

Parc Slip Nature Reserve & Wildlife Trust Visitor Centre



South and West Wales
De a Gorllewin Cymru



Self-Led School Visits to Parc Slip Nature Reserve



Visiting Parc Slip Nature Reserve



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De a Gorllewin Cymru

Parc Slip has a number of fantastic habitats, including ponds, woodlands, meadows and hedges which are brilliant for class investigation to meet your curriculum requirements. A huge variety of wildlife lives at Parc Slip from minibeasts and mammals to birds, frogs and toads.

For your classroom needs, there is an outdoor learning space in the woods and the Discovery Room with projector, TV screen and microscope is available for hire. A visit to Parc Slip also has historical interest, as the Nature Reserve used to be a coal mine.

Many areas of interest on the Nature Reserve can be found within 10 minutes walk of the Visitor Centre and car park, including the Bug Hotel 'Btingham Palace', the bird hides overlooking the bigger ponds, the bird feeding station, dipping ponds and dragonfly ponds and the sunflower field.

Visit <http://www.welshwildlife.org/visitor-centres/parc-slip-visitor-centre/> for more details about the Nature Reserve.





Facilities



- The Discovery Room is available for hire for the duration of your visit for your own pre-prepared activities and storage. There is a projector, microscope and TV that is HDMI- ready which can be prepared for your use. The room can also be used for packed lunches. A charge applies for the room hire; please discuss your needs when booking your visits.



- The Coffee Shop serves hot and cold drinks, hot and cold food and cakes and snacks. Small groups can be catered for by pre-arrangement. Please ask when booking your visit.

- Toilet and hand washing facilities including an accessible toilet and baby changing room are located in the Visitor Centre.
- The Outdoor Classroom and Forest School area in the woods is available for your use during your visit. Please indicate during booking if you would like to use this area.
- We have a number of worksheets that could come in useful for your visit that are available for *free* as digital copies. Ask during the booking process.



Booking Information for self-led visits



- All group visits must be booked in advance to avoid group booking clashes.
- Primary school groups and other educational groups of children up to the age of 11 must be accompanied by adults in the ratio of 1 adult per 8 children.
- Secondary school and other educational groups should follow the policy of their organisation regarding the number of accompanying adults.
- Visiting groups are welcome for any length of time, depending on other group visits booked that day. Please state your intended length of visit when booking.
- There is no limit on the size of group, depending only on other groups visiting that day and the building capacity.
- Groups are welcome to prepare their own activities to do in the Discovery Room in the Visitor Centre. Only dry art materials, pens and pencils may be used for activities by primary groups. The use of wet materials by older children or adult groups should be negotiated when booking your visit.
- The Parc Slip Wildlife Trust Visitor Centre is open from Tuesday to Sunday, 10am until 4pm. Closed on Mondays. Restricted opening times over Christmas.

To book, contact the Education Officer on c.lewis@welshwildlife.org or 01656 724100



Risk Assessment

- Visiting groups are responsible for carrying out their own risk assessment according to their school's/organisation's policy.
- It is recommended that a preparatory site visit is made.
- The attached risk assessment on the next page provides information to help you complete your general group visit risk assessment. It identifies the hazards specific to Parc Slip Nature Reserve and how risk is reduced.
- Please note that the control measures, which reduce risk, involve action by the group supervisors.
- Parc Slip Nature Reserve has Public Liability Insurance. More information is available on request.



The risks are assigned a 'risk score' which ranges from 1 (negligible risk) to 16 (extreme risk). Multiplying the maximum severity of the perceived risk by the estimated probability of it happening yields this risk score. The scales used are:-

Severity: 1 = negligible; 2 = minor injury, first aid suffices; 3 = minor injury, medical help needed; 4 = fatality
 Probability: 1 = unlikely; 2 = possible; 3 = highly possible; 4 = frequent occurrence

HAZARD	RISKS/CONSEQUENCES	AGGRAVATING FACTORS	RISK SCORE	CONTROL MEASURES
Vegetation				
1. gorse, brambles, grasses	Cuts, abrasions	Children running	2 x 3 = 6	Warn all party.
2. Hemlock	Skin irritation, possible blistering	Direct contact with sap	2 x 2 = 4	Warn all party not to touch plants.
3. Woodland	Fallen or falling branches. Trips, bruises.	Strong winds	4 x 2 = 8	Be alert, avoid woodland areas in bad conditions.
4. Fungi and fruit on various plants	Risk of poisoning, sickness, stomach cramps, diarrhoea. Possible fatality for some fungi.	Children's curiosity	4 x 2 = 8	Do not eat or touch fruits or fungi.
Terrain				
1. Uneven ground on some footpaths	Slips, trips and falls; cuts and bruises, fractures	Impatience, wet surfaces, fatigue Rough/uneven ground	3 x 2 = 6	Warn all in party. Wear appropriate footwear.
2. Pond side footprints	Fall into pond; risk of fatality	Excitement, impatience. Wet and/or muddy banks	4 x 2 = 8	Be alert, stay on footpath.
3. Ponds	Falling in; very slight risk of fatality. Risk of splashes, getting wet and cold.		4 x 2 = 8	Vigilance, good advice to party.
Weather				
1. Wind and/or rain	Temperature loss, hypothermia	Inadequate clothing	3 x 2 = 6	Suitable clothing.
2. Wind and/or sun	Dehydration, heat exhaustion and sunburn	Inadequate clothing. High humidity.	2 x 2 = 4	Suitable, lightweight clothing. Good sun block.
Wildlife				
1. Bugs and/or ticks	Bites, skin irritation and possibly Lyme disease	Deer and other livestock	3 x 1 = 3	Medical check of inexplicable rash.
2. Biting/ stinging insects	Pain, inflammation, adverse reaction	Hot weather, provocation of insects	2 x 3 = 6	Warn all party. Knowledge of allergies/reactors.
3. Dead animals or birds	Mites, ticks, fleas and bacteria of decay: risk of bites or tummy upsets.	Poor weather may increase mortality among young birds and small mammals	2 x 2 = 4	Warn all in party. Do not pick up carcasses.
Chemical				
1. Wood preservative on fences	Skin irritation, risk of transfer to eyes	On-going repairs to facilities	2 x 1 = 2	Enquire of staff if the hazard is present.
Human Factors				
1. Fatigue	Carelessness, increasing the risks from other hazards.	Long journey time for visit, previous energetic activities, hot, windy or humid conditions.	2 x 2 = 4	Warn party, walk at easy pace.
2. Anger, frustration. Both your own and other people.	Carelessness: desire to leave footpaths, take short cuts. Increasing risks from other hazards. Aggression towards/ from others.	Arriving ill equipped, uninformed and unprepared.	2 x 1 = 2	Prepare well for visit. Show due regard to the needs of others. In the event of confrontation, back off.
3. Medical conditions	Lack or failure to take medication	Exertion: dust, pollen, fear (e.g. heights, wildlife)	3 x 2 = 6	Awareness and adequate medication. At least 2 of the leaders should be aware of the circumstances of party members.
4. Traffic	Cars, lorries. Risk of being knocked down. Possible fatality	Distractions by wildlife or other people	4 x 2 = 8	Vigilance, keep children close to you.
5. Fire		Electrical failures inside building	4 x 1 = 4	Make all visitors aware of emergency procedures (can get details from staff at Visitor Centre).
6. Tools and equipment	Various injuries resulting from misuse or damaged equipment	Distractions and misuse.	2 x 2 = 4	Equipment checks and guidance.
7. Dog waste	Disease from handling dog mess	Children curiosity	3 x 1	Warn all party. Do not touch. Wash hands before eating.

Provided that the guidance given is followed and visitors do not stray off the pathways, Parc Slip Nature Reserve is a safe place for school parties. The greatest risk is of scratches or brambles or falls on even ground; these will seldom result in anything worse than minor cuts and bruises. Leaders should be particularly watchful near the ponds.

Parc Slip Nature Reserve
This map shows the main attractions for visiting schools. All of the features on this map are within 15 minutes walk of the Visitor Centre.

This Visitor Centre with Discovery Room, Coffee Shop and toilets is open Tuesday - Sunday
10am - 4pm



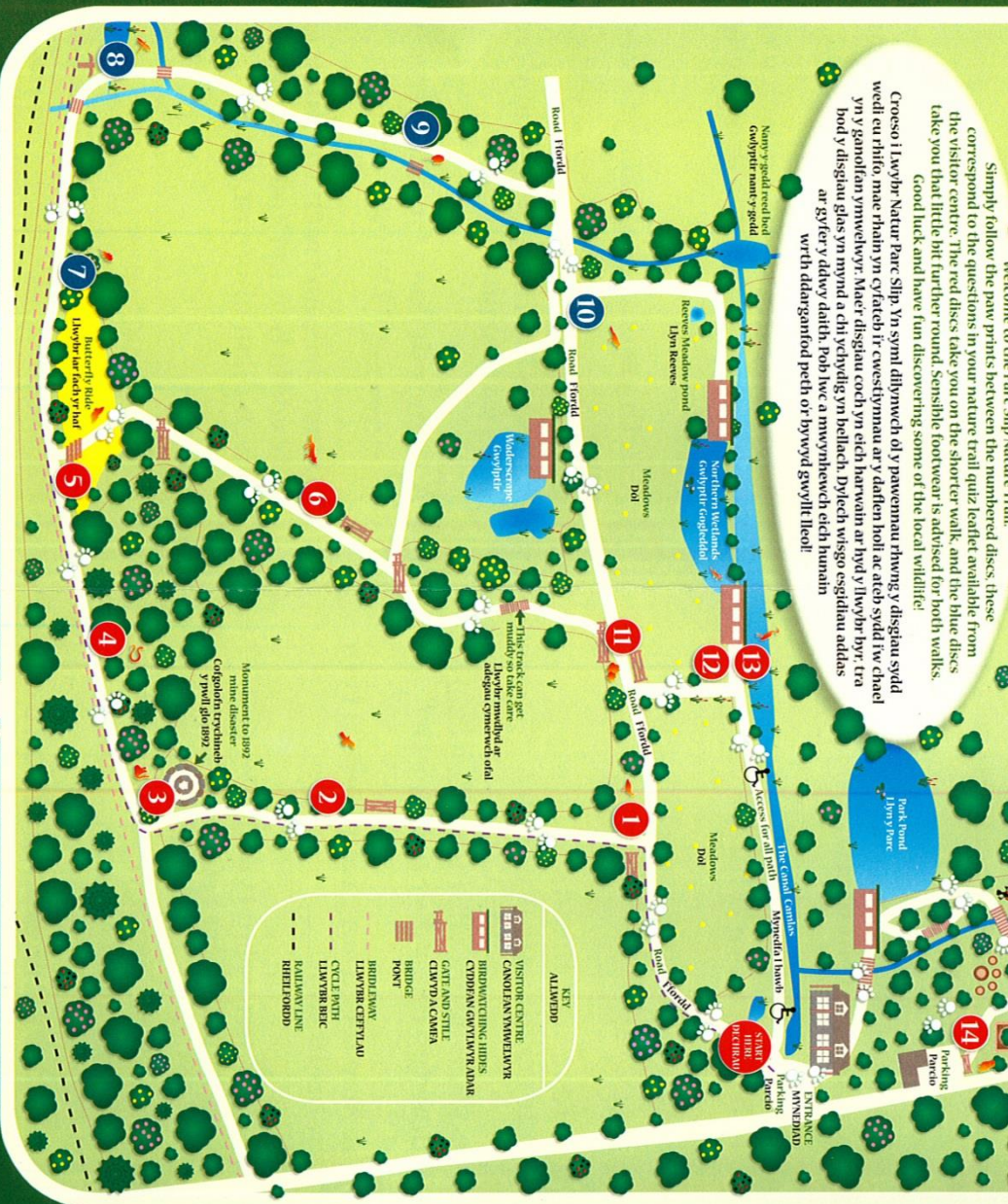
Parc Slipp nature trail Llwybr natur Parc Slipp

Welcome to the Parc Slipp Nature Trail.

Simply follow the paw prints between the numbered discs, these correspond to the questions in your nature trail quiz leaflet available from the visitor centre. The red discs take you on the shorter walk, and the blue discs take you that little bit further round. Sensible footwear is advised for both walks.

Good luck and have fun discovering some of the local wildlife!

Cresio l lawyr Natur Parc Slipp. Yn swm dilynwch of y pawonnu rhwng y disgiau sydd wedi eu rhifo mae rhain yn cyfateb i'r cwestiynau a rydych chi'n hysbys i'r chael yn y ganolfan ymwelwyr. Mae'r disgiau coch yn eich harwain ar hyd llwybr byr tra bod y disgiau glas yn mynd a chi ychydig yn bellach. Dykech wrtho esgidiau addas a'r gŵer y ddwy dath. Pob lwc a mynychwch eich hamn wrth ddarganfod peth or bywyd gwylt lleol!



Nature Trail quiz leaflet



How to use: Go to 'start here' on the map pictured on this side of the leaflet. The questions in this quiz relate to the numbers as shown on the map. Follow the paw prints from 1 to 2, 3 to 4 and so on, writing your answers below the questions. The red discs take you on the shorter walk, and the blue discs take you that little bit further round. The answers can be found upside down at the end of the quiz, but don't look until you have completed your trail! Good luck and have fun learning about the wildlife here at Parc Slip Nature Park. Sensible footwear is advised for both walks.

1 A: Meadow Pipits feed on and invertebrates.

2 B: How long do Skylarks sing for at a time?

3 A: Which is larger, the male or female Buzzard?

B: What are their nests lined with?

4 A: Did the explosion occur in the morning or afternoon?

B: The which compose the monument represent the 112 victims.

5 A: The Adders markings are dominated by a thick dark running the length of their backs.

B: How many snakes are native to Britain?

6 A: Name the order that Butterflies and Moths belong to.

B: All species go through stages of change.

7 A: Are Fox cubs born blind?

B: Males are called '.....', and females '.....'.

8 A: Where can you find White Willow growing?

B: Rowan is a member of the family.

9 A: How many wings do Damselflies and Dragonflies have?

B: Are their eggs mostly laid underwater or on land?

10 A: Bee Orchids grow on dry and limestone soils.

B: Does the Common Spotted Orchid have spotted or plain leaves?

11 A: In which season are you more likely to spot Jays?

B: Being a member of the Crow family they are also known as '.....'.

12 A: Which two birds need dense cover in the lower part of the Hedgerow?

B: When is the best time to trim?

13 A: As you walk around the reserve look out for streams, ponds, reedbeds and a canal.

B: Between which two months can you see dragonflies skimming over the water?

14 A: What are baby Mute Swans called?

B: In flight, the Grey Herons neck forms an '...' shape.

15 A: The Tawny Owl is the most common and owl in Europe.

B: Name two birds whose old nests they sometimes use.

ANSWERS

- 1. A: SEEDS B: UP TO 5 MINUTES
- 2. A: FEMALE B: LEAVES
- 3. A: MORNING B: STONES
- 4. A: ZIG-ZAG B: THREE
- 5. A: LEPIDOPTERA B: METAMORPHOSIS
- 6. A: YES B: DOGS VIXENS
- 7. A: NEXT TO STREAMS AND RIVERS B: ROSE
- 8. A: FOUR B: UNDERWATER
- 9. A: CHALKY B: SPOTTED
- 10. A: AUTUMN B: CORVIDS
- 11. A: DITCHES B: APRIL & OCTOBER
- 12. A: WIDESPREAD B: CROW/MAGPIE BUZZARD
- 13. A: SEEDS B: UP TO 5 MINUTES
- 14. A: FEMALE B: LEAVES
- 15. A: MORNING B: STONES
- 16. A: ZIG-ZAG B: THREE
- 17. A: LEPIDOPTERA B: METAMORPHOSIS
- 18. A: YES B: DOGS VIXENS
- 19. A: NEXT TO STREAMS AND RIVERS B: ROSE
- 20. A: FOUR B: UNDERWATER
- 21. A: CHALKY B: SPOTTED
- 22. A: AUTUMN B: CORVIDS
- 23. A: DITCHES B: APRIL & OCTOBER
- 24. A: WIDESPREAD B: CROW/MAGPIE BUZZARD

Sut i'w defnyddio: Ewch at "dechrau yma" sydd ar y map ar yr ochr hon or daflen. Mae'r cwestiynau yn cyfateb i'r rhifau fel y meint yn ymddangos as y map. Dilynwch ol y pawennau o 1, 2, 3, 4, ac ymlaen gan ysgrifennu eich atebion o dan y cwestiynau. Mae'r disgiau coch yn eich arwain ar hyd y llwybr byr, tra bod y disgiau glas yn mynd â chi ychydig yn bellach.

Mae'r atebion i'w gweld wyneb l waered ar ddiwedd yr holiadur ond peidwch ag edrych nes l chi orffen y llwybr. Pob lwc a mwynhewch eich hunain wrth ddyssgu am y bywyd gwylt sydd i'w weld yma ym Mharc Natur Parc Slip.

Dylech wisgo esgidiau addas ar gyfer y ddiwy daith.

- 1** A: Mae corhedydd y waen yn bwydo ar a rhywogaeth di-asgwrn cefn.
B: Am faint o amser mae'r ehedydd yn canu ar y tro?
- 2** A: Pa un yw'r mwyaf, y gwryw neu'r fenyw?
- 3** B: Beth sydd yn leinio'r nythod?
A: Pa bryd yn ystod y dydd y digwyddodd y ffrwydriad?
B: Mae'r sy'n ffurfio'r gof golofn yn cynrychioli'r 112 a laddwyd.
- 4** A: Marciau mwyaf amlwg y wiber yw'r trwchus tywyll sy'n rhedeg ar hyd y cefn.
B: Faint o nadroedd brodorol sydd ym Mhrydain ...

5 A: Enwch y teulu mae rhain yn perthyn iddo.

B: Mae pob rhywogaeth yn mynd trwy pedwar cyfnod cyfnewid.

6 A: Ydy'r llwynogod bach yn cael eu geni'n ddall?

B: Mae'r llwynog gwryw yn cael ei alw yn .., ar fenyw yn

7 A: Ym mha le y gellir gweld yr helygen wen yn tyfu?

B: Mae'r craifolen yn aelod o deulur

8 A: Faint o adenydd sydd gan y mursenod a gwas y neidr?

B: Rhan amlaf ydy'r wyau yn cael eu dowdy o dan y dŵr nell ar y tir?

9 A: Mae tegeirian y wenynen yn tyfu ar bridd sych

B: Dail a marciau tywyll neu dail plaen sydd gan y tegeirian brych?

10 A: Ym mha dymor yr ydych yn fwy tebygol o weld sgrech y- coed?

B: Yw'r enw arall ar aeloau o deulur fran.

11 A: Pa ddau aderyn sydd angen gorchudd trwchus yng ngwaelod y gwrych?

B: Pryd yw'r amser gorau l docio gwrych?

12 A: Wrth gerdded o gwmpas y warchodfa edrychwch am nentydd llynnuoedd/pyllau dŵr..... corsennau a chamlas.

B: Rhwng pa ddau fis gallwch weld gwasyneidr yn gwibio dros wyneb y dŵr?

A: Beth yw enw rhai bach yr alarch mud?

B: Pan yn hedfan mae gwddf y creyr glass yn ffurfio llythyren ' '.

14 A: Dyma'r dylluan fwyaf cyffredin ac yn Ewrop.

B: Mae'r dylluan frech weithiau yn defnyddio hen nythod adar eraill, enwch ddau ohonynt.

Atebion

- 1.A: HADAU B: HUD AT 5 MOUNUD
- 2.A: Y FENYW B: DAIL
- 3.A: Y BORE B: CERRIG
- 4.A: IGAM-OGAM B: FHIR
- 5.A: LEPPDOPTRAR B: METAMORPHOSIS
- 6.A: YDYN T B: GI LWTNOCGOS
- 7.A: WRTH OCHR NENTYDD AC AFONYDD B: RHOSYN
- 8.A: PEDAIR B: O DAN Y DWR
- 9.A: CALCHOG B: DAIL MARCIAU TYWYLL
- 10.A: TTMOR YR HYDREF B: CORUIDS
- 11.A: LLWYD Y BERTH AR DRYW B: MISOEDD Y GAELF
- 12.A: FFOSYDD B: EBRILL A HYDREF
- 13.A: CWM ALARCH/CYGENETS B: S'
- 14.A: ENNG EI DOSBARTHAD B: BRAN, PLODEN, BWNCAITH