

KEEP IT WILD SPECIES RECOVERY CENTRE

DONOR CONFERENCE
SPECIES RECOVERY CENTRE
REPORT 4: MAY 2025



We bring back nature



THE SPECIES RECOVERY CENTRE

It very obvious that we are ill prepared to restore many of our lost, dwindling or otherwise threatened wildlife species at scale. While many conservation organisations are without doubt committed to doing so both the expertise required to achieve this end together with the creatures, we wish to return are generally unavailable. Many exciting projects in the UK are achieving landscape recovery, but will be inhibited without the rare and lost species required to bring those projects to their full potential. The Species Recovery Centre will collate these species into a central location, then build the captive breeding knowledge required to produce these creatures in quantity. This will allow us to deliver lost and rare species in volume to landscapes across the UK. This model has already been proven with water voles, 3000 of which are now produced annually for successful release in nature recovery projects across the UK.

SPECIES OF FOCUS

The following species range will all be priority candidates for breeding at the Species Recovery Centre due to successful recent breeding the Black Stork has been recently added to the list of species we will breed for release

White and Black Storks

(*Ciconia Ciconia* and *Ciconia Nigra*)

Wildcats

(*Felis silvestris*)

Adders

(*Viper bera*)

Black Grouse

(*Lyrurus tetrix*)

Turtle Doves

(*Streptopelia turtur*)

Beaver

(*Castor Fiber*)

Red Backed Shrikes

(*Lanius collurio*)

Twights

(*Linaria flavirostris*)

Glow worms

(*Lampyrus noctiluca*)

Mole Crickets

(*Gryllotalpa gryllotalpa*)



GENERAL PROJECT UPDATE



The species Recovery Project began officially in June 2024, although it builds on the work carried out by Derek Gows team at Coombeshead Rewilding. The project has three principal locations, Rewilding Coombeshead in Devon, Cannwood in Somerset and OC Aviary in Staffordshire.

The project is now entering its second year, with exciting releases of storks, turtle doves, beavers and glow worms planned for this year.

We are at the busiest time of the year with young animals being born at all of our sites. This requires continuous expansion of our facilities to accommodate them.

Financially we have been raising funds for 2025/26 and based on pledges the project is now nearly 90% funded. We are focussed on growing public membership also.

We have expanded our team with new recruits in our husbandry team and our new ecologist Hayley Pavis also joining.

KIW IN THE NEWS / FILMS AND MEMBERSHIP

Keep It Wild has relaunched its website in late 2024.

www.keepitwild.uk

Our key collaboration over the winter was with the fantastic Rob Dymott of Leave Curious, he produced a fantastic video of the work of Keep It Wild at rewilding Coombeshead. This builds on our educational goals and helps our engagement with the public. The video has since had 100,000 views on Youtube and can be watched here.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LxDfrIB625k>

A second wonderful video was produced with Wild World Films focussing on the Beavers at rewilding Coombeshead and has had over 1000 views to date.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V7uYRuxtyTg>



The Rewilding Farm Saving Britain's Lost Wildlife

Leave Curious
119K subscribers

Subscribe

4.4K

Share

Save

...



The Beavers of Rewilding Coombeshead - An interview with Ecologist Tay Davies

Wild World Films
35 subscribers

Subscribe

44

Share

Save

...

KIW IN THE NEWS / FILMS AND MEMBERSHIP

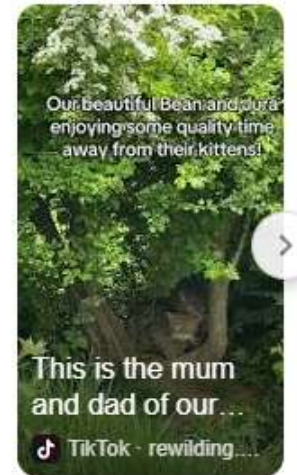
Recognising the importance of attracting younger audiences we have launched a TikTok channel, and the husbandry team have been posing daily about their work and have produced great content. The channel has only been active for 3 weeks but has 500 followers and some videos have had more than 10000 views.

We continue in our efforts to provide knowledge and training on the value of environment and nature, hosting our 3 annual festival in July 2025.

The festival is entitled 'If Not Now When – See Beyond' and takes place at the end of July, we will host a fantastic range of speakers and visitors can expect a packed calendar of events and activities.

We have started a public membership team in the last few months and our efforts through the rest of 2025 will be focussed on growing this member ship to support our projects.

Short videos



CORE OBJECTIVES OF THE SPECIES RECOVERY CENTRE

To build on this success we are looking to establish around the infrastructure that already exists at the Derek Gow Consultancy at Upcott Grange Farm in Devon a central hub for species restoration. The staff at the hub will build on experience in breeding, caring for and releasing lost and endangered UK species. We will work with other major landowners collaboratively to create satellite breeding and release facilities operated under guidance of the Species Recovery Centre team. These satellite centres reduce the risks of having all animals at one site. The Species Restoration Centre will focus on the development of the following;

1

The establishment of a pool of knowledge pertinent to the techniques required to keep, breed and propagate the broadest possible range of threatened native wildlife.

3

To identify any collaboration as may be required with specialist breeders of threatened British wildlife species and to support their credible efforts to do so.

2

To identify a priority species list for captive breeding and from this secure the seed stock required to begin breeding projects.

4

To provide where habitats remain or can be created, seed populations of the above to enable their restoration in a free-living state.

MEET OUR SPECIES RECOVERY CENTRE TEAM

To deliver our Species Recovery objectives we have expanded our animal husbandry team. The team are providing expert husbandry skills at our Coombeshead site, but also at our satellite sites at Cannwood in Somerset. We currently have a vacancy for an for a husbandry staff member to join the team at Coombeshead in Devon.

Nick Viney

Project Manager



Jenny Tratt

Head of Animal Husbandry



Katie Burrell

Husbandry Staff



Izzy

Husbandry Staff



Hayley Pavis

Ecologist



WHITE STORK



BACKGROUND

These handsome large black and white birds with orange legs and bills hunt alone in fields, pools and streams. They nest in giant collections of twigs atop buildings or large oak trees. Lacking a vocal organ they communicate by clacking their beaks loudly. Driven to extinction in the UK due to persecution and habitat destruction.

CURRENT STATUS

There is a captive breeding stock of these animals at Coombeshead, and now at Cannwood and 42 acres in Somerset. Captive birds bred here have been successfully released with imported birds from Warsaw Zoo. This has established wild colonies at Knepp and Wadhurst park in Sussex. Birds are now successfully breeding at both sites.

NEXT SIX MONTHS OBJECTIVES

To continue increasing our stock of breeding birds spread across 3 sites.

A release is planned in Devon during 2025. The success of the release will be monitored.

THREE YEAR OBJECTIVES

To facilitate releases of birds in other locations to establish further wild breeding colonies possibly in Devon. Next releases are expected in spring of 2025.

WHITE STORK LATEST NEWS AND UPDATES

Latest News

To date 6 chicks have been born at Coombeshead, bringing our Coombeshead stock of birds to 26. Additional chicks are expected this year.

Additionally, 3 eggs have been laid at 42 acres, this is a particular surprise given that the 9 birds at 42 acres in Somerset are juvenile and not expected to breed successfully this year.

An additional 10 birds are ready for release at a site in Devon, these will be released at the end of May 2025.



Two early chicks being hand reared at Coombeshead after being incubated

WHITE STORK AT 42 ACRES



Latest News

42 Acres in Somerset is a satellite site to Coombeshead Rewilding, with birds moved there from the central flock in 2024. This was done to provide more space for the birds, but also to mitigate against the risk of avian flu. The project manager at 42 Acres Martin White says 'The storks have been busy as Spring set in, with two pairings noted, one nesting on the made nesting platform at the far end of the pen, and the other pair using a ground nest. The platform nest drew all our attention, but it's the ground nest which has borne fruit with three eggs. If successful, bearing in mind how young the birds are we expect hatching to be late May/early June.'

BLACK STORK



BACKGROUND

The Black Stork is a large bird, standing as tall at 102cm, with a 145-155cm wingspan. They have long necks, with long pointed red bills and red legs. They are naturally solitary avoiding human contact, they hunt wetlands singularly or in small groups. They are occasional visitors to the west of the UK migrating from Europe.

CURRENT STATUS

There are now 3 breeding pairs and four spare males. We hope to produce additional chicks during 2025. Our focus will be to combine our efforts with like minded organisations such as Cotswold Wildlife Park and Wildwood Trust.

NEXT SIX MONTHS OBJECTIVES

We hatched two birds in late spring of 2025. We plan to spread our breeding birds across multiple sites at the point where we have 10 breeding pairs we can begin to consider releases.

THREE YEAR OBJECTIVES

To continue to build a breeding stock of birds and facilitate the release of birds in suitable locations in the UK

BLACK STORK LATEST NEWS AND UPDATES

Latest News

Two Black Stock chicks have been born this year at Rewilding Coombeshead. Their parents can be very fierce in protecting them. Only one pair is currently mature enough to mate, the other pairs being juvenile.

Black storks do not live communally unlike white stocks. Instead they need to be kept separate to avoid conflict. To accommodate them we have constructed new pens at Coombeshead.



BEAVER



BACKGROUND

Beavers are now living freely in England and Scotland as a result of escapes from enclosures. Thanks to a recent change in the law it is also now legal to release beavers into the wild under license. Problematic wild beavers can be translocated rather than destroyed, this is the key focus of our work. This work is undertaken in conjunction with the Beaver Trust.

CURRENT STATUS

As a result of previous fund raising, a custom built beaver barn has been constructed at Coombeshead Rewilding, and the expert husbandry team there inspect, care for and pair off beavers that are translocated from Scotland. Translocations take place in conjunction with the Beaver Trust. They are then released into managed enclosures at nature projects in England and Wales

NEXT SIX MONTHS OBJECTIVES

To continue our work caring for, hosting and translocating beavers from Scotland to managed enclosures in England and Wales. To continue advising on managed sites. To continue our educational and lobbying work to lobby for wild releases.

THREE YEAR OBJECTIVES

To continue arranging translocations from Scotland, and any other locations where beavers may become problematic. Our lobbying for free release has proved successful, so now our work is to establish as many free living beavers as widely as possible in the UK.

BEAVER LATEST NEWS AND UPDATES

Latest News

Beaver releases have taken place at Cefn Garthenor, Tregaron in Wales and further releases are due this summer at

- Foley Estate near Liphook Hampshire
- Nattergal High Fen

Beaver movements and releases like this are coordinated with the Beaver Trust.



WILD CATS



BACKGROUND

Wild cats were once widespread across Britain. The passing of the grain preservation act in 1566 was a major turning point, leading to a bounty on the head of wild cats. Today they cling on in a fragmented population of 30-300 individuals in the Scottish highlands. They hunt small mammals mostly rabbits.

CURRENT STATUS

There are now several captive breeding sites in the UK including at Coombeshead in Devon and our satellite site at Canwood in Sussex. Between the sites there are approximately 50 breeding animals. The first release of animals took place in the Cairngorms in 2023 after a decade of captive breeding. Fifteen kittens were born in 2024.

NEXT SIX MONTHS OBJECTIVES

To continue to build up our stock of breeding animals. An additional 8 kittens have been born at Rewilding Coombeshead none are expected at 42 Acres in Somerset. Additional breeding pens will be required to accommodate all the new adolescent animals. The total stock of Wild Cats is now approximately 50 animals

THREE YEAR OBJECTIVES

To enable wild releases in Devon and possibly other sites. Releases will be of 30 individuals. The first planned release will be in North Devon in 2026 and public consultation is already underway.

WILD CAT LATEST NEWS AND UPDATES



Latest News

5 kittens have been born at Rewilding Coombeshead this year, further are expected during May

WILD CATS AT 42 ACRES SOMERSET 1



Latest News

There are now 6 Wild Cats at 42 acres.

They are juvenile, so no kittens are expected this year.

Martin White of 42 Acres commented 'The Wildcats are full of the joys of Spring after a muddy winter at times .Both genders enjoying climbing and sunning platforms, although the younger boys being more obviously elated.'

BLACK GROUSE



BACKGROUND

The black grouse was once common across the UK. Found in numbers where woodland borders open moorland. The species is now largely confined to Scotland with isolated populations in Northern England and Wales. Deforestation and intensive sheep grazing, drainage and land-use change all influenced the decline.

CURRENT STATUS

We are sourcing a breeding flock of Black Grouse from a world expert in their captive breeding. They require a drained sloping area to breed, with regular movement of the birds to new areas where grass is sufficiently long. A site has been identified at Coombeshead and is being cleared and prepared, protective pens are being built.

NEXT SIX MONTHS OBJECTIVES

Unfortunately we have had a difficult start to this project. The breeding pens have been prepared, but were then damaged during the storms in December 2024. They will need substantial rebuilding in the spring of 2025. This rebuilding will begin soon, first birds are due to arrive in August. Fortunately, our breeding birds had not arrived at the time of the storm.

THREE YEAR OBJECTIVES

To have optimised a breeding regime, and increased the flock to a size suitable to build on for future wild releases.

BLACK GROUSE LATEST NEWS AND UPDATES



Latest News

The Black Grouse breeding pens were completed in November 2024, but damaged by storm Darrgh in December 2024.

They will need substantial reinforcement and rebuild in the spring of 2025. Fortunately, our breeding birds were not in location at the time. The project has been therefore delayed by six months.

We have completed a detailed study into the potential reintroduction of Black Grouse to Purbeck, where they were once common. Discussion on their reintroduction to Purbeck has begun with Natural England.

A preliminary study investigating the potential for black grouse (*Tetrao tetrix*) reintroduction on Purbeck



Compiled by Angie Squires and Derek Gow.

Derek Gow Consultancy Ltd, Broadwoodwidge, Lifton, Devon. PL16 0JS.

Email: Deregow@deregowconsultancyLtd.com

Phone :07833411692.

Advised by.

Andy Warren – Cotswold Wildlife Surveys, formerly Conservation Manager and Upper Derwent Valley project leader for black grouse pilot scheme for Severn Trent Water.

Gordon Bowker – specialised practitioner in grouse re-introduction, captive breeding & grouse research.

Mark Singleton – Habitat maps.

TURTLE DOVES



BACKGROUND

The turtle dove was once common across most of Britain. It has undergone a 99% decline since 1960. Agricultural intensification, with seed bearing weeds wiped out through herbicide use has eliminated their food source. Additionally thousands are shot during their annual migration to and from West Africa.

CURRENT STATUS

A turtle dove aviary already exists at Coombeshead and hosts a small number of birds. Two additional release aviaries have been constructed at Coombeshead and Canwood and are populated with birds. The birds will over winter in the aviary. There are now over 120 birds held in these aviaries. The aviaries are being carefully monitored to exclude rodents and predators.

NEXT SIX MONTHS OBJECTIVES

The next release of Turtle Doves is due at the end of May 2025. We expect to release approximately 50 birds from Rewilding Coombeshead and 50 birds at Cannwood on Somerset.

THREE YEAR OBJECTIVES

We hope to establish flocks at Coombeshead and Canwood that will migrate and spend summers permanently at each location.

TURTLE DOVES LATEST NEWS AND UPDATES



Latest News

The turtle dove release aviaries at Coombeshead have been completed, and the first 40 birds have been released into each aviary. The birds will be released at the end of May 2025, in the hope of establishing a breeding flock that will return from migration annually.

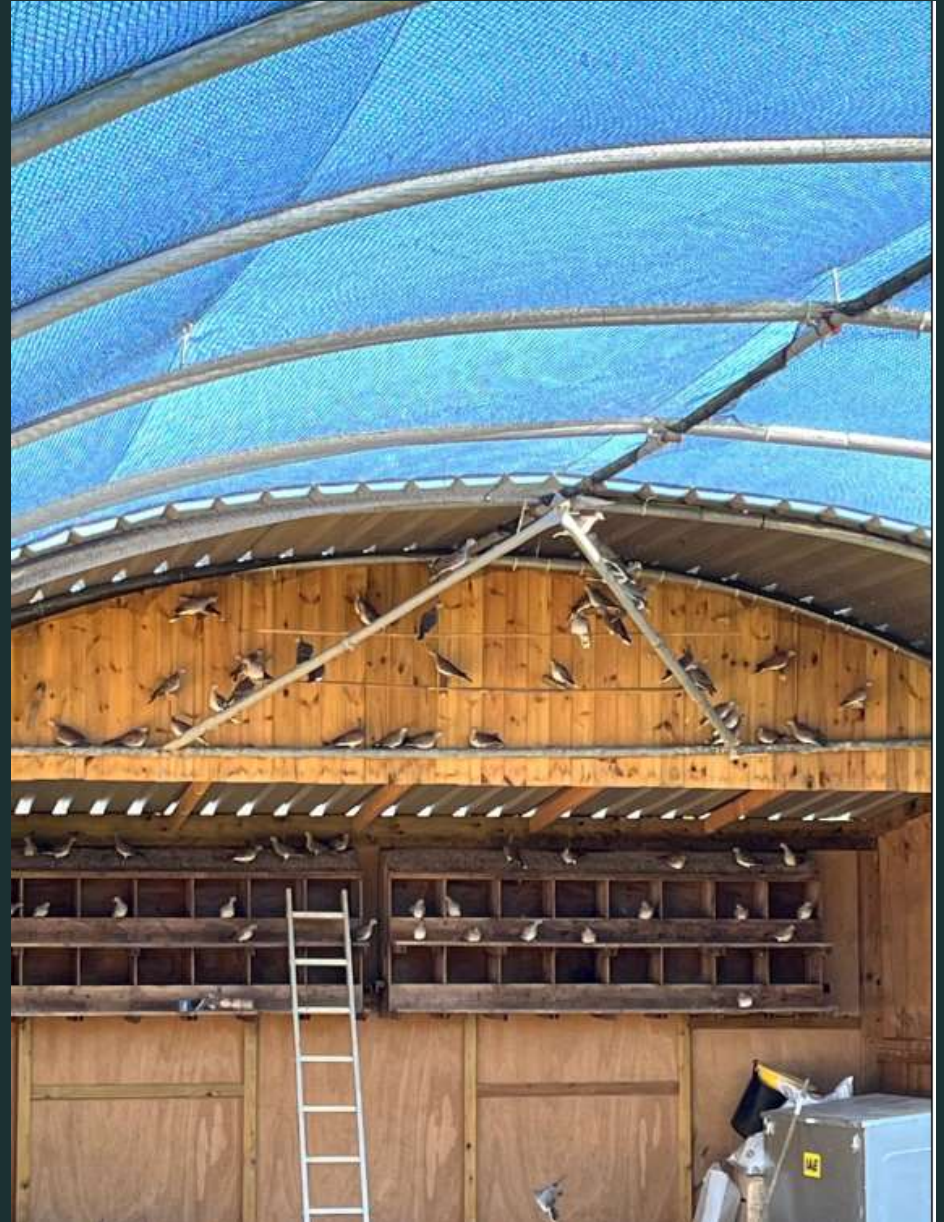


TURTLE DOVES LATEST NEWS AND UPDATES 2



Latest News

The above is a picture of the turtle dove aviary at Cannwood. Fifty birds have safely overwintered here despite the best efforts of predators such as rats and sparrow hawks to break in. The birds will be released later this spring in the hope of creating a breeding flock that will return after migration.



BREEDING TURTLE DOVES AT OC AVIARY



Latest News

We feel it is essential that additional breeding stocks of Turtle Doves are developed, we have therefore requested that Oliver Crowther develops a flock at OC Aviary in Staffordshire.

Oliver Crowther says 'To branch out into more species to develop avicultural skills in, I recently acquired a single pair of European Turtle Doves for this spring. They're only a young pair having been bred in August 2024, however they have already begun building nests and I anticipate eggs will soon follow. Offspring bred from this pair initially will go back into our breeding program to build a large captive collection, then I'm hopeful additional young will be suitable for release alongside the flock at Coombeshead.'

TWITES



BACKGROUND

Twite are small finches that feed on seeds. They nest on moorland. They need cover in which to build their nest, as well as plenty of wildflowers to provide the seeds they eat and feed to their young. The UK's twite population has declined dramatically in recent decades, particularly in England where they're on the brink of extinction as a breeding bird. In winter

CURRENT STATUS

We have established a breeding flock with OC Aviary. We had 6 pairs, of which 5 bred successfully and have produced us a total of 15 young in 2024, doubling our population in year 1! We have sourced additional adult birds and go into year two with 12 breeding pairs. We have constructed new aviaries to house the birds.

NEXT SIX MONTHS OBJECTIVES

We have increased the flock to 26 birds 8 adults and 18 juvenile. These have been paired into 12 breeding pairs. We hope at the end of this season to have produced enough birds to start planning releases. Release sites are being investigated,

THREE YEAR OBJECTIVES

We hope for wild releases in 2026.

TWITES LATEST NEWS AND UPDATES

Latest News

For the 2025 breeding season we have 12 pairs of Twites, all housed in the new breeding aviaries built over the winter. The pairs have made a good start, with 7/12 having already built nests and/or laid eggs as of 8th May. The first chicks are due very soon, and I anticipate that more pairs will follow in the coming weeks as they mature, and the light hours increase further.

DNA testing is still underway to determine the full origin of our birds, therefore no 100% accurate results can yet be provided. However, from the DNA analysis so far, it has now been determined that our birds are of European descent (as opposed to Asian). It also looks highly likely that our bird's genome is situated between British and Norwegian, making them genetically very similar if not identical to the current remaining wild birds in Britain. Another positive from the DNA analysis at this early stage is that our birds have high genetic diversity, unlike many captive species! This means that we will have a healthy flock for many generations to come, therefore these birds should be suitable to help form new wild populations from a genetic health perspective.

Each Twite hen can have up to 15 chicks per year, so I'm hopeful that if everything goes well, we will produce an abundance of them this year! Then we can investigate potential trial release sites, and the licensing required.



TWITES LATEST NEWS AND UPDATES



Latest News Continued

Potential release sites for 2026 are being investigated, upland moorland rewilding sites with sufficient seed and cover for nesting will be required.

RED BACKED SHRIKE



BACKGROUND

The red backed shrike was essentially lost as a breeding species in the UK by the 1990s. It is now a passing visitor to western coastal areas. Feeding on large insects, frogs and small rodents, from a prominent perch. It is known to impale carcasses on thorns to form a larder, hence its common nickname the 'Butcher' bird.

CURRENT STATUS

The birds will initially be bred and managed by Oliver Crowther at a satellite facility in Staffordshire. Currently Oliver is preparing aviaries and sourcing between 6-10 pairs of birds. He will produce a management and breeding regime that can be replicated at other sites.

NEXT SIX MONTHS OBJECTIVES

Aviaries have been completed in Staffordshire and Coombeshead. We had hoped to bring in six pairs of birds for breeding, sadly we were unable to bring any birds in during the winter despite contact with breeders. We hopeful that we will be able to bring some in from breeders during the autumn.

THREE YEAR OBJECTIVES

To establish a breeding stock and demonstrate our ability to successfully breed.

SHRIKE CAGES AND HUSBANDRY

Shrike aviaries have been constructed at OC Aviary in Staffordshire, and are nearing completion at Coombeshead. We have secured 6 pairs of birds which arrive in January.

Aviary Details:

8ft long x 4ft wide x 7ft tall.

3 solid sides with open front + feeding station.

Half solid & half Perspex roof.

Vermin proof floor (concrete or mesh).

Safety porch, allows access to feeding stations and entrance to each aviary.



Shrike Aviaries Coombeshead

ADDERS



BACKGROUND

Britain's only venomous snake is in serious decline since agricultural intensification through hedgerow and woodland removal reduced its habitat. It is now confined mainly to open moorland, woodland and coastal sites. It hunts small mammals, lizards and ground nesting birds.

CURRENT STATUS

We are in the early stages of our adder breeding programme which is taking place at Coombeshead. Three pens have been prepared to hold the adders, and the first 3 pairs of breeding stock adders have been sourced.

NEXT SIX MONTHS OBJECTIVES

For our keepers and handlers to learn how to successfully manage and keep the adders to hopefully produce a first batch of young in the spring of 2025. To assist the program we have commissioned Celtic Rewilding to help advise on breeding and source genetically appropriate breeding stock.

THREE YEAR OBJECTIVES

To start the release of young adults at the end of 2026. Building to releases of 60 per year.

ADDERS LATEST NEWS

Adders Latest News

KiW has instructed Celtic Rewilding to help with the adder programme to speed up the production of young adders for release. Harvey Tweats of Celtic Rewilding has reported as follows. 'Celtic Rewilding Ltd is supporting Keep It Wild CIC (KiW) in a pioneering initiative to captive breed and reintroduce adders (*Vipera berus*) into suitable rewilding projects across the UK. This collaboration combines Celtic Rewilding's expertise in herptile husbandry and reintroduction with KiW's pragmatic and hands-on approach to reversing biodiversity loss in Britain through rewilding. The project is urgently needed as adder populations have suffered severe declines due to habitat fragmentation, persecution, and climate pressures, leaving many regional populations isolated and vulnerable to local extinction. It is thought that 90% of England's adders exist in isolated 'colonies' of less than 10 individuals. By breeding adders in captivity and carefully reintroducing them into ecologically appropriate, and restored environments, the partnership aims to bolster dwindling populations, through both total reintroduction and genetic enhancement, saving isolated colonies from inbreeding. This work is important because adders are one of only 3 native snakes, and they feature heavily throughout the works of Shakespeare and Gilbert White - they are part of Britain's heritage notwithstanding their important ecological role as predators.

Celtic Rewilding is assisting with the sourcing of genetically appropriate snakes, and consulting with the KiW team on devising an effective captive rearing method. The snakes will come from a variety of places, including captive breeding programmes and appropriate wild populations in England. Within the next year, it is hoped that 15-20 baby adders can be produced for release into the wild. The aim is to produce an effective method that can be easily scaled, so that up to 60 snakes can be produced per year for release.'



MOLE CRICKETS



BACKGROUND

One of Britain's largest insects, the mole cricket naturally lives in wet meadows and damp moorland. Thought extinct due to agricultural intensification, drainage and pesticide use. A small population of 20 individuals was discovered in the New Forest in 2014.

CURRENT STATUS

We have sourced 76 mixed sizes of individuals. Breeding has been successfully achieved and we now have 65 newly moulted larvae to add to our stock of insects

NEXT SIX MONTHS OBJECTIVES

We are building on our breeding knowledge of these insects, for example we now house them in tubs with growing pea / bean plants under specialist lighting, they respond better in this environment. We are surveying potential release sites, and collecting additional adults for breeding later in the summer.

THREE YEAR OBJECTIVES

We hope to facilitate releases of mole crickets into suitable habitat on beaver wetlands in 2026. We hope to achieve more than 500 of these insects by 2026.

HISTORY OF MOLE CRICKETS IN THE UK



Song Chamber



Clutch of eggs



Adult Cricket

Mole Crickets UK History

Mole Crickets were once a widely occurring species, found in 33 counties, numbers have since dwindled and in the 1960s the crickets were considered to be rare and restricted to south England. Later records usually came from imports in compost or pot plants, and the species was declared as Endangered in the UK in 1987. In 2014, four males were recorded calling in the New Forest in Hampshire, this is now the only known colony in the UK.

Male mole crickets churr loudly by stridulating in order to attract females on warm nights from April onwards, having created specific song chambers at the entrance to their burrows. The sound chamber amplifies their call. The female cricket lays 100 to 350 eggs in an underground chamber in the spring. They hatch ten to twenty days later and she guards them for another two to three weeks. The nymphs moult six times and take from one to three years to reach maturity. Adults and nymphs live underground throughout the year in extensive tunnel systems that may reach a depth of over a metre in the winter. They are omnivorous, feeding on roots, tubers and rhizomes and a range of soil invertebrates. They often leave neat circular holes in tuberous plants

GLOW WORMS



Photo by George Turner

BACKGROUND

Once found shining along country lanes, meadows and gardens, glow worm numbers have dwindled. Agricultural intensification, pesticide use and light pollution are to blame. Glow Worms are actually a beetle and only feed as larvae on slugs and snails.

CURRENT STATUS

We have had a breeding stock of Glow worms at Coombeshead for several years, we solved the complexities of breeding these creatures. We are now looking to scale up the breeding to produce larger numbers to facilitate releases. Releases happened at Coombeshead, Heligan and Elvetham Hall during 2024.

NEXT SIX MONTHS OBJECTIVES

We have completed our insect breeding room and we are looking scale up our stock of glow worms to approximately 1000 individuals. There will be additional releases in 2025 at Wild London, on the South Downs and North Hampshire.

THREE YEAR OBJECTIVES

We hope to facilitate further releases in 2025 and 2026. We also hope to start to supply the schools and environmental groups with Glow worms for inspirational local releases.

OUR NEW INSECT ROOM IS NOW COMPLETE



Latest News

Our new insect room for mole cricket and Glow Worm breeding is now complete. It has been improved by the addition of specialist lighting to allow plants to grow in the containers inside the room. The exceptionally warm spring has caused problems and we are required to install air conditioning to regulate the temperature.

As can be seen on the left glow worm larvae are active in their trays.



HELP US TO BRING BACK NATURE

KEEP IT WILD

Woodlands Farm, Broadwoodwidge, Lifton, UK PL160JS

+44-07878750343 - KEEP IT WILD

Email: nick@keepitwild.uk Website: www.keepitwild.uk



We bring back nature