

GWENT RECORDERS' NEWSLETTER

Welcome to Issue 11 of the Gwent Recorder's Newsletter October 2007

In this issue:

- Cave shrimps found beyond their underground dwelling – *Lee Knight* (page 6),
- The hunt is on for grassland fungi species – *Shelia Spence* (page 7),
- Check out the **new** fungus record for Monmouthshire (and possibly Wales) on page 9 (*Sheila Spence*), and a **new** Odonata record for Monmouthshire – *Steve Williams* (page 10)
- *Mel Gibson & Dave Cooksey* take us on a Wild Goose Barnacle Chase in West Wales (page 15)

7th Gwent Recorders' Forum Meeting January 2007

The 7th meeting of the Forum took place on Saturday 20th January 2007 at The University of Wales College Newport (Caerleon Campus), with Martin Anthony kindly acting as Chairman.

Adam Rowe kicked off the presentations with a *SEWBRc Update*, later followed by another called *Putting biological data to work: how your records help in the protection and conservation of biodiversity*. **LBAP updates** were given for *Monmouthshire* (Kate Stinchcombe), *Newport* (Celina Gio-Batta), *Cardiff* (Vaughan Grantham), *Caerphilly* (Margaret Iles), *Blaenau Gwent* (Deborah Beeson) and *Torfaen* (Kris Roberts). This was followed by the **keynote speech** from Ray Woods: *The State of Biological Recording in Wales: a personal view*, where he discussed the challenges of accurately recording the diversity of the biological world.

Further presentations were heard from the following recorders: *New Publications: Flora of Monmouthshire & Rare Plants in Gwent* (Trevor Evans), *Gwent Grassland Initiative* (Gemma Bodé), and *Blaenau-Gwent Badger Survey Update* (Dave Cooksey).

The **workshop sessions** considered the future of the species sub-groups; it was suggested that this was put to GGBAG, and that a date and site be fixed for a recorders' blitz. Post-industrial sites were proposed for a joint recording effort, particularly as they are on several LBAPs. The future of the Forum was also discussed and attendees were reminded that it is open to all interested parties, and that they were welcome to invite others and advertise the event within their groups or on their websites. Other suggestions included making recording news and information about future projects the focus of the talks, and replacing LBAP update talks with display boards and/or handouts.

Full minutes of the day have been circulated, but if you would like a copy please contact SEWBRc (see back page for contact details).

Rebecca Johnson, SEWBRc

8th GWENT RECORDER'S FORUM

The 8th Gwent Recorder's Forum will take place at the

**University of Wales
College Newport,
Caerleon Campus
on
Saturday
16th February 2008**

Please remember that the Forum is open to all interested parties, but if you can think of specific individuals that should/would like to be invited to the Forum, please pass on their names and contact details. A detailed programme of the day will be distributed shortly, but please feel free to forward any requests/ suggestions for items to be included in the next meeting to SEWBRc (see back page for contact details).

SLA/FUNDING

Support from Local Authorities has historically been rather patchy, but the situation is looking better each year. We currently have SLAs with 7 out of the 12 LAs in our entire region. Of these, 3 are from the Greater Gwent area (Blaenau Gwent CBC, Caerphilly CBC and Monmouthshire CC), and we have a small SLA with the Gwent Wildlife Trust. Our core funding comes from the consistent support of Assembly-sponsored bodies (e.g. Countryside Council for Wales and Forestry Commission Wales) and the Welsh Assembly Government's Department of Economy and Transport (formerly the Welsh Development Agency/DEIN). This year we will be running a pilot project to collate and provide species and habitat data for the Wye Valley AONB, and we still remain positive about securing SLAs in the near future with Torfaen CBC, Newport CC and Cardiff CC. We are also in discussions with Forestry Commission (Estates) and Visit Wales; and we continue to go from strength to strength with our commercial enquiries which continue to exceed our targets each month. At the Welsh scale, the LRC network in Wales has become increasingly successful with Cofnod (North Wales Environmental Information Service) entering its running phase in January 2007, and West Wales Biodiversity Information Centre (WWBIC) going live in September 2007. Wales has gone from having no LRC coverage at the turn of the millennium to being the first nation of the UK to have full LRC coverage.

NEW WEBSITE

SEWBRc is pleased to announce that its website is undergoing an update! This is designed to coincide with the release of the All-Wales LRC website in November, which will be an important new gateway through which people can access our website. As well as having an image-update, the new website will have increased functionality such as an **events database**, **discussion forum** and **photo library**. Additionally, by offering an on-line form for casual users to submit records, and information on the basics such as accurate grid reference creation, we hope to encourage new users to get involved with recording. Lastly, as all four of the SEWBRc staff will be able to edit it, we envisage the content being updated more regularly. We are still in the design phase though, so if you have any suggestions for us which would make the site more useful to you, it's not too late to let us know!

SEWBRc's Millionth Record is in Sight

SEWBRc now holds c. 900,000 records in its databases, so the millionth record really is within our grasp! Around 300,000 records are from the Gwent area which is around a 13% rise in Gwent records from last year.

We have recently obtained the Gwent Bat Group's bat data (c. 2250 records); and around 700 of Neil Horton's coleopteran records have been entered so far, although there is still more to do. The biggest new dataset is from the Gwent Ornithological Society (GOS) with over 5900 bird records (from 2006). With data from other years on its way, it will soon become a very significant data set within VC35. Gwent fungi records are also looking healthy with over 3500 records (mainly from the Gwent Fungus Group) currently held within the database.

There is still a long way to go with significant geographical and taxonomic gaps within the Gwent area, but the gap between the number of Gwent and Glamorgan records is (slowly!) closing.

SEWBRc would like to say a **big thank you** to all the recorders, individuals, groups and organisations that have contributed data to SEWBRc – without your invaluable data and co-operation SEWBRc would not exist.

Rank	Scientific Name	Common Name	Number of Records
1 (4)	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	2615
2 (1)	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog	1822
3 (2)	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal Grass	1744
4 (3)	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent	1597
5 (5)	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	1496
6 (-)	<i>Noctua pronuba</i>	Large Yellow Underwing	1444
7 (10)	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue	1434
8 (6)	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	1390
9 (8)	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	1312
10 (-)	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	Meadow Brown	1303

THE TOP 10 SPECIES CHARTS



Lesser Horseshoe bats have fought back after being pushed off the top spot last year and re-claimed the title of most recorded species in VC35! Large Yellow Underwing has also made a significant headway to overtake Meadow Brown as the most recorded Lepidoptera species in the county. Although there are still no birds in the top ten, there are now eleven in the top 50, as a result of getting all of the GOS 2006 records into the database, with the top bird being Black-headed Gull at 26.

LOCAL BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN (LBAP) UPDATES

BLAENAU GWENT

The Bird Sub Group

The Bird Sub Group was set up in Blaenau Gwent in October 2006. The aim of the Sub Group is to deliver practical projects to implement targets on bird species identified for action within the Local Biodiversity Action Plan and report back to the Partnership on progress. The group is chaired by the Biodiversity Project Officer who also acts as secretariat and has 8 committed members who are also keen birders. To date, the group has become involved in erecting barn owl boxes at suitable locations within the County Borough and has also just completed a survey for dipper on two of the Borough's main rivers - the River Ebbw and Ebbw Fach. New members are also welcome. Please contact the Biodiversity Project Officer for further details.

Creating Love Nests for Barn Owls!



Blaenau Gwent Biodiversity Partnership is working together with volunteers to provide suitable nesting sites for barn owl around the Borough to encourage breeding and hopefully increase numbers! Traditionally, barn owl was only expected to nest and breed below 300ft altitude, but through the work of the Bird Sub Group, barn owl have been recorded breeding locally. A brood of 4 barn owl chicks were ringed this summer in the Borough under licence that is extremely good news for Blaenau Gwent!

The reason why barn owl is breeding locally is probably two fold. Although, barn owls have declined in many areas as lowland farming is now so intensified that many of the old type of hay meadows on which they depend for small mammals have been lost, there still remain large areas of rough and unmanaged grassland within Blaenau Gwent upon which barn owl forage. Secondly, with increased temperatures as a result of climate change, barn owls are now able to survive at higher altitudes.

A number of boxes have already been erected in collaboration with Welsh Water. A Biodiversity Action Grant Scheme (B.A.G.S.) has also been applied for and over 7 barn owl boxes are currently in the process of being erected in and around the Borough involving the cooperation of Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council, landowners and the private sector. Some will be erected on poles, others will be mounted on buildings. A tawny owl box will also be erected at each site to prevent competition for barn owl boxes by tawny owls. Special thanks to Rodney Morris, Dave Cooksey and Chris Hatch who have led on the project.

We are still collecting records of Barn Owl in the area. Therefore, if you have any sightings or for further details of the barn owl nesting project please contact the Biodiversity Project Officer.

Dipper Survey of Blaenau Gwent

An extensive survey has just been completed of existing populations and breeding territories of dipper by volunteers from the Bird Sub Group. Both the River Ebbw Fach and River Ebbw were surveyed in early 2007 to establish existing populations and suitable sites for boxes. The River Sirhowy was not surveyed as this River is currently subject to a bid for Heritage Lottery Funding as part of Sirhowy Valley Landscape Project and the need for dipper surveys has been built into this.

Dipper is a short tailed, plump bird with whirring flight that is present throughout the year along fast flowing rivers. When perched on a rock it habitually bobs up and down and frequently cocks its tail. It has a remarkable method of walking into and under water in search of food.

The survey highlighted some very interesting results. In total, there were found to be approximately 6-7 breeding pairs along the River Ebbw and 2 breeding pairs on the River Ebbw Fach. 2 nests were also found on the Aberbeeg to Crumlin section. A high concentration of birds was found in residential areas and as a result it was felt that these areas didn't require the provision of nest boxes. One explanation for this is that there are more

structures for them to nest in. They also seem to be fairly adaptable birds nesting in holes in walls and corrugated pipe. Perhaps one of the most remarkable findings is that they will nest on exposed sites and at high altitudes. For instance, one bird was found nesting 25ft from the ground! The group have since identified suitable sites to erect boxes and will be working closely with Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council. Special thanks to Gary Howells, Luke Phillips and Steve Carter who are leading on the project.

B.A.G.S. Time is Running Out!

Some of you may be aware, that the Biodiversity Action Grant Scheme (B.A.G.S.) in Blaenau Gwent finishes in June 2008. Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council is currently meeting with neighbouring authorities to discuss the continuation of the grant beyond next year and widening the scheme so that it can operate as a regional grant scheme across a lot of local authority areas.

Over the last few years of its operation, B.A.G.S. has achieved a considerable amount in terms of raising the profile of biodiversity locally and delivering targets within the Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP), particularly on habitat restoration, creation and enhancement. To date, 36 grants have been awarded benefiting 11 farms, 8 schools, 6 community groups, 4 nature reserves, 3 churches and 1 allotment. 3 surveys have also been carried out enabling us to find out more about the status of 3 priority LBAP species within the County – the silurian moth, lesser horseshoe, and badger.

With time now running out and money still left to spend, we are keen for applicants to apply as soon as possible. If you have any ideas for projects, please contact the Biodiversity Project Assistant Morag Sinton on **tel. 01495 356070**.

Putting Wildlife in the Picture!

SNAP! The Biodiversity of Blaenau Gwent Photographic Competition 2007

Blaenau Gwent Biodiversity Partnership with support from Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council are running a Photographic Competition once again this year to celebrate the rich biodiversity resource of Blaenau Gwent County Borough. The aim of the competition is to encourage interest and recording of biodiversity within Blaenau Gwent, and to raise awareness and appreciation of the importance of biodiversity through the use of photography. Any useful records generated are forwarded onto SEWBREC.

The competition is open to everyone to join of all ages and you don't need to be a professional! There are 3 age categories: 11 years and under, 12-17 years, and 18 years and over.

Photographs must be within Blaenau Gwent but can be taken over the last year and we are particularly interested in photographs taken of priority habitats and species listed in the Local Biodiversity Action Plan. The closing date for the competition is **Friday 19th October 2007** so get those entries in!

For further information and an application form please contact the Biodiversity Project Officer, Deb Beeson on tel. 01495 355702.

**Contacts: Deb Beeson 01495 355702 Deborah.Beeson@Blaenau-gwent.gov.uk
Morag Sinton 01495 356070 morag.sinton@blaenau-gwent.gov.uk**

TORFAEN

New LNRs for Torfaen

Torfaen County Borough Council is in the final stages of designating six sites in the Borough as Local Nature Reserves (LNRs). The LNRs will be launched later this year, once the legal arrangements have been finalised. The sites are Cwmynyscoy Quarry, Henllys Open Space, the Cycleway between Talywain and Blaenavon, Garn Lakes, Church Wood & Springvale Ponds and Tirpentwys.

LNR status gives recognition to a site for its nature conservation value, as an area to be enjoyed by the local community and as an educational resource; it also conveys a greater degree of protection.

The LNR designation was created under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act of 1949. Its aim was to recognise sites which have important landscape character, value to wildlife, geological interest, the public's enjoyment of the countryside or some combination of these features.

Each of the LNRs will have a regularly updated management plan which sets out the work to be carried out by Rangers, Conservation Volunteers and Community Groups. This will ensure that the sites' habitats and their characteristic species are taken into account, whilst ensuring that each reserve provides an area of accessible green space for the local community to enjoy.

This initiative will help deliver the Council's Corporate Plan priorities by providing a framework for managing crime and anti-social behaviour in the areas affected, offering opportunities for physical activity through outdoor recreation and practical volunteering that can benefit health, and by providing outdoor space for learning. Outdoor education can help educational attainment and give children greater awareness, knowledge of, and confidence in, the natural environment.

Contact: Kris Roberts Kris.Roberts@torfaen.gov.uk



Banded demoiselle (*Calopteryx splendens*). Photo by Dan Read.

***NIPHARGUS FONTANUS* IN MONMOUTHSHIRE**

[Lee Knight]

Within the British Isles there are six species of *Niphargus*, collectively known as well / cave shrimps. These small amphipods are inhabitants of groundwater, mostly found within the water-filled strata of rocks and aquifers. Some permanent populations are found in aquatic habitats in caves and mines, often being more frequent after heavy rain has washed them out from the surrounding rock crevices. They are a rather cryptic group, showing various evolutionary adaptations to their environment, including lack of eyes and pigment, generally a thin, elongated body shape and greater development of antennae. Due to their rather inaccessible habitat, study of the stygobitic (only found in underground aquatic habitats) Crustacea is difficult. They have been recorded from streams and pools in caves and mines, wells, boreholes, interstitial riverine gravels, spring and winterbourne sources and from rivers usually near to groundwater up-wellings.

Niphargus wexfordensis is currently known from a single well in Southern Ireland. *Niphargus kochianus kochianus* occurs across southern England, although it is absent from the far South West. *Niphargus kochianus irlandicus* is a sub-species endemic to groundwaters in Ireland. Recent DNA studies suggest that there is enough genetic divergence to indicate that it is in fact a distinct Irish species. *Niphargus glenniei* is known from groundwaters and caves in Devon and West Cornwall. *Niphargus fontanus* occurs across southern England and Wales, although it is absent from Devon and Cornwall. It is common in the caves of South Wales and the Mendips. *Niphargus aquilex* is the most superficial of the *Niphargus* species and consequently is the most widely recorded species and is most liable to be found in watercourses, probably washed out from shallow gravels in the hyporheic zone. It's distribution is mainly south of a line from the Wash to Bristol (including Devon and Cornwall), although there are several records from South Wales and a few outlying records as far north as Anglesey and North Lincolnshire (with an unconfirmed 1893 record from a well at west Hartlepool in Durham).

As well as the *Niphargus* species, other British stygobitic Crustacea include the less common amphipod *Crangonyx subterraneus*, recorded from sites in southern England and Wales; the syncarid *Antrobathynella stammeri*, a tiny 'living fossil' found at scattered sites throughout Britain and Ireland; the isopod *Proasellus cavaticus*, distributed throughout southern Wales and England (except Devon and Cornwall) and common in caves in South Wales and the Mendips; and possibly several species of Ostracoda and Copepoda.

Last year, during analysis of a macro-invertebrate kick sample, collected from the Nant Ffrwd Oer, a single specimen of *Niphargus fontanus* was identified. This is the second record from Monmouthshire and is unusual since the species is not normally recorded from shallow gravels in rivers and streams. The sample was collected by Helen Leach of the Environment Agency (Wales, South Eastern Area (Cardiff Office)) ecological appraisal team. The sample site is just upstream of the Afon Lwyd (NGR SO 2748 0179). Water from an abandoned coal mine flows into the stream upstream and it is likely that the specimen had been washed out from the mine.



Niphargus fontanus (picture courtesy of Phil Chapman)

N. fontanus has also been recorded from Otter Hole, the main cave in Monmouthshire that runs beneath Chepstow racecourse. The entrance is on the tidal banks of the lower Wye and is closed by a tidal sump at high water. The species does not appear to be common in the cave, having been recorded only once during a thorough biological study (Chapman, 1979). As mentioned above, *N. fontanus* is common in caves in neighbouring Breconshire and is also known from Pen Park Hole and New Dun Mine in West Gloucestershire.

Within Monmouthshire *Niphargus aquilex* has been recorded from the upper part of the Afon Lwyd, near Blaenavon and *Proasellus cavaticus* has been recorded from a spring north of Pontypool and from Otter Hole. *Niphargus fontanus* frequently co-exists with *Proasellus cavaticus* in the Breconshire and Mendip caves and it has been suggested that *Proasellus* might form, part of its diet.

References & Further Reading

- CHAPMAN, P.R.J. 1979 'The biology of Otter Hole, near Chepstow.' Transactions of the British Cave Research Association, Vol. 6 p159 – 167.
- CHAPMAN, P.R.J. 1993 'Caves & cave life' New Naturalist series, Harper Collins.
- GLEDHILL, T, SUTCLIFFE, D.W. WILLIAMS, W.D. 1993 'British freshwater Crustacea Malacostraca: a key with ecological notes.' FBA Scientific Publication No. 52.
- PROUDLOVE, G.S. et. al. 2003 'A review of the status and distribution of the subterranean aquatic Crustacea of Britain and Ireland' Cave and Karst Science, Vol. 30, No. 2, p53 – 74.

GRASSLAND FUNGI & 'PONY POO'

[Sheila Spence, Gwent Fungi Group]

2006 saw the start of a new 3 year project looking particularly at meadow grassland, upland and unimproved grassland which together with churchyards provide excellent sites for waxcaps and other interesting and often rare grassland fungi. We are at present particularly interested in records for the following grassland fungi: Pink Waxcap (*Hygrocybe calyptiformis*), Date Waxcap (*Hygrocybe spadicea*), Olive Earthtongue (*Microglossum olivaceum*) and the Violet Coral (*Clavaria zollingeri*). Please see the 'wanted' poster overleaf for photos of these species.

Also high on the 'wanted' list is *Poronia punctata*, the Nail Fungus which only grows on horse or pony dung. It looks a bit like a beige/brown clout nail with a dark brown, hard 'stem' protruding deep into the substrate.

We have already surveyed several exciting grassland sites in Monmouthshire but if you have one which regularly produces the often colourful displays of waxcap and other grassland fungi we would like to know about it and perhaps come along and survey your grassland this autumn.

For further details about grassland fungi, please contact George or Sheila Spence on 01531 631736/07855581606 or email gwentfungusgroup@btinternet.com

WANTED!

Sightings of these four rare grassland fungi



1. *Clavaria zollingeri*



2. *Hygrocybe spadicea*

1. Violet Coral, 2. Date Waxcap, 3. Olive Earthtongue, 4. Pink Waxcap



3. *Microglossum olivaceum*



4. *Hygrocybe calyptriformis*



Please send reports and records to:
Sheila Spence, Gwent Fungus Group via email:
gwentfungusgroup@btinternet.com
or telephone 01531 631736

NEW FUNGUS FOR GWENT

[Adapted from the GWT website]



Hericium cirrhatum (Richard Bakere)

In June this year, a fungus species new to Gwent was found (by Julian Branscombe) on a beech tree at the Silent Valley Reserve (a Gwent Wildlife Trust reserve). Sheila and George Spence from the Gwent Fungus Group identified it as *Hericium cirrhatum*. Sheila said "Although the BMS database and most reference books say that this species is Red Data List I believe that it has now been removed from the list in the latest revision, this is however a great find and I have entered it, and the other species recorded that day, on the Gwent Fungus Database. Not only is it a first for Gwent it appears to be a first for the whole of Wales as shown on the species map on the BMS website".

Since this article was written for the GWT website, Sheila and George Spence found the fungus again, fruiting for the second time in one year on the same fallen tree, this time on the 22nd September.

ORTHOPTERA ROUND-UP FOR MONMOUTHSHIRE

[Steve Williams]

Despite the best efforts of a small number of recorders the distribution of orthoptera in Wastonian vice county 35 (Monmouthshire) remains poorly understood. However, one of the species that is better known is the **long winged conehead** (*Conocephalus discolor*).

The first Wales record for this southerly distributed insect came from the outskirts of Cardiff in 1999. In 2004 Sam Bosanquet recorded the first for Monmouthshire at Caerwent, closely followed by another in the same year from Goldcliff Lagoons by Adrian Hickman. Since this time the expansion in range of this species has been nothing short of remarkable. With the use of a bat detector it is now possible to record long winged conehead from most areas of rank semi-improved grassland within the southern half of the county. Example records this year come from Dingestow Court, Cwmyncyoy Quarry, Redwick, Tirpentwys, Little Mill, Malpas and an uncut margin of a school playing field close to the Mon -Brecon Canal.



Long winged conehead (*Conocephalus discolor*)

Another cricket expanding in the UK is **Roesels bush cricket** (*Metrioptera roeselii*). In England at least, this species has been keeping place with the long winged conehead. However, the much awaited first county (VC35) record has been a long time coming. But this summer, the species with its distinctive 'electrical' song was noted for the first time by Sam Bosanquet at Dingestow Court. This now brings the county orthoptera total to 18.

Partly due to its size the **lesser earwig** (*Labia minor*) isn't the easiest of dermaptera to find. Most records to date are from the light traps of moth enthusiasts. An exception to this came in August when I was looking for ground beetles on the drawdown zone of Llandegfedd Reservoir (see photo on the following page).

This year Julian Branscombe told me of another Lesne's earwig (*Forficula lesnei*) record, this time from the Gwent Wildlife Trust reserve at Dan-y-graig near Risca. This is the second county record for this Nationally Notable category B (Nb) earwig. Sadly the site of the first county record is now a housing development.



Labia minor (Lesser earwig)

The **slender ground hopper** (*Tetrix subulata*) continues to be found around the margins ponds and marshy areas. Regarded by many as a lowland species with a marked preference for non acid areas it was surprising to find populations around ponds formed on colliery spoil north of Blaenavon.

I always welcome records of orthoptera from anywhere in the county. Details can be emailed to grasshoppersvc35@aol.com.

Finally, I am grateful to Sam Bosanquet, Julian Branscombe, Colin Titcombe, Leyton Williams - Davies and Ian Smith for their records this year.

RED EYED DAMSELFLY – A NEW COUNTY RECORD FOR MONMOUTHSHIRE (VC35)

On the morning of 11 August 2007 I visited Coity Pond, Blaenavon (SO234091) with the objective of confirming the successful breeding of **little grebe** (*Tachybaptus ruficollis*). On arrival the weather was warm with extended periods of sunshine. It soon became apparent that conditions were ideal for odonata activity.

After locating the little grebe I made my way around the pond to record some of the dragonflies and damselflies on offer. Having finished watching an **emperor dragonfly** (*Anax imperator*) I moved on to an area of the pond adjacent to a raft of **broad leaved pond weed** (*Potamogeton natans*). Here I netted an unusual looking damselfly. On closer examination it proved to be a **red eyed damselfly** (*Erthromma najas*).

Its UK distribution is mainly south east England where it is widespread and common. It has rarely been recorded in Wales - although there are recent records from the Cardiff area. After enquiring with Dave Slade (SEWBReC) and Ian Smith (County Odonata Recorder) it was confirmed as a new county record.

Contact: Steve Williams, 8, Snatchwood Terrace, Abersychan, Pontypool. NP4 7BP.

BLITZING CWM-DU

The first Gwent Recorders Forum Biodiversity Blitz Day took place on 28th July 2007 at Cwm-du (Blaenserchan). It was arranged at quite short notice, and as a result was not well attended – in fact only four were present Steve Williams, Peter Sturgess, David and Katherine Slade.

Cwm-du is a narrow, steep valley running east – west for just over 2 km. Several coal-mines existed on the site, and the last of these was abandoned about fifteen years ago. The spoil from the mines was tipped around the valley sides and this now forms the dominant substrate. An access road runs along the northern side of the valley, heading down to the level of the former Blaenserchan Colliery. Above this road is an area of broadleaved woodland (the dominant trees being sessile oak and beech) and



Photo by David Slade

extensive areas of bracken. At the bottom of the valley runs the Nant Ddu, a small tributary of the Afon Llwyd.



Germander speedwell (*Veronica chamaedrys*) with gall caused by the fly *Jaapiella veronicae* (Photo by David Slade)

Highlights in the upper section of the site included a single Marbled White butterfly and small patches of Quaking Grass (*Briza media*) and galls on Germander Speedwell (*Veronica chamaedrys*), caused by the fly *Jaapiella veronicae*.

The main spoil heaps were rich with lichen and fungi, including several black mushrooms (later identified as *Entoloma chalybaeum* var *luzulinum*). This is predominantly classed as calcareous grassland, and supports Grayling (*Hipparchia semele*), lots of Small cudweed (*Filago minima*) and Blue fleabane (*Erigeron acer*). Also, the large patches of bare earth and rocks favoured Mottled Grasshopper (*Myrmelotettix maculatus*) and several of these were seen.

Pearly Everlasting (*Anaphalis margaritacea*). Several Dark-green Fritillaries were very active along the course of the valley, pausing briefly to take nectar from Marsh Thistle (*Cirsium palustre*) and Hemp Agrimony (*Eupatorium cannabinum*).

The track down to the stream had three Moonwort (*Botrychium lunaria*) plants and a single plant of

It is particularly unfortunate however that probably the best two records remain unconfirmed. The only Odonata to be seen was a damselfly that could only have been a male White-legged Damselfly (*Platycnemis pennipes*). It was caught by the stream, but escaped before it could be photographed or examined more critically. The other was a striking pink earth-tongue, which was spotted on the walk back to the car beside the recently fenced off Adits. In hindsight, it does seem likely that it was the rare fungus *Clavaria rosea*, but it was not collected so cannot be confirmed.

In all, 290 species were recorded, of which 192 were vascular plants. Please see the following pages for the full species list for the site.



Clavaria rosea (unconfirmed). Photo by David Slade.

Birds

Garrulus glandarius
Falco tinnunculus
Saxicola rubetra
Saxicola torquatus
Oenanthe oenanthe
Carduelis cannabina
Carduelis cabaret
Phylloscopus trochilus
Corvus corax
Picus viridis
Pyrrhula pyrrhula
Parus caeruleus
Parus major

Reptiles

Lacerta vivipara

Coleoptera

Rhychites fagi
Timarcha tenebricosa
 Cream spot ladybird

Lepidoptera

Heliozela hammoniella (leaf mine)
Zygaena filipendulae
Phyllonorycter messaniella (leaf mine)
Pseudotemelia josepheniae
Bryotropha terrella
Cnephasia sp
Pammene fasciana
Agriphila straminella
Catoptria pinella
Pyrausta purpuralis
Polyommatus icarus
Lycaena phlaeas
Pieris brassicae
Pieris napi
Inachis io
Hipparchia semele
Coenonympha pamphilus
Melanargia galathea
Maniola jurtina
Pyronia tithonus
Aphantopus hyperantus
Thymelicus sylvestris
Argynnis aglaja
Aglais urticae
Vanessa atalanta
Epirrhoe alternata
Scotopteryx chenopodiata
Noctua pronuba
Autographa gamma

Orthoptera

Chorthippus parallelus
Chorthippus brunneus
Myrmeleotettix maculatus

Dermaptera

Forficula auricularia

Odonata

Platycnemis pennipes

Jay
 Kestrel
 Whinchat
 Stonechat
 Wheatear
 Linnet
 Redpoll
 Willow warbler
 Raven
 Green woodpecker
 Bullfinch
 Blue tit
 Coal tit

Common lizard

Bloody-nosed Beetle

Six-spot Burnet

Common Blue
 Small Copper
 Large White
 Green-veined White
 Peacock
 Grayling
 Small Heath
 Marbled White
 Meadow Brown
 Gatekeeper
 Ringlet
 Small Skipper
 Dark Green Fritillary
 Small Tortoiseshell
 Red Admiral
 Common Carpet
 Shaded broad-bar
 Large Yellow Underwing
 Silver Y

Meadow grasshopper
 Field grasshopper
 Mottled grasshopper

Common Earwig

White-legged Damselfly

Diptera

Tachina fera
Mypoda buccata
Jaapiella veronicae (gall)

Hemiptera

Aelia acuminata

Mecoptera

Panorpa communis

Vascular plants

Acer pseudoplatanus
Achillea millefolium
Agrimonia eupatoria
Agrostis capillaris
Agrostis stolonifera
Aira caryophylla
Aira praecox
Anaphalis margaritacea
Anthoxanthum odoratum
Arenaria serpyllifolia
Arrhenatherum elatius
Asplenium ruta-muraria
Asplenium trichomanes
Athyrium filix-femina
Bellis perennis
Betula pubescens
Blechnum spicant
Botrychium lunaria
Briza media
Bromus hordeaceus
Buddleia davidii
Calluna vulgaris
Campanula rotundifolia
Cardamine hirsuta
Cardamine pratensis
Carex binervis
Carex flacca
Carex hirta
Carex nigra
Carex ovalis
Carex panicea
Carex pilulifera
Carex remota
Carex viridula
Carlina vulgaris
Catapodium rigidum
Centaurea nigra
Centaureum erythraea
Cerastium fontanum
Chamerion angustifolium
Chenopodium cf album
Circaea lutetiana
Cirsium arvense
Cirsium palustre
Cirsium vulgare
Clematis vitalba
Corylus avellana
Cotoneaster sp.
Crataegus monogyna
Crepis capillaris
Cynosurus cristatus
Cytisus scoparius
Dactylis glomerata
Dactylorhiza fuchsii

Canopid Fly

Bishops Mitre

Scorpion fly

Sycamore

Yarrow

Agrimony

Common Bent

Creeping Bent

Silver Hair-grass

Early Hair-grass

Pearly Everlasting

Sweet Vernal Grass

Thyme-leaved Sandwort

False Oat-grass

Wall-rue

Maidenhair Spleenwort

Lady Fern

Daisy

Downy Birch

Hard Fern

Moonwort

Quaking-grass

Soft-brome

Buddleia

Heather

Harebell

Hairy Bitter-cress

Cuckooflower

Green-ribbed Sedge

Glaucous Sedge

Hairy Sedge

Common Sedge

Oval Sedge

Carnation Sedge

Pill Sedge

Remote Sedge

Yellow Sedge

Carlina Thistle

Fern-grass

Common Knapweed

Common Centaury

Common Mouse-ear

Rosebay Willowherb

Fat Hen

Enchanter's-nightshade

Creeping Thistle

Marsh Thistle

Spear Thistle

Traveller's Joy

Hazel

Cotoneaster

Hawthorn

Smooth Hawk's-beard

Crested Dog's-tail

Broom

Cock's-foot

Common Spotted Orchid

Vascular plants (continued..)

<i>Danthonia decumbens</i>	Heath-grass	<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-grass	<i>Myosotis secunda</i>	Creeping Forget-me-not
<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Wavy Hair-grass	<i>Nardus stricta</i>	Mat-grass
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Wood-sorrel
<i>Dryopteris affinis</i>	Scaly Male Fern	<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern	<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	Mouse-ear-hawkweed
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Common Male Fern	<i>Pinus cf nigra</i>	Pine
<i>Empetrum nigrum</i>	Crowberry	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Epilobium brunnescens</i>	New Zealand Willow-herb	<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass
<i>Epilobium palustre</i>	Marsh Willowherb	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth Meadow-grass
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail	<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass
<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>	Water Horsetail	<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>	Common Milkwort
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Bell Heather	<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	Common Polypody
<i>Erigeron acer</i>	Blue Fleabane	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	Hemp-Agrimony	<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil
<i>Euphrasia sp</i>	Eyebright	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal
<i>Festuca ovina</i>	Sheep's Fescue	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue	<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common Fleabane
<i>Filago minima</i>	Small Cudweed	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Sessile Oak
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Galium palustre</i>	Common Marsh-bedstraw	<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	Water Cress
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	Heath Bedstraw	<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog Rose
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Bramble
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Raspberry
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-robert	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground-ivy	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's Sorrel
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock
<i>Hieracium sp.</i>	Hawkweed	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	<i>Sagina apetala</i>	Annual Pearlwort
<i>Holcus mollis</i>	Creeping Soft-grass	<i>Sagina nodosa</i>	Knotted Pearlwort
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	Procumbent Pearlwort
<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>	Marsh Pennywort	<i>Salix aurita</i>	Eared Willow
<i>Hypericum maculatum</i>	Imperforate St. John's-wort	<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St. John's-wort	<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey Willow
<i>Hypericum pulchrum</i>	Slender St. John's-wort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear	<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet
<i>Isolepis setacea</i>	Bristle Club-rush	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle
<i>Jasione montana</i>	Sheep's-bit	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Juncus acutiflorus</i>	Sharp-flowered Rush	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort
<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	Jointed Rush	<i>Stellaria alsine</i>	Bog Stitchwort
<i>Juncus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous Rush	<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush	<i>Taraxacum sp.</i>	Dandelion
<i>Juncus squarrosus</i>	Heath Rush	<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood Sage
<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	Slender Rush	<i>Thymus praecox</i>	Thyme
<i>Larix sp.</i>	Larch	<i>Torilis japonica</i>	Upright Hedge-parsley
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Trefoil
<i>Lemna minor</i>	Common Duckweed	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	Autumnal Hawkbit	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	Rough Hawkbit	<i>Trisetum flavescens</i>	Yellow Oat-grass
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Colt's-foot
<i>Linum catharticum</i>	Fairy Flax	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Bulrush
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	<i>Ulex gallii</i>	Western Gorse
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Large Bird's-foot-trefoil	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Bilberry
<i>Luzula campestris</i>	Field Wood-rush	<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	Vervain
<i>Luzula multiflora</i>	Heath Wood-rush	<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime
<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>	Ragged Robin	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick	<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	Heath Speedwell

Vascular plants (continued...)

Veronica serpyllifolia
Veronica scutellata
Vicia cracca
Vicia sativa

Thyme-leaved Speedwell
Marsh Speedwell
Tufted Vetch
Common Vetch

Viola palustris
Viola riviniana
Vulpia bromoides
Vulpia myuros

Marsh Violet
Common Dog-violet
Squirrel-tail Fescue
Rat's-tail Fescue

Bryophytes

Atrichum undulatum
Aulacomnium palustre
Brachythecium rutabulum
Bryum pseudotriquetrum
Calliergonella cuspidata
Campylopus introflexus
Ceratodon purpureus
Conocephalum conicum
Cratoneuron filicinum
Dicranum scoparium
Diplophyllum albicans
Encalypta streptocarpa
Kindbergia praelonga
Fissidens adianthoides
Hypnum lacunosum
Hypnum jutlandicum

Lophocolea bidentata
Mnium hornum
Pellia sp.
Philonotis fontana
Pleurozium schreberi
Polytrichum commune
Polytrichum formosum
Polytrichum juniperinum
Polytrichum piliferum
Polytrichum urnigerum
Pseudotaxiphillum elegans
Ptilidium ciliare
Racomitrium ericoides
Racomitrium lanuginosum
Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus
Scleropodium purum
Sphagnum fimbriatum

Lichens

Cladonia spp.
Peltigera spp.

Fungi

Entoloma chalybaeum var luzulinum
Clavaria fragilis
Clavaria rosea
Hygrocybe chlorophana
Hygrocybe coccinea
Hygrocybe conica
Hygrocybe persistens

FLORA OF MONMOUTHSHIRE

[Stephanie Tyler]

This is the title of an important and exciting new book by Trevor Evans, due out in October/November 2007. Trevor has been the BSBI (Botanical Society for the British Isles) recorder for Monmouthshire vice-county 35 since 1972 and nobody knows more than him about the vice-county's plants.

This new comprehensive work updates the last Flora of Monmouthshire by Arthur Wade in 1970, since when there have been huge changes. It maps the distribution of all species (except very common ones) found in five or more tetrads (2km x 2km squares) and provides information on all of these and of rarer species, both native and alien. There is also a foreword by Tim Rich, a profile of Trevor by Elsa Wood, chapters on geology by Naylor Firth and on habitats in Monmouthshire by Stephanie Tyler and George Peterken as well as important chapters by the author on botanical sites and changes in the flora of the vice-county, especially over the last 40 years.

Trevor has completed a mammoth task in writing the texts and collating so much information. Numerous volunteers, listed in the book, also contributed records of plants for the maps. Contributions towards printing and distribution costs of the Flora have been made by SEWBRc, Monmouthshire County Council, the Chepstow Society, the Monmouthshire Meadows Group and the Wildflower Society.



With well over 600 pages, including numerous colour plates and black and white sketches, the Flora is a bargain at £15 provided you buy one **before** 31 March 2008 and collect it from Trevor at La Cuesta, Mounon Road, Chepstow, NP16 5BS. Copies will also be available from the Gwent Wildlife Trust office at Seddon Court, Dingestow or from Stephanie Tyler at Yew Tree Cottage, Lone Lane, Penallt near Monmouth Tel. 01600 719890. If you want a copy sent through the post then the price will be £19.50. Please write to Trevor for one and make sure you supply your postal address. Please note that after the 31 March 2008, the Flora will cost £25. All cheques should be made payable to 'Monmouthshire Flora'.

A WILD GOOSE BARNACLE CHASE IN WEST WALES

[MEL GIBSON AND DAVE COOKSEY]

On visiting a beach in Mwnt, near Cardigan we came across a large piece of timber covered with molluscs. It took us a while before we found anyone who seemed remotely interested, but it turns out that the molluscs were Goose Barnacles. We had never seen them before and, although not seen very often, they get washed ashore after high winds.



Photo supplied by Mel Gibson/
Dave Cooksey

Note from Editor: Goose barnacles (Lepas sp.) are marine crustaceans normally found in deep water, but occasionally get washed ashore attached to debris in high winds and storms. They are not to be confused with the barnacle goose (Branta leucopsis)! However, they are closely linked in a legend that stated that barnacle geese hatched from the goose barnacles. This provided a way around the church's ban on eating meat/flesh on Fridays. As the barnacle goose was "not born of the flesh" but from a barnacle, they could be eaten not just on Fridays but throughout the whole of Lent! (Source: ARKive website).

Other news: this year appears to have been short of Cuckoos, but one was seen flying over our land in Treowen in July and we were given one to rehabilitate from Cwmbran. Other than that, not even a sound. We managed to rear and release two House Martins that came from the vet - a couple of our success stories this

year. We also had half a dozen or so very large Elephant Hawk Moth caterpillars on the Willow Herb behind our sanctuary - spotted on Sunday 9th September.

The spread of *Cameraria ohridella* in South Wales (Originally printed in the Glamorgan Moth Recording Group Newsletter)

[David Slade]

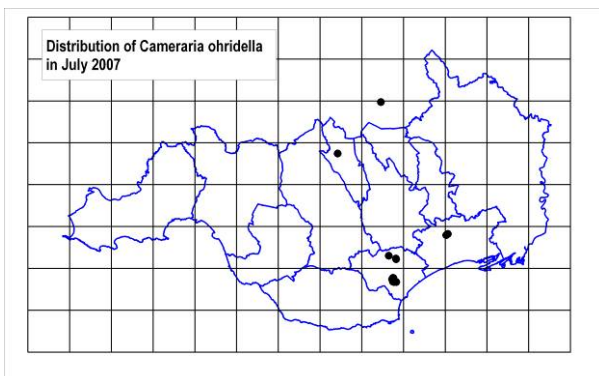
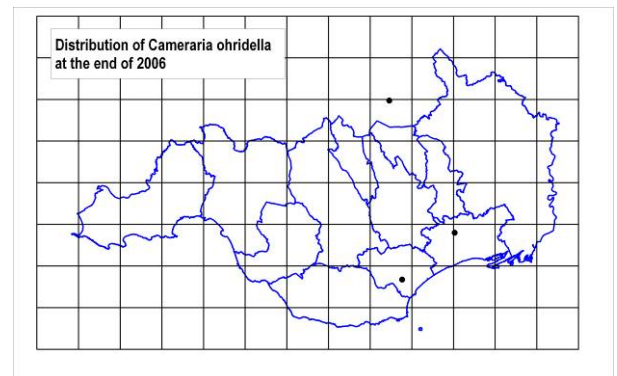


After a slow start, *Cameraria ohridella* - the Horse Chestnut Leaf-miner - has wasted little time conquering Wales. It was first recorded in Wales by Sam Bosanquet in Newport, in 2005, but it was not found again until 2006, when Norman Lowe found it in Llangynidr on 22nd September. Just over a week later Mike Powell & Louise James found it Sophia Gardens, Cardiff.

In May of this year, I found that it had become very abundant in Bute Park, with several mines being apparent on trees along the banks of the Taff. As the month progressed mines become obvious on trees all around the park in very good numbers.

A trip to Newport Civic Centre in early July showed that the moth had become far more abundant there since the previous autumn, as it was now present on trees that I and previously failed to find it on, as well as on the tree that Sam had originally recorded it.

The following day, I did a circuit around Llanishen hoping to get ahead of the spread so that I could monitor when it arrived. However, I found that it was already in good numbers on trees from Llanishen Station all the way across to the Crematorium on Thornhill Road. Mark Evans also reported it that week from Cyfarthfa Park in Merthyr.



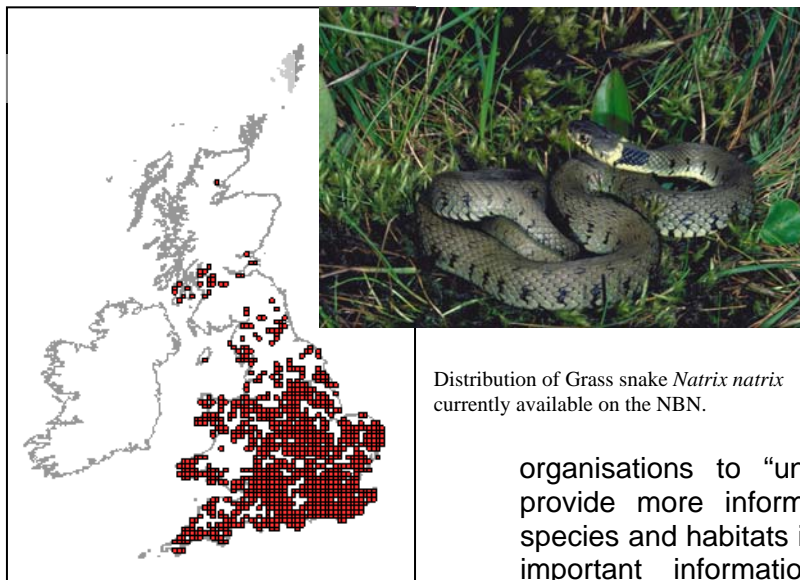
Since preparing the maps that accompany this article I have heard that Roger James and Rod Morris have conducted an extensive search in Newport, and have found that it is present across the city and in good numbers. Rod is now going to begin to search around Rassau in Blaenau Gwent.

Given how extensive this highly successful moth is now within South East Wales, and how quickly it has become very evident within its range, it must surely have spread much further west already. As the moth appears to follow our major transport routes as it spreads it is well worth checking trees near to the M4 corridor, the heads of the valleys road and the major rail networks.

NEW CCW GRANT CATEGORY: DATA SHARING FOR CONSERVATION

[**Monica Jones, CCW**]

CCW has recently expanded its grant categories to include a category called “Data Sharing for Conservation”. The aim of this category is to support the biological community of Wales to make their natural heritage data available to a wider audience.



Distribution of Grass snake *Natrix natrix* currently available on the NBN.

This fund aims to support National Schemes & Societies and voluntary organisations to transfer biological records for Wales, stored in paper formats and fragmented electronic records to a suitable biological recording system. The aim is to allow these records to be made available to a wider audience through Local Record Centres and the [National Biodiversity Network Gateway](#).

Monica Jones says “By assisting organisations to “unlock” their biological records we can provide more information about the status and trends of species and habitats in Wales and the UK, as well as providing important information about our designated sites and promoting and improving understanding of biodiversity”.

Through this process records will be validated and verified, ensuring they are of a high standard. In assisting the submission of Welsh records to the NBN Gateway, they will be collated along with other records for the UK to aid decision making and to give a picture on a national scale. Through the NBN gateway, records will be submitted to the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) and will contribute to the availability of biodiversity data globally, which will play a role in conservation, ecological sustainability and scientific research.

This is the first year CCW has secured focused resources to grant aid projects within this category and has undertaken to let two small grants to aid local schemes in mobilising biological records for Wales.

CCW are hoping to increase funding to this grant category for future years and are looking for expression of interest for projects to mobilise biological records for Wales for 2008/2009. The closing dates for expressions of interest for 2007/2008 will be 5th November 2007.

If you would like further information or an ‘Expression of interest’ pack, please contact [Monica Jones](#) on 01248 385625.

EVENTS & WEBSITES OF INTEREST

The Welsh Ornithological Society/British Trust for Ornithology Conference 2007, 3rd November 2007, Conwy http://www.bto.org/notices/diary_events.htm

The Great Stag Hunt 2007 is now on!

See <http://www.ptes.org/greatstaghunt/> for further information.

Autumnwatch (returns to BBC2 on 5th November 2007 on BBC2)

Get involved with recording the season's arrival or departure by recording when you first see a ripe blackberry, ripe conker, flowering ivy, ripe hawthorn berry, tint of oak, and when you last see a swift. The Autumnwatch survey is run by the BBC in association with the Woodland Trust and the UK Phenology Network. Take part in this year's survey on the Woodland Trust website:

<http://www.naturescalendar.org.uk/seasonwatch/>

NBN Conference 2007, 16th November 2007, Natural History Museum, London. "Recording together: data flows and data partnerships" For further information, see

<http://www.nbn.org.uk/default.asp>

THE NBN has now created a new and specific area on the website dedicated to training course information. Please see <http://www.nbnintranet.org.uk/training/default.aspx>

The 2007 Mammal Society Autumn Symposium. 23rd & 24th November 2007, Zoological Society of London Meeting Rooms. http://www.abdn.ac.uk/mammal/new_events.shtml

Butterfly Conservation (South Wales Branch) AGM/Members Day. 20th October. Kenfig NNR Visitor Centre, Bridgend. <http://www.southwales-butterflies.org.uk/events.html>

A big thank you to all those who have contributed to this newsletter!

But, thinking ahead to the next issue, we will want more articles from Recorders – it could be a list of species you have recently recorded, or an update of where you have been surveying in the last year. This is an opportunity to plug your favourite recording location, to raise awareness of the species that you record, and to communicate to a wide range of individuals about your hard work!

**Please forward any comments, articles, events, species sightings etc. to:
SEWBReC, 13 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff, CF10 3DB.
T: (029) 2064 1110 F: (029) 2038 7354 E: info@sewbrec.org.uk**