

Report of the Directors and
Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2011
for
THE UK WOLF CONSERVATION TRUST

THE UK WOLF CONSERVATION TRUST

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for the Year Ended 31 December 2011

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THE UK WOLF CONSERVATION TRUST

Company Information
for the Year Ended 31 December 2011

DIRECTORS:

C.A. HICKS
N.S.D. BULMER
MRS T.M. PALMER
MISS A.H. CARTER
MRS S.G. HULL
MRS L.A. MALLIFF

REGISTERED OFFICE:

BUTLERS FARM
BEENHAM
READING
BERKS
RG7 5NT

REGISTERED NUMBER:

03686061 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS:

NICHOLAS JENNER & CO
P.O. Box 4001
Pangbourne
Reading
Berkshire
RG8 7FN

SOLICITORS:

Wedlake Bell
52 Bedford Row
London
WC1R 4LR

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The Trust's activities for the Year Ended 31 December 2011

Our focus in 2011 was on acquiring and training new wolves. At the beginning of 2011 we had only 7 wolves, 3 of them elderly, Duma who was rising 13 and Lunca and Latea who were rising 12. Sadly Latea was found dead on 27th May in her kennel through no apparent cause, so with two elderly wolves and only four younger ones (and one of those Motomo, not socialised), the Trust needed some younger wolves. The only compensation for Latea's loss was that we were able to put Duma and Lunca in one enclosure to live together. They are old friends and used to live together in a large group of Dakota, Duma, Alba, Lunca and Latea. However in 2001 after a fight in which Dakota's tail was bitten they had to be separated. So we were anxious to either breed from Mai and Motomo or import some Arctic wolves from Canada to boost our numbers.

We had been in talks with Parc Safari in Canada in the Autumn of 2010 - Natalie Santerre, Curator for Carnivores and Primates at Parc Safari is a friend and colleague of Lisa Holland, who was a wolf keeper at the Trust some years ago and through Lisa, Natalie was prepared to let us have some Arctic wolf cubs from her breeding pack. We were all extremely excited as to have Arctic wolves would be a wonderful opportunity for us to, not only be the only facility in the UK to have Arctic wolves, but also for The Wolf Trust to have another wolf species to show to the public.

In early March 2011 the wolf cubs were born in Parc Safari. On a very cold night with a fierce snowstorm raging, Parc Safari Staff found them early in the morning with no heartbeats and hypothermic. With some incredibly skilful nursing they were slowly warmed up and brought back to life. They were hand raised and cared for round the clock by Parc Safari staff for the first two weeks of their lives while it was very much touch and go as to whether they would survive. When it was evident they were thriving, Linda Malliff, one of the Trust's directors, flew out in April when the three cubs now named Massak, Pukak and Sikko were about six weeks old to get to know them, and more importantly for them to get to know her, so that when they came to us they had at least bonded with one of us.

We had a lot of arrangements to make in order to import these three Arctic cubs - We had to apply for a quarantine licence and fulfil all sorts of modifications to qualify, with extra fencing outside the enclosure where the Arctics would be living in for six months - The ten people who were nominated to care for the Arctics (under the quarantine regulations) and socialise with them were given the option to have rabies injections and we had to have different clothing when going into the enclosure to interact with them. Then there was a lot of paperwork to be filled out with DEFRA and CITES to make sure we were in order with all the strict importation procedures and then British Airways needed triplicate form filling. All preparations undertaken and with all the licences we needed, Linda Malliff and Angela Barrow flew out to Canada in June to re-inforce their bond with the three cubs and to accompany them on the journey to the UK. All went very smoothly with the journey and they arrived here at the Trust on June 28th to a small welcoming committee. There was some concern that they would be stressed by the flight from Canada and the vital, but time-consuming, clearance through Animal Control at Heathrow Airport. Eventually, the special van arrived and there was a great sense of drama and a collective holding of breath while the doors of their travelling crates were slowly lifted.....and out came the first Arctic wolf cubs in the UK, one by one. Stress is obviously not a word they know because they immediately started investigating their new area and examining the admiring faces peering at them through the quarantine fencing.

Meanwhile as spring arrived, it became evident that Mai was quite rotund with a much increased appetite and we had noticed that she was spending large amounts of the day digging a den in the clay mound. We never expected Mai would have cubs as although she was very flirtatious to Motomo while she was in season in February and made advances to him, we never saw anything reciprocated!! He obviously waited until cover of darkness to mate with her, when he was least vulnerable. Torak on the other hand, was very open with his activities with Mosi- mating in daylight hours, showing us the difference in behaviour of socialised wolves

In the middle of April, Julian Slater, our vet, confirmed by scanning Mai that she was indeed expecting cubs, probably 4 around the beginning of May. So duly on May 3rd, having separated Mai from Motomo, in case she needed veterinary help and (as Motomo is unsocialised we could not risk having him in with her), Mai gave birth to four cubs, three alive and one born dead in the presence of Clive Readings and myself. A memorable night, with Motomo in the adjacent enclosure to Mai, barking and making a huge amount of noise to warn off other wolves or people from coming near.

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Mai nursed the cubs for around 10 days and allowed those people she knows and trusts to come near to her and feed her. Motomo was increasingly restless left on his own the other side of the fence and so at 10 days old the cubs were taken from Mai to be hand raised so that they could be socialised and Mai and Motomo were put back together. Motomo settled again very quickly and Mai, after a couple of days spent going back to the hut where her cubs were born, got on with living with Motomo again. We thought long and hard about whether we should leave one cub with Mai, but decided, guided by the vet, that the risks were large with Motomo's reactions unknown and also having another unsocialised wolf at the Trust meant we would be unable to treat him/her for any illness or indeed give routine injections without sedation with tranquiliser darts. Also one cub on its own would not have the fun and play of a litter of three. So overall there was no question of leaving a cub with Mai and Motomo. Wolves are programmed to sometimes lose cubs when giving birth in the wild or while raising them and they have the ability to move on from this situation - Sometimes there is a tendency to humanise animals and see it in terms of us losing a child but nature doesn't work like that. For the overall care of the cubs it is best to have socialised wolves so they can do the ambassador work we carry out at the trust for their wild cousins.

At the end of June we had two sets of cubs - and we now had the most ever, 12 in total. There was a shortage of space for a short time, while the Arctics lived in two enclosures for their quarantine period. But the Beenham Cubs, as Nuka Tala and Tundra were known, were walked and trained daily and in October moved into a larger enclosure. Duma and Lunca now needing less space as they are elderly, moved into the smaller enclosure at the bottom of the site where the cubs had been born and first been brought up.

The arrival of all these cubs made our Open day in August very popular. We had as usual three open days during the Year.

The first one on the May Bank Holiday was a lovely, but slightly wet day, bringing around 1,600 people to see the wolves and all the other attractions. Then for August, largely because there had been a report on Meridian TV about the Arctics at the Trust, we had a record breaking 2800 people. The wolves, took this large amount of people in their stride, and all the other attractions on site, the birds of prey demonstrations, huskies and small animals as well as pond dipping and nature quiz's kept people busy.

In October, World Animal Day, brought in around 1050 people.

Wolf Awareness Week

Our last Open Day ran during Wolf Awareness Week on October 20th and was an enormous success, but with a smaller number of visitors being midweek. The Trust was at its best in the sunshine, as diverse clusters of people drifted in to share biscuits, given informative talks about the animals and have their first look at the stunning Arctic wolves. There were scientists, veterinary students, couples and even a mother with her baby in a pram. Volunteers were on hand to answer questions and facilitate numerous tours. One participant stated dreamily: 'I could stay here forever.' There was a lovely retired zoologist, impressed that he could talk in academic terms to Vicky, our Education Officer. All three Arctic's, as if on cue, gathered together for a cuddle in front of one delighted group. People sat outside picnicking in front of the wolves, some took photographs or wandered to look at the art workshops being run. Clive Readings was in the food shed dissecting a deer, demonstrating the visceral reality of feeding the wolves.

In the newly finished Education Pole Barn, there was a pastel workshop with Jane Pascoe-Absolom and a willow sculpture workshop with Caroline Gregson. The fact that both events could be held in the newly decorated barn was a great testament to it as a warm, roomy and appropriate venue. It was fascinating to watch all the participants' progress during the day. The very talented wildlife artist Jane was an unerringly calm presence: patient, helpful and good-natured throughout. Her students worked from a photograph of Nuka as a cub, with Nuka's tongue slightly protruding. There were also interesting tips, such as using cheap maximum hold hairspray instead of expensive fixing spray. There were many techniques and interesting facets to how everyone worked, including using tissues or fingers to blend their masterpieces. Trying not to distract Jane too much, I did have a quick chat with her about her inspirations, in particular in relation to the wolf. Her face lit up when she talked about a Canadian wolf-hybrid called Rama she had adored, who had lived with her brother. Then, after her first cuddle with a young Torak, she explained how he 'mesmerised me.' It was interesting to see how different each person's artwork emerged. Clearly she was not the only one entranced by wolves.

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Coffee and tea flowed, as well as good humour and chat. Caroline Gregson, the willow sculptress who produced the wolf that stands outdoors at the Trust, showed her students how to craft a pheasant, a chicken, a duck and even a goose. Unwrapped, the willow has a damp earthy smell and is in fact pre-soaked for several days or steamed in a blocked drainpipe to make it suitably malleable. It can be wound, twisted and curled to form very natural looking sculptures. In time the willow darkens and ultimately of course will rot - but that is part of its beauty and charm.

Caroline has worked with the material for 13 years. She feels that in a successfully completed sculpture, you should be able to see its silhouette or shadow and recognise what it is immediately. She talked about the hazard of sculpting, such as sore thumbs and calloused fingers. I admired her incredible portfolio of animals, including a magical several-tiered creation with a cat on top that she produced for a university ball. I also asked if there is any animal that has ever defeated her. 'I have refused a Yorkshire Terrier,' she smiled. 'It would end up looking like Doctor Who's K9.'

Seminar

Five fascinating speakers at the Trust's seminar gave us much to consider, namely: what is the wolf's place in the world? Speakers were Carter Niemeyer, author of *Wolfer* and ex federal trapper, Vladimir Bologov - top Russian biologist, Professor Claudio Sillero - Ethiopian Wolf Conservationist, Professor Garry Marvin - Professor of Human-Animal Studies at Roehampton University and Troy Bennett - professional shepherd and survival expert. Carter's *Wolf Recovery in America's Northern Rockies: Where Do We Go From Here?* established that 'people are the problem' and that it is increasingly important to learn from the past and move forward, rather than stagnating in prejudice. 'Ranchers want to be in charge of self-destiny. Wolves are seen as thieves and ranchers feel they have no control.' Clearly, hysteria and sensationalist talk will always surround the wolf. To some, it will forever be a big, mean diseased killer. Posters designed to incite fear and loathing, with incendiary slogans like 'Wolf is the Saddam Hussein of The Animal World', mean that conversion of the die-hard haters is not realistic. Carter also opened some lines of discussion that many of us may not have considered: Hunters complain of a lack of prey. They claim this prey is repeatedly 'snatched' by wolves. But why then do they use noisy and intrusive all-terrain vehicles, rather than quieter and ultimately more productive methods? Wolf management needs 'science-based state management.' Carter also advocated non-lethal methods of control, such as fladry or guard-box alarms that trigger noises to frighten predators. There is clearly a need to challenge 'convenient myths' - like wolves being infested with tapeworms. Vladimir gave us a glimpse into life as a biologist and researcher at Chisty Les Biological Station, approximately 450km northwest from Moscow. His photographs were astonishing, showing the variety of animals rescued and raised by the centre - a testament to patience, hard work and passion for his work. They also gave a sense of the wild terrain, dotted with tiny villages. There are approximately 40-50,000 wolves in

Russia. Wolf cubs are often sold to the station by hunters who have killed the adults. 71 wolves have already been released. He charmed the audience with his passion for all creatures, including an ethereally beautiful owl with huge orange eyes. Birds, bears and hedgehogs, to name but a few - the biological station is a magnet for all vulnerable wildlife. The fieldwork carried out there gives important data.

Listening to locals' grievances seriously helps the wolf's cause. Refreshingly, when asked questions about the government and whether they ever interfered, Vladimir shrugged his shoulders and said 'Russian government doesn't matter at all.' Claudio is always a passionate and informative speaker. His determination to help the Ethiopian wolf, rarer than the panda at a ratio of 1:4, was conveyed well, with a lot of relevant data. There are only 450 of these relatively small and elegant wolves left in the world. In 1988, studies in the Bale Mountains revealed problems with disease, habitat constraints and limited breeding. The ideal habitat was above 3,000 metres, with a temperature of around 15°. Conflicts with agriculture-led populations in lower regions made the wolves' existence there more problematic.

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The priority is to maintain these habitats, reduce mortality from disease and also protect dens. Rabies and distemper are always threats - both rife in dense areas. The answer is vaccination - preferably oral vaccines. Even dogs should be vaccinated. It is an ambitious but necessary programme that also includes reintroducing wolves to areas where they have become extinct, such as Choke. In one fine moment during Claudio's talk, the Arctic wolves outside set up a symphony of howls. Claudio stopped proceedings. 'Now those are the voices we should all be listening to,' he said, in a moment of gracious humility. Garry stirred up much discussion taking about the wolf as a symbolic and cultural creature, irrevocably entwined with folk tales and myth. How are animals' identities shaped by its interaction with man? Why does the wolf wait for Red Riding Hood in bed? The wolf is not only hated, but has become a symbol of resentment. Canis lupus has to some extent even become a symbol of federal government. Often small communities unite in their fear and loathing of the creature. A detailed review of his most recent book 'Wolf' is also in this edition of Wolf Print. Troy's account of living as goatherd turned- shepherd in a remote area of France was impassioned. Photographs showed a beautiful but deeply isolated one; a landscape that houses roe deer, long-horned sheep, foxes, mustalids and lynx. In the Autumn of 1998, wolves began to mysteriously appear, possibly related to the six who disappeared from Mercaster National Park in 1992. Troy - who is still moved by the horrific event - lost 280 sheep that were herded over a cliff. The details of the sheep's fate were hard to hear and you would probably think that a shepherd, in these circumstances, might develop an understandable hatred for wolves. But when out with his goats, Troy spotted a wolf among the trees. The wolf stared back and he described how 'Something holds you there...a wild feeling.' From then on, he was able to look at aspects with a predator's eye and therefore adapt the maintenance of his flock, as well as advising other local farmers.

Protection areas and guard dogs, instead of exhausting 24-hour shifts, proved to be extremely effective. Five perspectives and a fascinating day. If you were unlucky enough to miss this seminar, then I would heartily recommend catching the next one. These seminars are important for the valuable insights they give. Also, the speakers are always phenomenal.

Education Programme

Our education programme has continued to grow under our Education Officer Vicky Hughes. She has now run two Wolf Awareness Weeks at the Trust, as well as co coordinating the newly finished educational pole barn which is a great and much used new facility. She is responsible for supervising the work experience students' study work while they are at the trust and also helps many of them with their university theses. These are available in the ever expanding wolf library and on the notice boards in the pole barn for visitors to see.

In 2011 we continued to increase not only the general public visitors to the Trust coming on members wolf walks and open days but also our educational visitors and below are listed the group visits that took place during the year.

2011 Group Visits excluding members walks and visits

Photography / Art

Wild Arena x3

UKWCT photo day x 2

Microsoft Photography Club

Dave Chaplin Photography

Vic Bearcroft workshop x 3

Thatcham Photo group

Willow workshop

Jane Absolom Workshop

George McCarthy Photo Day

Educational

Bromley College x 2

Kingston Maurwood College 2 day visit

Daneshill School

Reading University

Rushall Farm

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Bradfield Youth Group
Spinfield School
Slinfold School
Englefield Schools Day x2
Hoebridge School
Fairfield Highschool
Beenham Wolves Club
Chernobyl Children
London Home Education Group x2
Mental Health Group
Compass students
Wolf Awareness Week Seminars x2
Elstree School
Winchester University x2
Talk at Reading Uni
WAW School Day
Merrist Wood
South Downs College
Predator to Pet workshop x2
Howl Nights x 7

Professional Development
Vet Nurse group
RSPCA
Jez Rose Animal Behaviourist x2
Retired Police Association
Thames Valley Police dog handlers
Battersea Cats and Dogs home x 2

Children's Holiday Activities
Children's Wolf Walk x 11
Children's Enrichment event (crackers, pumpkins, eggs etc) x7
Michelle Paver Creative writing workshop
PTES Children's wolf walk
Children's Wolf Keeper Day x 3

Other
Adult Wolf Keeper Day x 20
PTES Adult Wolf Walk x6
Valentines Walk x 2
Mothers Day walk
Father's Day Walk
Purley Pathfinders
Private walk and tour x 4
PTES Adult Wolf Keeper Day x 2
Mobility Walk x 2
Wiltshire Wildlife
Howl and Hoot

Film / Radio
BBC South Today
National Geographic - Gordon Buchanan
BBC Radio Berkshire

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Danny Kidby-Hunter - Assistant Education Officer

In November Danny joined the Trust. She has a degree in graphic design and a passion for photography, especially wildlife photography. This passion has inspired her to travel which included a trip to South Africa and to get involved in conservation work. She has also been fortunate enough to work for a summer at Walt Disney World's Animal Kingdom in Orlando, USA. "I first came to the Trust back in 2006 for one of their photographic days. I was amazed to find such a place existed literally on my doorstep. After my discovery I continued to support the Trust and in 2010 I came to complete a work experience placement here. My love for the Trust and wolf conservation grew which led to me becoming a volunteer and starting to build a relationship with the resident wolves. Upon being offered a job at the Trust needless to say I was thrilled and accepted! My background in education and art, coupled with my conservation experience has helped prepare me for my work here and combined all of my interests too! Who else can boast they get to listen to wolf howls from their desks?"

Wolf Print

Wolf Print is the UK Wolf Conservation Trust's internationally recognized tri-annual magazine. It brings up to date information on wolf issues from around the world. The Wolf Print team is headed by the UKWCT Education Officer Vicky Hughes, the articles are cutting edge bringing to a wide audience the threats wolves face in the wild, wolf based art, literature and travel are also covered ensuring there is something for every taste.

Zoo Licence

In September, after a thorough inspection earlier in the year, by a Ministry Vet and three officers from West Berkshire Council licensing Dept we were officially granted a zoo licence. As I mentioned in my report last year West Berkshire wanted us to operate under this licence rather than continue under the Dangerous Wild Animals licence as we increasingly have more visitors and more open days and have expanded our education programme with more college and school visits. It makes no difference to our day to day running.

Wolf Trust Donations

In 2011 our donations were.

£4,000 Bulgaria, Balkani Wildlife Society
£4,000 Russia, Chisty Les Biological Station - Vladimir Bologov
£4,000 Croatia, Zagreb Veterinary Institute - Josip Kusak
£4,000 Ethiopian Wolf Project - Claudio Silero/ Born Free Foundation
£2,000 USA, Red Wolf Coalition - Neil Hutt
£2,500 Armenia, ICA - Livestock protecting Dogs project
£500 USA, Wolf Park - Erich Klinghammer Memorial Fund
£2,850 Nepal, Friends of Nature - Wolf Monitoring

This brings the total donated this year to £23850, and the grand total given to projects by the Trust since 2005 to over £130,000.

All of the above projects above have been supported in the past so there are details in earlier annual reports and on the website

However we are pleased to say that the Nepal Friends of Nature is a new project jointly run by Raja Acharya and Yadav Ghimirey details of which are below:

The distribution of wolves in Nepal is not certain; there have been different direct observations and sightings in different areas. Currently it is widely recognised that Nepal has an unknown population of wolves (*Canis lupus*) with no baseline information on their status, behaviour, population estimates and range. There is also the possibility that the wolves found in Nepal could be a distinct species of Himalayan wolf (*Canis himalayensis*) rather than being a sub species of the grey wolf. Even the possibility of both species existing in the country cannot be totally ruled out since not a single study has been dedicated to explore and assess the status or ecology of this rare canid species in the country. It could be concluded from the interaction with people from different parts of Nepal that the poisoning of carcasses as a part of retaliatory actions by villagers has led to a sudden decrease in their number. No concrete conservation initiatives can be efficiently executed as long as we do not have, at least, a crude data on their relative abundance and ecology.

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Moreover, the relation with humans is also an interesting aspect of the species that has to be documented to get an idea regarding their current conservation status, threats to them and relevant conservation interventions.

The initial objectives of the study are to:

- . Assess the status of grey wolf in the proposed study area
- . Identify, document the prevalent threats to the wolves
- . Document the ethno-wolf relation in the area

The funding the Trust provided in March 2011 will allow the initial collection of data to hopefully fill in some of the gaps

Association of British Wild Animal Keepers

"Vicky writes - I had the opportunity to attend the Mammal Society conference at Nottingham University in April where I met up with one of our current research students, Holly Root-Gutteridge, who is conducting PhD research into how we can use wolf howls to track their numbers, movements and lineages. I later had the pleasure of meeting Laetitia Becker who was presenting some research on a comparative study of wolves in protected versus unprotected areas in Russia. Laetitia works and carries out her research at the Russian project the UKWCT has helped to fund over the last five years.

The Association of British Wild Animal Keepers was started in 1974 and is a membership organisation for those interested in and involved in the keeping and conservation of wild animals. In March this year Clive Readings (UKWCT Wolf Keeper) and I attended the two-day seminar at Port Lympne Wildlife Park. The talks over the two days were varied and very interesting. These covered topics ranging from 'The Role of the Modern Zookeeper' which was a look at how far we have come in our practices and techniques since the first collections of exotic species were held many years ago, to 'Behavioural management for the Modern Keeper' which was a thought-provoking presentation on enrichment and training. After a successful first day of presentations and an opportunity to see the wonderful animals at Port Lympne, including a glimpse of the Iberian wolves. Day two started with a rather cold tour round the 'African Experience'. The 100-acre paddock which contains over 200 species including their herd of giraffe, were an amazing sight! Back in the warm the talks continued with topics looking at training and behaviour, husbandry, conservation, nutrition and an introduction to ZIMS (a global interactive database to allow easier record-keeping on individual animals). The speakers over the two days were knowledgeable and fascinating to listen to. I am very much looking forward to the 2012 symposium at Bristol Zoo".

The Trust is a member of BIAZA (British & Irish Association of Zoos and Aquariums).

Education at Shows

The trust continues to send volunteers to large shows, such as Newbury Shows, Berkshire College of Agriculture and in June the important Englefield School Days- The latter event is a day out in the Berkshire countryside for the local primary schools. In total over the 2 days 1700 students visited the Englefield Estate to learn about bats, birds of prey, farming and much more. They visited the Trust tent to learn about our wolves and were excited about the news of the cub's arrival.

Volunteers and Staff

The trust is lucky enough to have over 60 volunteers without whose help it could not run- As well as the members of staff who handle wolves they all have to undergo staff and volunteer training. In 2011 as I have mentioned we had an exceptionally busy year at the trust with over 300 events on site, our busiest ever. These events vary from member's walks, wolf keeper days, and children's fun events to visits from Schools and colleges and not forgetting our wonderful howl nights!

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With all these events going on and the enchanting animals we have at the Trust it's sometimes easy to forget the people who help to make these events happen - the staff and volunteers of the UKWCT. We currently have five members of staff and just over 60 volunteers who assist with all of the events held at the Trust. As you can imagine with such varying types of events, and with some having wolf interaction, training is an important part of everyone's life at the UKWCT. In addition, having wolves of various ages and temperaments means different techniques have to be applied.

Volunteers must commit to a minimum of two days attendance per month which we believe is the minimum time required to form any relationship with the wolves. When volunteers and staff start with us they have no wolf contact for some time and will gradually be assessed for their suitability to work with the wolves. Their time will be spent cleaning kennels and helping out at the various events. This allows the wolves time to get used to a new person on site and become comfortable seeing them around. They will then progress through various stages of responsibility before becoming a wolf handler. At this stage they will have responsibility for a wolf on a lead in public. Many of you will have met these handlers when attending the Wolf Trust for a Members Walk. Sadly, not all of our volunteers or staff may reach handler status and this is largely determined by the animals themselves. If a wolf shows a continued lack of respect, avoidance or complete disinterest towards someone in training then this person will be unable to handle an animal at a public event.

Once volunteers or staff reach the grade of handler they are continually assessed as the wolves can change as they mature. Some wolves who were accepting of certain people when they were two or three years of age may react differently when they reach five or six. Hormones may also play a part in how a wolf reacts to its handler; additional care is taken as the wolves move into breeding season due to aggression levels increasing. Staff and volunteers are expected to attend regular training sessions. These sessions are designed to educate in wolf behaviour and provide an understanding of the wolves' facial expressions and body language. Understanding the animal ensures a greater respect between human and wolf and allows the two to work in harmony.

Although many people who visit us think the wolves look like some breeds of dog, wolves are completely different. One of our key training messages is how to manage the animal's behaviour in a non - confrontational manner. Wolves learn both good and bad habits very quickly and can learn from just one experience so it is essential we aim to keep our handling as uniform as possible to ensure a safe and continued relationship between handler and wolf. When working with dangerous animals' safety is paramount and handlers of every grade are constantly supervised and supported in the carrying out of their duties by a team of 15 senior grades. Between us we probably have an average of more than 10 years' experience with the wolves. We have also had the experience of hand-rearing most of the animals and looking after them right through until old age, which in itself is hugely beneficial in understanding the psyche of a wolf.

New Specialist Advisor

Kirsty Peake was born in Scotland. Her ambition as a young girl was to own a golden eagle and a wolf. She didn't quite achieve this, ending up instead with a parrot and a bunch of Lakeland Terriers! She has always been fascinated by wolves and their behaviour and in particular how could early man 'tame' them to hunt for him. Her working life took her to Africa and she studied 'village dogs' and how they interacted within the village. A meeting with Professor Ray Coppinger introduced her to the wolf-village dog-domestic dog research that he and his wife Lorna had been carrying out for some years and as a result of that she became more involved in studying wolf behaviour in relation to domestic dog behaviour. After the re-introduction of the wolves to Yellowstone National Park, Kirsty and her husband Alan took small groups out to watch the wolves and study their behaviour. Now they have a house just 30 miles north of the Park and spend approximately six months of the year out there following their passion of wolfwatching. A qualified companion animal behaviourist and trainer, Kirsty runs a behaviour practice in South Devon with two other behaviourists and a support team. She is delighted to become a Special Adviser to the UKWCT and looks forward to being able to assist them in their projects. The UKWCT has come a long way over recent years and is now, in

Kirsty's opinion, one of the leaders in the world of wolves offering research facilities and education opportunities.

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New Director

Sue Hull became a director of the Trust and was appointed to the Board in January 2010. Sue is no stranger to the Trust and indeed was instrumental in helping in its inception in 1995. In 1985 Sue founded the Wolf Society of Great Britain, an organisation dedicated to wolf related education and conservation, only the third such organisation in Europe. During her time at the Wolf Society she contacted Roger and Tsa Palmer and the Wolf Society made regular visits to see the wolves at Butlers Farm which at the time were kept in two enclosures in the garden.

Sue was responsible for bringing Erich Klinghammer over from the States to give a two day seminar for the Wolf Society and during his stay Erich visited Tsa and Roger. Thus this meeting was the inspiration for setting up the Wolf Trust, and following Rogers subsequent visit to Wolf Park was realized in 1995.

In the Trusts early years Sue was Education Co-ordinator and responsible for running seminars and indeed spoke at several early ones herself, on topics such as wolf behaviour and wolf dog hybrids.

She used to write a regular column "HULLS HOWL" for the Wolf Society's Magazine "The Howler" and also for the magazine of WolfWatch UK. She arranged many seminars and trips not only abroad to Portugal and Wolf Park for Wolf Society members but also to study wolves in this country at Port Lympne, The Highland Wildlife Park and Longleat.

In 1996 Sue had a break from wolf activities and completed an MSC in Animal Behaviour at Southampton University and set up a behavioural practice primarily in treating problems in dogs. She and her husband Roger themselves had a wolf "Tundra" in 1990 whom they hand raised and hoped would be able to live at Wolf Watch UK as a companion to Ayla. Unfortunately he suffered from an inoperable severe congenital eye defect and had to be put to sleep at only five months old. Sue has owned and raced sled dogs for 25 years and currently lives with a pack of seven Siberian huskies and her husband Roger. She runs the Predator to Pet workshops at the Trust and also advises on welfare issues.

Wildlife at Wolf Trust

The wolves walk on around fifty acres immediately surrounding their enclosures and we have over the last few years, made a largish pond which is now well established and is home to many water beetles and frogs, as well as planting a wildflower meadow in 2010 which is now producing many species of flowers. These projects plus leaving wide corridors around the fields are resulting in an increased amount of wildlife generally with hares, muntjac, red deer, badgers, buzzards, sparrow hawks, kestrels, red kites and the odd heron often seen around the fields which all make for a more interesting walk for the wolves and visitors

In 2011 with the help of enthusiastic volunteers we planted a 3 hectare wood of mixed indigenous trees obtaining a grant from The English Woodland Grant Scheme. This involved putting in thousands of whips of ash, oak, hornbeam, birch, alder, cherry and hazel which are taking well and are already providing more cover for wildlife with the stakes and rabbit guards. - It is aptly named "Wolf Wood" We also have been working with the Reading Bat Group who has set up many bat boxes round the site and we are doing joint bat/wolf evenings. The Wolf Trust has always encouraged native wildlife on the whole of their estate. A few bat boxes were erected many years ago, to provide additional roosting sites for the local bat population (in much the same way as you put up bird boxes at home).

Reading Bat group report:

Since Autumn 2011, the Berks & South Bucks Bat Group (BSBBG) has been working with the Wolf Trust to identify what species of bats are using the Trust's lands.

On the first visit they checked the existing boxes and found one female Brown Long Eared bat (*Plecotus Auritus*). They then surveyed the whole of the estate to decide where to put up the first tranche of boxes.

Bat boxes come in a range of shapes and sizes. Different ones are supposed to attract different species, so they decided to use a range of boxes, in the hopes of seeing a wide range of bats. We hope we may also be able to see whether they really do attract different species! Boxes often don't get occupied until they have been on site for several months, so it may be some time before we get any results. On their survey visit, in November 2011, they found a Brown Long Eared bat. We hope that when we check the boxes later in the season, we may find evidence of other species as well.

THE UK WOLF CONSERVATION TRUST

The Trust's activities for the Year Ended 31 December 2011

We have also had regular hedgelaying working parties in the winter to slowly restore the overgrown hedges round the bottom field at the Wolf Trust. This traditional country skill through maintaining hedges helps rejuvenate existing hedgerows by encouraging them to put on new growth and help improve their overall structure and strength affording greater weather protection to crops and wildlife - The group demonstrate these skills on World Animal Day every year, and it is fascinating. - The practice of hedgelaying requires great skill and experience and we are grateful to John Lerpiniere and the group. John has also advised on where to put more owl, and bird boxes round the 50 acre site which has definitely encouraged a wide number of species to breed including kestrels, and small owls which is very fulfilling.

Erich Klinghammer 1930 - 2011

It is with great sadness that we have to report that Erich Klinghammer passed away in 2011. He was undoubtedly one of the wolf's greatest advocates and contributed a vast amount of knowledge on the behaviour of wolves in captivity. It is easy to forget how hard it was to study the details of wolf behaviour in the wild until the work on the Ellesmere Island Arctic wolves and the Yellowstone reintroduction, both of which have allowed close up research in the field. At one time places such as Wolf Park were the only chance to get up close and personal with the animals, and the Park's system for hand -raising pups enabled observation, environmental enrichment and veterinary intervention whilst still allowing the wolves to express their natural social behaviour. In addition Erich developed techniques for studying wolf predator prey dynamics using captive bison. Over thirty-odd years this has never led to injury for either wolves or bison but has certainly led to some exciting moments.

Erich was in every way larger -than-life character. At well over six foot tall, a pronounced German accent and a very forthright personality he exuded charisma which seemed to have a similar effect on humans and wolves. Sue Hull got to know him back in 1986 just after the launch of the Wolf Society of Great Britain.

After Erich's first visit Sue Hull, went to Indiana to participate in one of Wolf Park's one week behavioural seminars where she met Pat Goodman, Monty Sloan and many other wolfy folk. It was all a great revelation to her in the days when accurate information was so hard to get. It was to have a profound influence on Sue and formed the basis of a lasting friendship. A few years later the Wolf Society ran a much more ambitious two day event with Erich at Surrey University. On that occasion, Roger (Palmer) attended, and the rest, as they say, is history. The UK Wolf Conservation Trust was born as a direct result of this meeting.

Erich had unending enthusiasm for wolves and indeed for people and he will be sorely missed. Fortunately for the wolfy community, Wolf Park, has been left in secure hands and continues Erich's legacy of caring for the needs of all wolves in captivity and supporting their conservation in the wild through education.

We look forward in January 2012 to a visit by Jamie and Jim Dutcher - The Dutchers are internationally recognised experts on wolves and are visiting the UK Wolf Conservation Trust for the first time. As documentary filmmakers for National Geographic and Discovery, they lived in a tented camp among a wolf pack for six years in the Sawtooth wilderness of Idaho, America, filming wolves and observing intimate pack behaviour never before seen. To this day, they are the only human beings to have shared this unparalleled and lengthy experience with wolves; elusive animals who avoid human contact whenever possible and are rarely observed, even at a distance. Jim's cinematography and Jamie's sound recordings produce an intimate portrait of highly intelligent animals: caring, playful and, above all, devoted to family.

Later in the year we plan to have a new experience event at the Trust in conjunction with a Birds of Prey expert. The day, a Predator Day will consist of a unique experience where participants get to fly a Hawk in the morning and walk with the wolves in the afternoon. We also hope to have Arctic Experience Days where people have an encounter with the Arctic wolves in their enclosure and a powerpoint presentation from Linda Malliff.

Thus the Trust is always evolving and with the acquisition of the Arctic wolves and the young Beenham pack are set for expanding our educational programme under Vicky Hughes and Danny Kidby Hunter - Clive Readings our Wolf Keeper who has been with the Trust 8 years and Lynn Kent our invaluable Administrator & Donna Eustace, Book Keeper in the office make a great team and the Trust is lucky to have such hard working, passionate and loyal members of staff.

Teresa Palmer

THE UK WOLF CONSERVATION TRUST

Report of the Directors for the Year Ended 31 December 2011

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2011.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of the education of the public as to wolves through maintaining and exhibiting wolves and publications. The Trust is a "not for profit" company, limited by guarantee, and is forbidden by its Memorandum & Articles of Association from paying a dividend.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 January 2011 to the date of this report.

C.A. HICKS
N.S.D. BULMER
MRS T.M. PALMER
MISS A.H. CARTER
MRS S.G. HULL

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

MRS L.A. MALLIFF was appointed as a director after 31 December 2011 but prior to the date of this report.

POLITICAL AND CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS

During the year the company made the following donation to UK recipients for charitable purposes:-

£4000 University of Oxford Ethiopian Wolf Project

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

C.A. HICKS - Director

11 September 2012

THE UK WOLF CONSERVATION TRUST

Profit and Loss Account
for the Year Ended 31 December 2011

	Notes	31.12.11 £	31.12.10 £
TURNOVER		278,366	259,393
Cost of sales		<u>127,716</u>	<u>109,780</u>
GROSS PROFIT		150,650	149,613
Administrative expenses		<u>154,594</u>	<u>165,695</u>
		(3,944)	(16,082)
Other operating income		<u>18,556</u>	<u>19,403</u>
OPERATING PROFIT	2	14,612	3,321
Interest receivable and similar income		<u>1,106</u>	<u>573</u>
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		15,718	3,894
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	3	<u>224</u>	<u>120</u>
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		<u><u>15,494</u></u>	<u><u>3,774</u></u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

THE UK WOLF CONSERVATION TRUST

Balance Sheet 31 December 2011

	Notes	31.12.11 £	£	31.12.10 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	4		94,403		83,463
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		20,936		36,404	
Debtors	5	4,273		11,397	
Cash at bank		231,539		204,457	
		<u>256,748</u>		<u>252,258</u>	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	6	20,100		20,164	
		<u>20,100</u>		<u>20,164</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			236,648		232,094
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>331,051</u>		<u>315,557</u>
RESERVES					
Sinking Fund	7		150,000		150,000
Profit and loss account	7		181,051		165,557
			<u>331,051</u>		<u>315,557</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 December 2011.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2011 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies and with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 11 September 2012 and were signed on its behalf by:

C.A. HICKS - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

1. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

Turnover

Turnover represents net invoiced sales of goods, excluding value added tax.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment properties and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:-

Land & buildings	12.5% on reducing balance
Plant & machinery etc	25% on reducing balance
Arctic wolves	10% on cost

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

2. **OPERATING PROFIT**

The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	31.12.11	31.12.10
	£	£
Depreciation - owned assets	16,494	14,637
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(318)	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Directors' remuneration and other benefits etc	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

3. **TAXATION**

Analysis of the tax charge

The tax charge on the profit on ordinary activities for the year was as follows:

	31.12.11	31.12.10
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax	224	120
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	224	120
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2011

4. **TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery etc £	Totals £
COST			
At 1 January 2011	183,747	95,455	279,202
Additions	8,477	19,535	28,012
Disposals	-	(4,863)	(4,863)
At 31 December 2011	192,224	110,127	302,351
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 January 2011	114,535	81,204	195,739
Charge for year	9,711	6,783	16,494
Eliminated on disposal	-	(4,285)	(4,285)
At 31 December 2011	124,246	83,702	207,948
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 December 2011	67,978	26,425	94,403
At 31 December 2010	69,212	14,251	83,463

5. **DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	31.12.11 £	31.12.10 £
Trade debtors	540	1,932
Other debtors	3,733	9,465
	4,273	11,397

6. **CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	31.12.11 £	31.12.10 £
Trade creditors	9,367	6,826
Taxation and social security	5,949	9,027
Other creditors	4,784	4,311
	20,100	20,164

THE UK WOLF CONSERVATION TRUST

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2011

7. RESERVES

	Profit and loss account £	Sinking Fund £	Totals £
At 1 January 2011	165,557	150,000	315,557
Profit for the year	15,494		15,494
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2011	181,051	150,000	331,051
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

It is the Trust's policy to build up a sinking fund by making periodic transfers from its general reserves to provide for the future cost of establishing its premises at a different location from the one it currently occupies.

8. TRANSACTIONS WITH DIRECTORS

The Trust occupies its premises on a no rent basis pursuant to a written licence agreement with one of its directors, Mrs T.M. Palmer.

THE UK WOLF CONSERVATION TRUST

Report of the Accountants to the Directors of
THE UK WOLF CONSERVATION TRUST

As described on the balance sheet you are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2011 set out on pages thirteen to seventeen and you consider that the company is exempt from an audit.

In accordance with your instructions, we have compiled these unaudited financial statements in order to assist you to fulfil your statutory responsibilities, from the accounting records and information and explanations supplied to us.

NICHOLAS JENNER & CO
P.O. Box 4001
Pangbourne
Reading
Berkshire
RG8 7FN

18 September 2012

THE UK WOLF CONSERVATION TRUST

Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 December 2011

	31.12.11		31.12.10	
	£	£	£	£
Turnover				
Membership renewal	135,273		129,053	
Magazine subscriptions	1,886		1,819	
Sales of merchandise	71,213		69,740	
Childrens events	7,349		6,236	
Visit fees	54,600		37,645	
Schools	4,287		7,142	
Photo days	3,708		6,801	
Miscellaneous income	50		957	
	<hr/>	278,366	<hr/>	259,393
Cost of sales				
Opening stock	36,404		35,934	
Merchandise	36,665		53,078	
Wages & salaries	16,238		16,324	
Food	5,984		2,791	
Vet fees & welfare	7,626		2,086	
Englefield Estate charges	-		2,650	
Plant & building maintenance	15,804		11,168	
Licences for wolves	751		532	
Insurance for wolves	5,387		5,285	
Maintenance of cages	432		225	
Seminar expenses	4,713		1,378	
Education room service costs	4,513		4,024	
Magazine	4,754		4,681	
Transport costs	5,551		2,158	
Consultancy fees	3,830		3,870	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	148,652		146,184	
Closing stock	(20,936)		(36,404)	
	<hr/>	127,716	<hr/>	109,780
GROSS PROFIT		150,650		149,613
Other income				
Donations	18,556		19,403	
Deposit account interest	1,106		573	
	<hr/>	19,662	<hr/>	19,976
		170,312		169,589
Expenditure				
Insurance	1,163		1,403	
Light and heat	3,874		3,472	
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets				
Arctic wolves	1,012		-	
Buildings and enclosures	9,711		9,887	
Plant and machinery	5,771		4,750	
Profit/loss on sale of tangible fixed assets	(318)		-	
Administrative salaries	65,094		59,188	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carried forward	86,307	170,312	78,700	169,589

This page does not form part of the statutory financial statements

THE UK WOLF CONSERVATION TRUST

Trading and Profit and Loss Account
for the Year Ended 31 December 2011

	31.12.11		31.12.10	
	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	86,307	170,312	78,700	169,589
Telephone	2,431		1,664	
Post and stationery	22,181		24,247	
Advertising	4,806		5,650	
Secretarial expenses	368		2,352	
Entertaining	245		412	
Subscriptions	158		31	
Sundry expenses	639		425	
Accountancy	4,497		4,678	
Other professional fees	1,186		-	
Hire of plant and machinery	1,157		1,975	
Donations	23,850		39,079	
Computer costs	902		2,327	
		<u>148,727</u>		<u>161,540</u>
		21,585		8,049
Finance costs				
Bank charges		<u>5,867</u>		<u>4,155</u>
NET PROFIT		<u><u>15,718</u></u>		<u><u>3,894</u></u>