

United Usk Fishermen's Association



Newsletter No. 7 - May 2004

Optimism for the Usk

In the early 90s it was apparent that MSW salmon were becoming a rarity. Orri Vigfusson single-handedly diverted salmon exploitation in their feeding areas into alternative fishing businesses. By 1995 EAW had introduced legislation that protected salmon from illegal exploitation in the Severn Estuary, a practise that, at its height, involved 40 boats using nets much longer than the legal drift nets. Those actions probably saved our salmon. At the same time another danger had to be avoided, that of a Barrage in Newport. There is no doubt that the Association's contribution helped to influence the Inspector's decision.

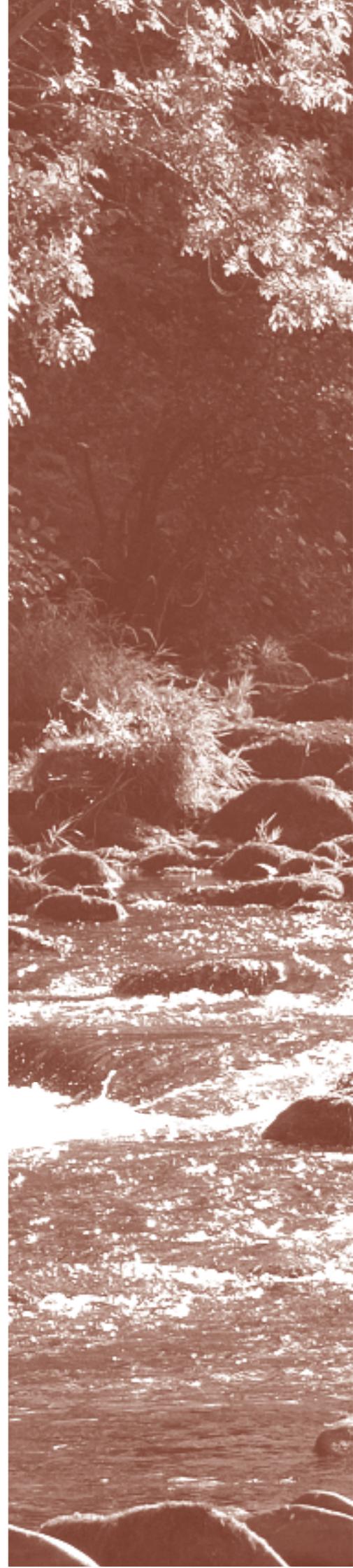
Our knowledge of the fishery was influential in joining with the Wye Foundation in a successful bid to the Usk drift netmen and the Goldcliffe putcher station (the latter for 5 years). That contribution has probably increased the numbers of returning salmon for the Usk and Wye by 12,500, over five years.

These have been good for the river but other factors were working in our favour - the gradual run down of iron and steel making and the closure of Uskmouth Power Station contributed to cleaner air and therefore less polluted water. The opening of a new sewage farm in Newport has meant that, for the first time in the Usk's history, raw sewage is not discharged into the river in Newport. CAP reforms will mean that pressure is taken off agriculture to produce numbers and, in Wales, that will mean a move away from overstocking.

The Association was, never-the-less, increasingly looking at the success of others in managing their tributaries in a way that made them more prolific, by creating much larger areas for reproduction by removing blockages, coppicing to reduce over shading, bank erosion, and fencing to protect from livestock intrusion. The possibility of setting up a Trust, gathering partners and making bids from a position of "no knowledge" was daunting. The Committee decided that we should try to join the Wye Foundation, already with considerable experience, to expand their boundaries to include the Usk. The rest is history other than to say the combination of these two great rivers now contributes to a more confident and influential Charitable Trust, the **Wye & Usk Foundation**. And here I come to the real point of my piece - that the Usk now looks forward, for the first time, to money being spent on tributary management that will improve our fishery to a more prolific game fishing venue in a beautiful valley while, at the same time, improve the whole river environment.

Our thanks must go to the partners and contributors of this initiative and especially to the expertise of the Wye & Usk Foundation who have made it possible. Read about the action in this Newsletter No 7. You will conclude that the impact on the river is a major step forward in its management. Riparian owners and fishermen hold the key to the future of our river, for every £1 contributed they unlock £10 for expenditure on improvements.

Nick Brabner



Requiem for The Eel (or it's better to be born a Shad)

In the Feb/March issue of the marvellous (and commendably eccentric) angling publication "Waterlog" it was stated under its Obituary Notice that the native eel populations across the whole of Europe are in crisis and on the brink of extinction with numbers down by 99 per cent. The Severn Estuary was referred to as having catches reduced from 50 tons in the 1980's to just 10 tons in 2003.

The collapse of the population in the Usk has been noted by many people with long experience of the river but the authorities appear reluctant to recognise the catastrophic decline in stocks.

Back in the year 2000 the EA did produce draft consultation documents related to producing a National Eel Management Strategy and a number of us took the trouble to respond to an invitation to comment. This writer then commented (in 2000) that the elver run appeared nonexistent and that the eel could face literal extinction in the near future. Reference was made to the importance of the eel in connection with its interaction with river life through its place in the food chain. Now it appears the eel has been sacrificed through the greed of a relatively small number of people seeking enormous selfgain and the authorities take insufficient heed of comments made by folks on the ground having years of experience. Awaiting research and reports based on science compares with "Nero fiddling while Rome burned".

Contrast this with the attention accorded the Shad and here you will see the relevance of the 'headee'. While I wish this species all good fortune and acknowledge how helpful an ally it has been to various causes fought to preserve the status of the Usk it would by comparison with the Eel appear to be accorded "cult status" with far more attention lavished upon it and ample budgets for research. The justification perhaps reflects the relative rarity of the Shad in its distribution originally as distinct from the wide range of the formerly numerous "common" Eel.

If you have read thus far I would suggest you consider the moral of this tale. Most of us are probably more preoccupied with Salmon and Trout than other species and here on our River Usk they are in relatively good shape. However, we would be foolishly complacent to assume we could rely on "the authorities" to safeguard our River and I have no regrets for the propaganda implied in this piece although I do apologise for preaching to those of you who are already converted.

My concluding message is do support your UUFCA committee wholeheartedly and do spread the word for the Wye and Usk Foundation which would also welcome financial help to ensure the success of the Usk Project (UP!).

Chris Brain

Eels and elvers and their diminishing numbers are a great concern and, again, I have written to the EAW, the Fisheries Strategy and Policy Manager voicing the concerns of the Association. I wrote to Mr. Schofield on 22nd April 2004.

"At meetings of the Usk Local Fishery Group, the United Usk Fishermen's Association and the Wye & Usk Foundation one of the most commonly voiced fears for our rivers is the disappearance of eels and the rarity of seeing elver migration.

Last year at about this time I wrote to Mike Evans about, what we regard, as an *endangered species*. I have recently checked on the elver migration for this season and I am reliably informed that numbers are down yet again.

In 1998 ICES stated that the eel stock is "*outside biological limits and that the current fishery is not sustainable*". Since then the Freshwater Fisheries Review recommended, under the "Regulation of Fishing", *that measures to reduce exploitation of eels at all stages in their life cycle and to develop a stock recovery plan as a part of a wider European Management Programme should be pursued urgently and as rapidly as possible.*

Your Eel Strategy document has been produced but does not provide legislation for protection. No new byelaws have yet been enacted. We are left bewildered - what is the EA doing to protect a species that is fast disappearing? I understand that eels are regarded as a single European stock and that Europe must provide European protection. I do not understand why we in England and Wales cannot start the ball rolling by protecting the species following the *precautionary principle* and in so doing setting an example to the rest of Europe.

Is the Environment Agency prepared to stand by and see an *endangered species* become *extinct*? The Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act as revised in October 1978 specifically states that it is the duty of every water authority to maintain, improve and develop salmon fisheries, trout fisheries, freshwater fisheries and *eel fisheries* in the area that they exercise functions under this Act. Extinction seems likely and, aggravatingly, scientists have been telling us of the danger for over six years?

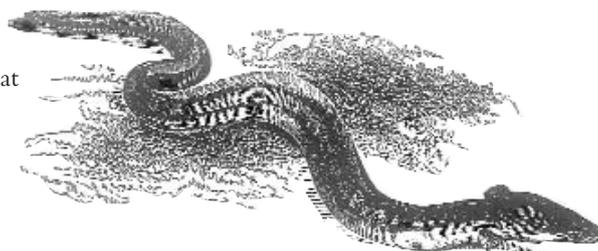
It is clear that without eels in their various forms our rivers will lose a vital link in the food chain, it is already partially severed.

If that occurs the EA will be responsible.

Is there a strategy that will save the eel from extinction? I do not believe that it is in the interest of anybody to oversee the loss of a species for the sake of waiting for a lead from another part of Europe, least of all the Agency.

(So far no acknowledgement).

Nick Brabner



Notes of Historical Interest

In the course of looking for something else this morning I came across the Usk and Ebbw Board of Conservators' report on the 1874 season. There are one or two similarities between that year and last season. In 1874 the spring floods sent most of the early fish up into Breconshire, but no flood whatever occurring between the 13th April and the 8th August, angling was almost entirely abandoned during the greater part of the summer. Numbers of kelts left in the river and many clean fish died in consequence of the low state of the water. When the rains did come it fell so heavily and continuously that the river remained coloured and the best fishing was again in Breconshire. Of a total of around 700 rod-caught fish nearly two thirds were caught in Breconshire. Poaching in Brecon was rife in 1874 and it had been found necessary to increase the bailiffs there to eight, with orders that they should not patrol at night with less than four bailiffs together. In that respect at least we are better off today than in the 19th century.

Sir Richard Hanbury Tenison

The Pollution at Abergavenny

Background: The Castle Meadows CSO (combined sewage outlet) just upstream of the Gavenny confluence with the Usk is a major source of pollution, especially when there is a local downpour which does not affect the main stem Usk but does load Abergavenny drainage. Ron Gover has been monitoring how often severe pollution, including fish and invertebrate kills, occur for the last six years. His efforts to bring this public health safety hazard to the notice of the Environment Agency, Abergavenny Council or Welsh Water have been frustratingly slow. He has reported each episode to the EAW as well as reporting through the Usk Local Fisheries Group and the UUFA.

Greatly to his credit his letter to Trout and Salmon was published and, as a result, the EAW arranged a meeting with Welsh Water, Wessex Water and United Utilities.

The purpose was to gather all the Utilities Companies involved to hear and see, first hand, the severity of the pollution and to expedite a solution that will satisfy the Public Health Hazard as well as fishery needs on a SSSI c SAC river.

Conclusion of meeting: it was clear that none of the Utilities Companies represented were fully aware of the severity of the problem.

They departed to inspect the site and gave an undertaking to make a thorough investigation and then to report to Peter Gough (EAW) with recommendations for remedial action. He has urged them to look for ways of including a correction project in their plans at the earliest opportunity.

Ron Gover, who has invested considerable time and effort in trying to get the problem solved, said that he will resort to using "the media" if no sign of a solution is forthcoming within 6/12 months. Pete Gough promised to keep him informed. The ACA's involvement was recorded in that they have the records from Ron Gover.



Weir(d) Goings On (Continued)

Some of you with reasonable short-term memories will remember a piece under this heading in the Newsletter of 2002 which made reference to the sudden disappearance of the Welsh Water Weir upstream of Usk used in association with water abstraction to supply Llandegveth reservoir. Despite persistent enquiry of the EA subsequently no specific information had been forthcoming related to future intentions on the part of Welsh Water until at the beginning of February 2004 it was discovered by chance that a planning application had been submitted on behalf of Welsh Water to erect a new Weir.

Most readers will be surprised to hear that no consultation was offered either to UUFA nor the owners of the fishery on which the Weir is proposed despite their existence being known to the EA in particular. It is implied that the EA and CCW are satisfied with the proposal but not everyone with interests on the River Usk is convinced and objections have been submitted.

The proposal involves a Weir almost 1.5 metres in height across the whole river in a location further upstream than the previous structure and thus nearer the water intakes. A fish pass is included adjacent to the bank on the same side of the river as the water intakes and in closer proximity, ostensibly exposing migratory fish (and juveniles in particular) to the currents drawing into the intake pipes. The earlier "informal" pass was in the centre and at times of normal and low water the entire flow ran through the pass and presumably would do so again.

In addition to the obstructing potential of the Weir the influences on river flows arising down stream from the pumping activities have been acute and are considered to have adversely affected migratory patterns over many years.

Both 2002 and 2003 endured particularly dry summers without any failure of water supplies. Unless there is an agenda to abstract increased quantities of water the question is begged as to whether a Weir is necessary.

Perhaps this application will have been determined by the time you read this, but maybe it will still be pending. So why not make your own feelings known to the planning authority, Monmouthshire County Council, quoting their reference NV9528.

It will give you the chance to do your bit for your River.

Chris Brain

Sand and Gravel Extraction in the Usk Valley - Update

Since the last Annual Newsletter, the Welsh Assembly Government (WAG) has approved dredging licences in the Severn Estuary and, as a consequence, no planning application has been made to extract sand and gravel in the Usk Valley.

However WAG appears to be keeping its options open. Licences for dredging off the Nash Bank near Swansea are likely to be tailed off and terminated by 2010. Dredging the Bedwin Sands near Newport can produce 400,000 metric tonnes of sand per annum, against an approximate Welsh National demand of 1.1 million metric tonnes.

It is believed that the area around Usk has been targeted as a possible area of exploitation. The Usk Valley Protection Association continues to monitor the situation. It is considering ways to oppose the scheme, should a planning application be made.

Michael Cowburn.

Poaching - How do we deal with it?

Poaching is on the increase, especially near towns. The majority seems to be by rod and line, all be it using baits that are illegal. The EAW is responsible for policing our rivers but their policing staff has been considerably reduced. Your chances of a fast response are small. However, it is very important to collect and report as much information as possible to add to the data base of such reports. You can help by reporting every incident, numbers involved, description of individuals, type of poaching, car and registration number. The easiest way is by mobile phone. **Do not intervene, just call 0800 807060 and report your incident.** Recording every incident is the way of helping the EAW assess the magnitude of the problem, and hopefully, diverting effort to control the threat.

Upper Wye Passport - coming to the Usk

This is the second year that the **Wye & Usk Foundation** have produced the **Upper Wye Passport**, a means to enjoy wild brown trout fishing on many miles of varying tributaries opened up as a result of work done by **WUF**. Next year **WUF** will introduce a similar scheme for Usk tributaries. For fun, secluded beauty and great sport call **WUF** for your copy of the **Upper Wye Passport on 01982 551520**.

Alternatively look on www.wyeuskfoundation.org

The River Usk Still Needs Your Pound! £

We are a year and a bit into the fundraising appeal for the Wye & Usk Foundation's Usk Appeal, and I am pleased to report a good response to date. As a vital part of the project funding, a target of £75,000 over 3 years has been set, to be raised from riparian owners, fishermen, and friends of the river. This private sector contribution is necessary to leverage monies out of the European Union, and many other public sector agencies and organisations, to a total value of over £900,000.

As at 5th March 2004, a total of £34,543 had been raised, and The Committee of UUFA would like to thank all those who have generously donated this money, and given pledges for further funds, for the benefit of the river.

There are some owners who may not have had the opportunity to dust away the moths and open their wallets, and so I take this opportunity to remind you that if you own a fishery, the target for donations (and remember this is a voluntary activity) is 15 pence per metre of bank owned each year for those above Brecon Bridge, and 20 pence per metre of bank owned below Brecon Bridge.

The Wye and Usk Foundation will be shortly writing to all owners, either to thank them for their money and to provide any tax credit forms, or to seek funds from non-payers. It is hoped that within 18 months the £75,000 target can be easily achieved by everyone giving a little.

If you have any queries about contributions, or would like to make a donation, please contact Sandra Sampson at The Wye & Usk Foundation on 01982 551520 or email sandra@wyeuskfoundation.org

Finally, please make any donations a personal gift, as the tax reclaim of 28 pence for every £1 donated amounts to significant income.

Ross Murray

Free Salmon Fishing for All Our Readers!

Sorry Ladies and Gentlemen, that is a hoax. But if I had titled this article Some Interesting Facts About the EEC Water Framework Directive (WFD) you would probably have moved swiftly on. Next time you're on the internet, have a look at some of the DEFRA and EEC press releases about the WFD and if your eyelids don't start drooping after the first two paragraphs you're a better person than me. And that's a real shame, because the WFD contains some of the most important changes to environmental legislation that we have ever seen. The Directive requires all waters to achieve "good ecological and chemical status" by 2015 but it's the approach that's different. For the first time, countries must take a holistic approach to assessing the status of their rivers. That sounds very New Age, but it means that the quality of water will be defined not just by chemical status, but by the state of abstractions and obstructions, the structure and abundance of invertebrate and plant populations and most importantly for us, fish populations. Now game fish are amongst the most sensitive species to water quality that we have, so as Guy Mawle of the Environment Agency told me, 'Salmon could become the "miner's canaries" of our rivers. Of the 63-odd salmon rivers in Britain, only 25% are reaching their conservation limits. The WFD will require countries to address issues like these by 2015.'

This can only raise the status of game species in our rivers and will give campaigning organisations like the UUFA and the Salmon and Trout Association another stick with which to prod our friends in the Environment Agency, who are responsible for administering the Directive in the UK. It's not all plain sailing; someone has got to decide how the "good status" of each river catchment is defined and a huge amount of work is being done on this at the moment. But it is hard to believe that a river that is failing to reach its conservation limit will be deemed to have "good status", so the Agency will have to come up with solutions and the government will have to come up with the money. Of course, the success of WFD legislation will depend on the willingness of governments to push resources in to resolving problems, but it could just be that the Water Framework Directive will give us the legislation we need to force governments to nurture and protect our rivers.

So do take an interest in the Water Framework Directive - it matters. We can all dream, but maybe one day "Free Salmon Fishing for All Our Readers" will become a reality.

Mat Holloway

Water Resources Officer
STA Usk and Monnow Branch

Fish eating birds

Cormorants and Goosanders are still the cause of a huge amount of predation in some sectors of the river. They are most active in areas where they are able to fish in stable conditions. The areas concerned are therefore not very deep but with gravely bed and not too fast flowing. Here they fish most successfully.

It has been recognised that the salmon is a more endangered species than these predators. In practical terms it means that it is also recognised that individual licences to cull make little impact. This year on the Wye a trial licence is being used that covers a sector of the main stem on which a co-ordinated cull will take place both to reduce numbers and scare the birds. If it shows results we believe that the same should be used on Usk black spots.

Annual meeting on Friday 5th March 2004 at the Three Salmons Usk.

The majority of the Agenda is covered in other parts of this Newsletter and a full copy of the 'report of meeting' can be obtained from the Chairman, preferably by email but also by mail from: Nick Brabner, UUFA, Gliffaes Lodge, Crickhowell, Powys, NP8 1RL.

The meeting accepted the proposal to move the Triennial General Meeting from November/December to February/March.

It was most encouraging that about 70 members and guests attended the meeting. Sad that Mr Robert Bulfield was unable to be there to put forward his wishes for the membership to consider that salmon fishing:

1. should have no mandatory catch and release
2. a limit on the number of fish to be caught on any day (not kept)
3. method of fishing governed by conditions at the time, not set before the start of the season
4. seasons set differently for various sections of the river where conditions are variable



The Goosander

After debate with various interesting ideas put forward it was accepted that the existing rules should continue over a period which would see the completion of work to be undertaken by the Wye & Usk Foundation so that a proper assessment of the impact of that work could be undertaken.

The Usk Salmon Action Plan

At our Annual Meeting Peter Gough of EAW outlined the SAP for the Usk. You can obtain a full copy from the Environment Agency Wales and it is available from their web site www.environment-agency.gov.uk/wales. He outlined the main thrust of the plan as:

- 1. Poor salmon juvenile production** with limited access to the spawning tributaries. Blockages need to be removed and fish passes built. There is also a problem with alders due to lack of management.
- 2. Sewage Pollution.** The Usk is now a Special Area of Conservation. The Agency will carry out a review of all Agency permits, looking at the individual and combination effects of discharges. Where there is a loading of discharges, Welsh Water will need to be influenced. Ron Gover has highlighted a problem of pollution at Abergavenny.
- 3. Agricultural Pollution.** As well as sewage pollution, there is nutrient pollution from agriculture. Root crop and livestock farming can cause pollution. There are diffuse pollution issues. Funding is being sought from the Welsh Assembly for pollution studies. Sheep dip and pesticides are also a problem. An inadvertent discharge of sheep dip is deadly for all invertebrates, synthetic pyrethroids is extremely toxic. Visits are being made to the upper catchment areas of the Wye and Usk.
- 4. Water Abstraction.** Abstractions are made by British Waterways for the canal at Brecon Weir. A Review will be carried out by the end of March. Lower abstractions occur at Prioress Mill and Llantrisant and these will also be considered in the Review of Agency consents.
- 5. Recognition of the need to know more of the salmon population dynamics.** It is believed that 60% of salmon travel upstream after the end of the fishing season. However, the fish counter at Trostrey Weir has never worked successfully. There is a need for further studies and a reliable counter.
- 6. Bird Predation. Covered in earlier discussions.**
The SAP is now subject to an annual review against which we will measure the success of its performance. It is also closely dependent on the work that will be carried out by the Wye & Usk Foundation.

The UP! Project

Simon Evans Deputy Director WUF

Introduction

Last year the Wye and Usk foundation bid for and successfully won the £0.9m Usk improvement project. This pioneering project brings together a wide range of organisations with an interest in the river. The main partners are the United Usk Fishermen's Association, EA Wales, Countryside Council for Wales, Forestry Commission and Keep Wales Tidy. Based entirely on private donations the project has provided a mechanism by which for every £1 donated to the foundation we can spend another £11 on protecting and enhancing the river.

The project provides a unique opportunity to correct many of the freshwater factors that are holding back the fishery from achieving its true potential. It was envisaged that the principle problems would be degradation of freshwater habitat through over shading and overgrazing, limited access and pollution from sheep dip and other farm wastes.

Progress to date

This spring the catchment survey has been completed and the first work is being lined up for the summer work programme. The main stem of the Usk has been surveyed upstream of Sennybridge and all the tributaries upstream of Abergavenny that could possibly have a stock of salmon have also been included.

As we expected much of the streams upstream of Llangynidr are chronically over shaded and some severe and extensive cases of riparian overgrazing have been found in the Bran, Cilieni, Honddu, Menasgin, Rhiangoll, Crawnon and Caerfanell catchments. Large parts of the catchment, especially in the streams that drain the Beacons are blocked off by weirs, pipe bridges and even badly designed crossing points, and some areas have been found with negligible invertebrates present indicating possible problems with farm pollution or sheep dip.

What we are going to do

UP! will tackle all of these issues and also help to set up a method by which its improvements will continue after it has finished.

New homes

Some of the best returns for money spent can be achieved through letting fish run up and colonise parts of the river that they had previously been denied access to, especially as in the case of the Usk the remaining available habitat is being fully utilised. A good example of this is the Tweed where an obstructions removal programme in the late 1990's is now showing huge benefits in terms of smolt production and salmon returns.

In the case of the Usk the man-made obstructions not only block out the salmon but also deny trout access to tens of kilometres of nursery streams. The survey has identified 35 man made structures ranging from pipe ford bridges to weirs to built crossing places that either completely obstruct or severely hamper fish migration. Plans are being designed and consents sought to ease fish access past these artificial structures and this will open up vast tracts of new habitat for salmon and trout. Although initially expensive the potential value to the river is huge and the survey has indicated that these blocked off streams are capable of producing over 25,000 salmon smolts per year.

Home improvements

In addition to opening up new areas many streams within the catchment are degraded through over shading and habitat destruction by stock. In combination with CCW lengths of the Honddu, Grywne Fawr, Cynrig and Upper Usk are being coppiced and fenced and in areas identified in the survey as having the maximum benefit more farmers are currently being signed up for works this summer and autumn.

How can you help?

This project is built on the support and donations of anglers and riparian owners in the Usk catchment. Your continued support is vital. If you wish to contribute to the project please contact the Wye and Usk foundation at Dolgarreg, North Road, Builth Wells, Powys. LD2 3DD. Tel 01982 551520 email: office@wyeuskfoundation.org

Clockwise from top left - Blocking weirs on the Menasgin, Rhiangoll, Cynrig and Crawnon that together deny salmon access from over 28km of good to excellent nursery habitat.



Examples of habitat destruction on the Honddu and Bran



The Importance of light to stream ecosystems

Simon Evans - Deputy Director Wye & Usk Foundation

As mentioned in the previous article one of the main problems that we have found in the Usk catchment is that of over shading. It is now widely accepted by riparian owners that over shading can limit fish populations but relatively few people understand why.

In order to understand this it is worth taking it back to the basics of stream ecology. Where does the energy come from? In the case of streams it can either be external in the form of leaves and other material being washed in or within the channel in the form of algae and larger plants growing in the channel.

Parr salmonids are extremely territorial and in streams with sufficient cover the size of the territory that is occupied is related to available food. Although juvenile Atlantic salmon will feed on both substrate-associated prey, surface drift and suspended drift, the most important component of their diet is suspended drift and that the degree of intraspecific competition and territoriality reduces with increasing food availability in this form. In other words the more food you have the more fish you have!

Increasing in-channel algal production in heavily shaded sites through a reduction in the shading promotes a response of the invertebrate community with a shift from detritus shredders such as most caddis, many of the stoneflies and shrimps, to scrapers and collector gatherers such as mayflies, chironomids and riffle beetles, which rely heavily on algae or algae derived detritus. These groups are more likely to drift in the water column, as it is part of their feeding strategy and they inhabit the upper layers of the river bed where flow velocities are higher, and they provide the suspended drift required by salmonids.



Figure 1 With increasing light you get a shift from detritus feeding groups such as shrimps to algal grazers like mayflies

Martin O'Grady confirmed this effect in 1993 when he compared 26 paired open and tunnelled sites. The sites tested were comparable to the Usk system with channel widths of 1.6 - 19.7m and pH's of 5.8 - 7.2. On average salmon populations in the open sites were **514% higher** than the comparable heavily shaded sites. The trout populations in the open areas were **351% higher** than the comparable shaded sites.

In addition there was a very good correlation between tunnel length and salmon populations ($P = 0.37 \times 10^{-7}$) which supports the hypothesis that juvenile salmon production is related to suspended drift generated in the open areas. For trout the correlation with tunnel length was loose whilst the correlation with instream cover in the form of aquatic weeds very strong. This supports the idea that for trout, cover is the overriding variable that determines numbers of larger fish. This cover can be in the form of mid channel plants, undercut banks overhanging vegetation or woody debris, the first three of which are all promoted by increasing the amount of light.

UNITED USK FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATION

| INCOME | 2000-2001 | 2001-2002 | 2002-2003 |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Membership | 1160 | 1000 | 1090 |
| Donations | 22 | 22 | 165 |
| Interest | 133.21 | 64.2 | 31 |
| Total Income | 1315.21 | 1086.20 | 1286 |
| EXPENDITURE | | | |
| Sub's ACA | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Sub's S & TA | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| Stationery/Admin | 53.36 | 111.07 | - |
| Newsletter | 464.07 | 480 | 828 |
| Membership refund | | | |
| Grant Wye Foundation | 1020 | | - |
| Grant Epyint Disaster Fund | 200 | | - |
| Brecon Weir | | | 3,000 |
| Total Expenditure | 1792.43 | 646.07 | 3883 |
| Excess/deficit | (477.22) | 440.13 | (2597) |
| Bank a/c Balances: | | | |
| current a/c | 1455.43 | | |
| Savings a/c | 2566.37 | | |

N.S. Brabner

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Fish on a spectacular stretch of the Usk for Salmon or Wild Brown Trout. Day tickets available.

The Gliffaes fishing is divided into two stretches. The house itself overlooks two miles of left-bank water, while 2¼ miles further upstream is another ¾ mile of double bank water. The fishing at Gliffaes affords some of the best wild brown trout fishing anywhere in the UK and includes every type of water from slow flats to fast exciting runs.

The 2004 seasons begin on 3rd March and ends on 30th September for trout and 17th October for salmon. Ghillies can be arranged. There is a lot more information on our website along with the last four years worth of catch information. Further fishing can also be arranged on the River Wye and its tributaries.

Gliffaes is proud to support and contribute to the U.U.F.A. and the Wye & Usk Foundation.



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United Usk
Fishermen's
Association