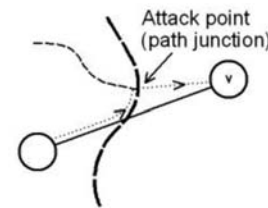
- The hill above the Castle was established as a Silure hillfort, Mynydd Y Castell, in the Iron Age. The Silure tribe lived in this area of South Wales, they were at war with the conquering Romans from AD 48 until AD 78 when they were finally defeated. They were famous for their fierce fighting.
- The deer path climbs uphill and onto the pulpit road, you will see the large 'Bro' stone at the pulpit, this was unveiled by Prince Charles for the Prince of Wales Trust.
- As you approach the field area look for the deer that are often seen grazing here.
- Overhead, particularly in the spring and summer, keep your eyes open for a skylark. The Skylark is renowned for its song flight. The male bird rises vertically from the ground high in to the air where it remains stationary for several minutes on fluttering wings before parachuting back down to the ground. All the time it is in the air the bird continuously sings its liquid warbling song.
- As you follow the route keep looking for the famous Margam Park Deer. There are three different species to look for fallow, red and the endangered Pere David.
- The sheltered valley, past the mine shaft, can provide excellent butterfly habitat especially during the Summer months.
- Follow the route across the lowlands and Rhododendron covered area on the seaward side of the main track. Eventually you will reach the 'Go Ape' woodland also called 'home plantation' and return to the start point.



## Orienteering - Basic Techniques - 4

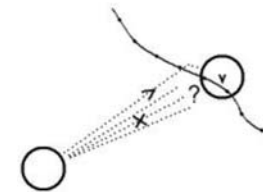
### a Attack points

These are strong features, often on line features, eg path junctions, path/stream crossing, which are used to 'attack' isolated 'point' features, eg pits and knolls, which can be difficult to locate. Take a bearing from the attack point to the point feature, and also measure the distance and convert that to double paces.



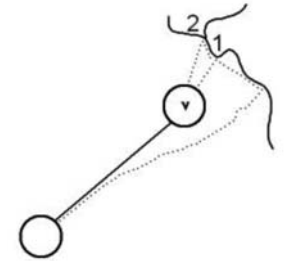
### b Aiming off

Use when heading for a feature on or near a line feature. It can be quite difficult to stay on a compass bearing; you can veer to left or right. If you deliberately aim, say, to the left then when you reach the line feature you know you need to turn right to find your target.



### c Backstop

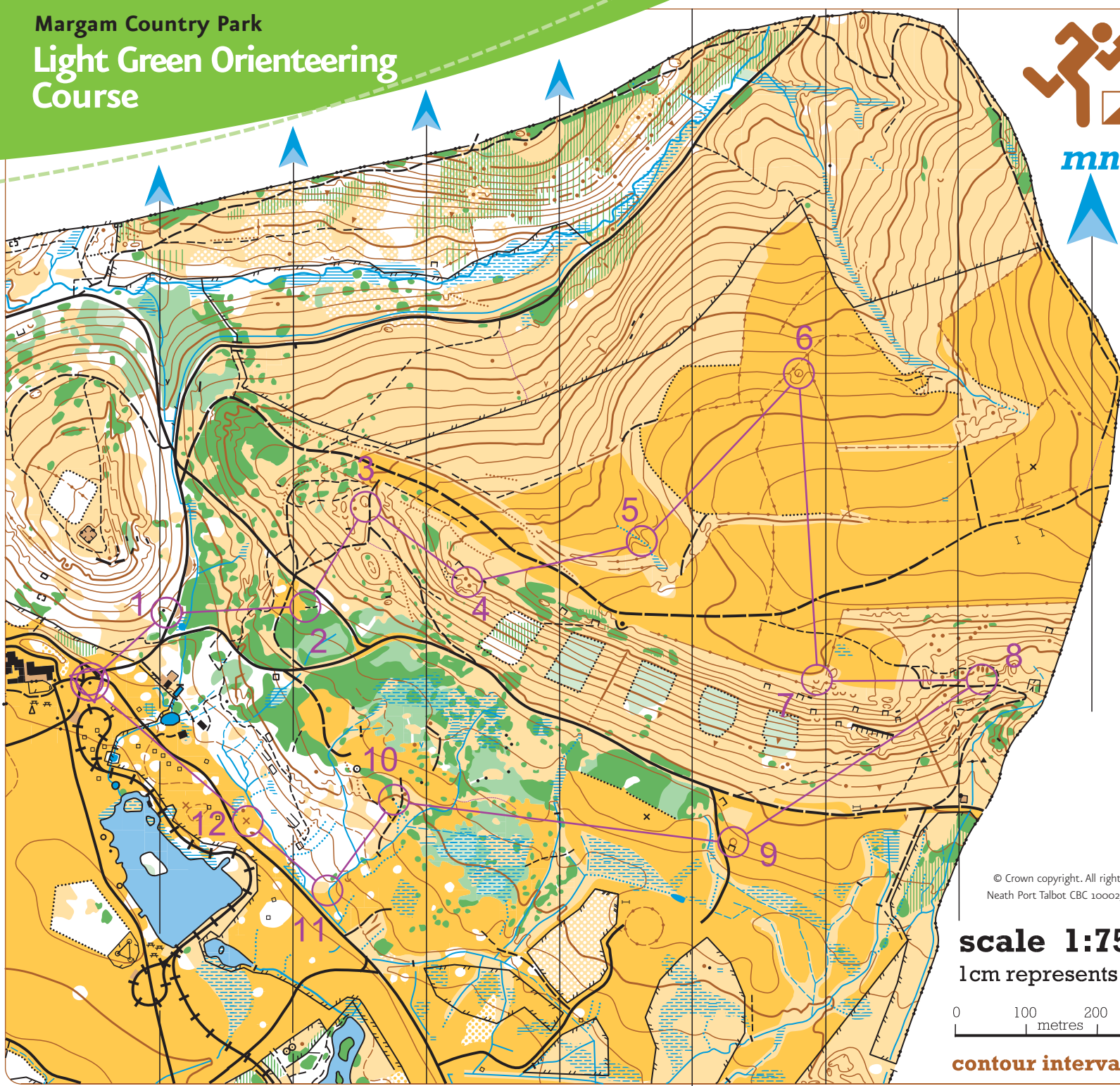
This is a feature beyond the control you want. If you come to the backstop you should realize you have missed the control. You may be able to make use of the backstop to find another attack point (1 or 2) from which to approach the control.



**WARNING:** Near the end of your course you will pass through the 'Go Ape' adventure area. Beware of wire ropes at head and body height, and people sliding\* down them.

# Margam Country Park

## Light Green Orienteering Course



mn

### legend

- Road
- Narrow or unsurfaced road
- Vehicle track
- Large footpath
- Small footpath
- Less distinct small footpath
- High fence
- Ruined fence
- Wall; crossing point
- High wall
- Earth wall
- Small earth wall
- Earth slope
- Contours with shallow gully
- Index contour with gully
- Form line with platform
- Pit (dry, wet, steep sided)
- Depression: small, large
- Large knolls; small knolls
- Crossable wide stream
- Pond; stream
- Footbridge; ditch; narrow marsh
- Marsh, seasonal marsh
- Fodder rack; horse jump
- Sculpture; object; seat
- Enclosed tree, large log
- Dangerous cliff
- Passable rock face
- Building, ruin
- Boulder (large, small, cluster)
- Stony ground, boulder field
- Distinct vegetation change
- Open land
- Open land with scattered trees
- Rough open land
- Rough open land with scattered trees
- Woodland: runnable
- slow run
- difficult to run
- Impassable vegetation
- Undergrowth: slow run
- difficult to run
- Out of bounds

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**scale 1:7500**  
1cm represents 75m



**contour interval 5m**

NOTE: Runnability represents conditions in winter and spring. In summer and autumn dense bracken on the rough open areas makes off-path going very difficult.