BUGLIFE - THE INVERTEBRATE CONSERVATION TRUST
(A CHARITABLE COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)
TRUSTEES REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2014

CHARITY COMMISSION
FIRST CONTACT
31 JUL 2015
ACCOUNTS RECEIVED
## BUGLIFE - THE INVERTEBRATE CONSERVATION TRUST

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TRUSTEES’ REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

Reference and administrative details of the Charity, its Trustees and Advisors.

The trustees are pleased to present their report together with the financial statements of the charity for the year ended 31 December 2014.

Charity Registration Number: 1092293
Company Registration Number: 4132695 (England and Wales)
Scottish Charity Number: SC040004

Chancellor and Registered Office:
Bug House
Ham Lane
Orton Waterville
Peterborough
PE2 5UU

Trustees
Margaret Palmer
Hien Luong
Angus McCullough QC
Wesley Ball
Simon Brockington
Mark Felton
Helen Franklin
Stewart Clarke
Scot Mathieson

President
Professor Germaine Greer

Vice Presidents
Nick Baker
Professor Edward O. Wilson
Steve Backshall
Alan Stubbs

Bankers
Barclays PLC
1 Church Street
Peterborough
Cambridgeshire
PE1 1XE

Solicitors
Greenwoods
Monkstone House
City Road
Peterborough
PE1 1JE

Auditors
Gibbons Mannington & Phipps LLP
20 Eversley Road
Bexhill-on-Sea
East Sussex
TN40 1HE

Website and email address
www.buglife.org.uk
info@buglife.org.uk
BUGLIFE - THE INVERTEBRATE CONSERVATION TRUST

TRUSTEES' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

Structure, Governance and Management

The charity is governed by its Memorandum and Articles of Association and the company was incorporated 29 December 2000 as amended by special resolutions dated 7 February 2002, 17 May 2002, 18 July 2008, 11 May 2013 and 31 May 2014. The charity was registered with the Charity Commission (registered number 1092293) on 30 May 2002.

Board of Trustees

Recruitment is carried out with reference to the Charity Commission’s guidelines.

Trustees are appointed at the Annual General Meeting by ordinary resolution, but the board can appoint additional or replacement trustees during the course of the year. Trustees appointed by the Board hold office until the following Annual General Meeting at which they are subject to formal appointment. Any trustee who is appointed at the 2008 AGM or thereafter will be eligible to serve no more than two consecutive terms, each of three years or less. He or she will subsequently be eligible for re-appointment following a break of at least one year, and may be co-opted by the Board at an earlier date if it is deemed necessary to retain his or her specialist skills.

Trustees hold five ordinary meetings in each year.

Inductions, training and on-going support are provided to trustees to enable them to carry out their duties effectively. Inductions are planned for each new trustee, and each receives a comprehensive induction pack including a copy of the governing document, information on the charity’s aims and procedures and trustees’ responsibilities and roles.

Trustees set the policy, and control and monitor the trust’s activities. Trustees delegate the day to day management and administration of the trust to the Chief Executive Officer.

The Trustees have complied with the duty in section 4 of the 2006 Charities Act to have due regard to guidance published by the Charity Commission, including public benefit guidance.

The President and Vice Presidents are not ex-officio members of the Board and therefore have no voting rights. They are not, however, precluded from being appointed trustees.

Risk Management

The trustees have examined the major strategic, business and operational risks which the charity faces and confirm that systems have been established to enable regular reports to be produced so that the necessary steps can be taken to lessen these risks.

Objectives

The charity’s objects are:

(i) The study, protection and preservation from extinction of natural invertebrate fauna by conserving them in the wild by such means as are available.

(ii) To promote and sponsor scientific study and research into the habitats, diseases and life-cycles of such invertebrate fauna and in relation to modern agricultural, horticultural, industrial and human practices and activities, and to disseminate the results of such research as widely as possible.

(iii) To promote the permanent preservation and sound management for the benefit of the public generally of lands of ecological or other scientific importance with particular reference to invertebrate fauna.

(iv) To foster interest in governmental and voluntary bodies, educational establishments and the public generally in problems concerning the conservation of natural invertebrate fauna.
Activities

This report sets out our main achievements in 2014. These contribute to the conservation of invertebrates in the wild, in particular preventing extinction of species that are vulnerable, and improving or preventing deterioration in the status of other species by protecting and improving their habitats. Success depends on building partnerships and wider support to secure action on the scale required, and to reduce threats to invertebrates from other activities. The public benefit we seek to deliver is through protecting and improving the natural environment, in particular to ensure the needs of invertebrates are met.

Following a year-long development process we launched our new corporate strategy "Bugs United". This reaffirms our mission - Buglife's aim is to stop the extinction of invertebrate species and to achieve sustainable populations of invertebrates - and establishes that this will contribute to our vision for a wildlife-rich planet where species, including invertebrates, thrive alongside people. The strategy is clear that a small charity with a big aim will only achieve it by mobilising, inspiring, enabling and persuading others to take action, through the development and dissemination of knowledge and values. We have also decided to focus particularly on pollinators and freshwater invertebrates, because everyone understands that these animals provide important ecosystem services, but they are under immediate threat. Bugs United will run to 2020 - the same year by which governments have committed to halt the loss of biodiversity.

Conservation delivery.

B-Lines have now been mapped across Northern England and have started in South West England this year. This work links together habitats for pollinators across the country to ensure that they are resilient to change. The Coast to Coast project in Northern England has involved over 200 schools as well as 40 partners including local authorities and 3 Local Nature Partnerships. 44 hectares of pollinator habitat has been restored or created in Yorkshire - showing we are moving beyond mapping to real delivery on the ground. We have worked with Natural England to ensure B-Line projects can be included in the targeting of the new agri-environment schemes, providing a key source of support for delivering the new and improved habitat required for pollinators in the next few years. There is support for the approach from MSPs in relation to the development of a Pollinator Strategy for Scotland.

Buzzing projects - aimed at improving accessible green spaces for invertebrates - continues to go from strength to strength. Peterborough Buzzing started this year, and Fife Buzzing Involved 123 people and pupils from local schools to plant 4000 plugs and sow eight kilograms of wildflower seed in three public parks. Both projects are funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund.

Our work on "brownfield" sites continues. The first National Bug Reserve at Canvey Wick was officially opened by our Vice President Steve Backshall and over 100 visitors, as a flagship site for invertebrate conservation, managed in partnership with the Land Trust and the RSPB. Our campaign to protect West Thurrock Marshes has led to the successful, transfer of the remaining wildlife habitats to the Land Trust, with the intention that we will work with them to develop and deliver the management plan. Elsewhere Teeside Stepping Stones has delivered 135 ha of brownfield habitats, including "slag grasslands" which have a distinct flora and associated invertebrate assemblage. Six Important sites in Lincolnshire were identified and managed for brownfield invertebrates as we completed a SITA funded project. Management of sites as part of the West Glamorgan Stepping Stones project has started. Green roofs are a means of providing additional habitat for brownfield invertebrates, and we have established these in Camden and will do so in Scotland in the Inner Forth area.

A peat restoration project started near Cumbernauld using funds from LIFE, WREN and SNH. This is part of a wider programme in Central Scotland.

Habitat creation and restoration with on-going management for invertebrates is the core focus of our strategy and the basis for getting improvements on a sufficient scale. However there are many species that are vulnerable to extinction and many that have restricted distributions whose needs must be specifically addressed. We have carried out work for individual species in 2014, including:

- The Tansy beetle was reintroduced to Wicken Fen, and found again at Woodwalton Fen after 40 years, showing the importance of expert survey work.
- Our work on the Ladybird spider had sufficient individuals to establish and new introduction site managed by the Dorset Wildlife Trust, expanding the area under management for this species.
- We established a new Ark site for White-clawed crayfish from the River Allen once crayfish plague was identified, providing the basis for re-populating the river with local genetic stock should the wild crayfish population in the river become extinct as the plague spreads.
BUGLIFE - THE INVERTEBRATE CONSERVATION TRUST

TRUSTEES' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

Activities (continued)

It is also important to protect important sites for invertebrates (and other species) from development and changes in use that will damage their value for nature. Much of this depends on information, but it also requires challenging particular proposals and providing the information to support their protection by the regulating authorities. Our planning work to protect sites of high value for invertebrates from development increased to c. 60 cases on the books through the year — securing recognition of the value and encouraging sound decisions that reflect planning policy for nature conservation. Some particular successes are:

- Isle of Grain, an important National Grid owned site in the Thames Gateway, following our legal challenge, based on the inadequacy of the Environment Impact Assessment, negotiations are underway to secure a large brownfield nature reserve on the site.
- Planning application on Plymouth quarry refused due to Horrid ground weaver, and surveys in place to maintain knowledge of its status in case of appeal.
- The proposed new town in the Cairngorms National Park at An Camas Mor was less likely to proceed as the developer has pulled out - protecting important habitats that support at least ten invertebrate species of conservation priority. We worked with the Badenoch and Strathspey Conservation Group and others to ensure the National Park Local Plan recognises sites of value to nature and does not promote building houses and industry on highly endangered species and habitats.

Developing and disseminating knowledge.
Knowledge and sound science is essential for our purpose, and for our partners to have confidence in taking forward their contributions to the conservation of invertebrates. It also provides the basis for setting priorities for conservation activity — what species should be given priority and where?

We have carried out survey work, reviewed data and produced reports on the status of a number of groups of bugs, including new national red lists. Some examples include:

- Re-discovery of Pashford pot beetle and the Royal splinter cranefly, showing the importance of expert survey work.
- The status of bee species in South West England, identifying sites for the Tormentil mining bee, thought to be extinct in the Region, and a new site for the Tormentil cuckoo bee.
- Defining the conservation status of Darkling beetles with Natural England, showing 14% are endangered.
- Producing a list of 230 species at risk of extinction in England and a list of 458 species where the data was insufficient to make the judgement.
- Completed the survey work on Southern Heathland Spiders.
- Carried out training for people contributing to species surveys, for Sustrans In Stirling, RSPB in Glasgow and “Nectar Network” volunteers in Ayrshire, as well as publishing a leaflet on the identification and recording of Scottish Seashells as a contribution to a Scottish Natural Heritage project for the general public to record seashells.
- Participated in the Great British Bee Count with FoE and B&Q, which secured 800,000 records of Bees from 23,000 people.
- Contributed to SW England deadwood survey method for the public to use to get a measure of how much deadwood is in local woods and what is living under it.

This work includes surveys carried out by the wider public, supported by experts, using methods developed by specialists — an important approach to involving more people, raising their awareness as well as getting enough data to provide a broad overview of the status of invertebrates and their habitats. Habitat survey is also important to help identify the most important places for invertebrates, again to help partners focus their contributions to secure the most benefit possible. We have worked in the following areas this year:

- The development of the National Inventory of Open Mosaic habitat on Previously Developed Land with Defra, Natural England and Natural Resources Wales, and carried out survey work in Ayshire.
- Wessex Springs and Seepages surveys complete, raising knowledge of these habitats with land owners as the basis for improved management.
- Ditch survey work in the Inner Forth area providing a baseline for the condition of these habitats.
Activities (continued)

Making all this information available and helping people understand and use it is essential to turn it into targeted effective action. This year we have:

- Held a Brownfield Conference.
- Launched our Brownfield Hub as a source of information on brownfield sites and their invertebrates helping develop an understanding of the value of these places and how to protect and manage them.
- Published Species Management Sheets — including for four species in Cairngorms National Park.
- Assisted with the management of biological data for the Inner Forth area, and secured a contract to do this for the next four years.

Influencing policy.
There were three key areas where the potential to reduce threats to and improve conditions for invertebrates were significant in 2014. These were:

- Developing the pollinator strategy. Buglife launched the new Pollinator Manifesto in the House of Commons, it sets out the key issues that must be addressed if we are to fix our declining pollinator populations.
  In England we contributed to an all Party event in the House of Commons and gave evidence to the Environment Audit Committee whose report gave support to our recommendations, including areas of relative weakness such as how neonicotinoid pesticides and integrated pest management are addressed. The final National Pollinator Strategy includes measures for rare and endangered species now, with specific options in the new agri-environment schemes due to our advocacy using case studies. Buglife is a member of the National Pollinator Advisory Group, which will support implementation following the Government’s “Call for Action” which we helped shape. We have influenced the new Countryside Stewardship scheme to secure more targeting and specific measures to benefit threatened invertebrate species including a threatened species supplement and a new solitary bee box option. We had the new ‘Wild pollinator and farm wildlife package’ altered to consider wider pollinator needs specifically breeding habitats such as ditches; and B-Lines will be linked into targeting statements and used as a case study to test the new package.
- Neonicotinoids. We are now in the period when their use on flowering and spring planted crops is banned in the EU. We have strived to ensure that the impact is treated fairly in the media, for example challenging false claims made about the impact of flea-beetle damage to oilseed rape by the NFU. Syngenta’s application to the Government for a ban busting derogation was withdrawn after a Buglife and 38-Degrees petition raised over 200,000 signatures in just a few days and with the Bee Coalition we organised a protest outside 10 Downing Street. Both the Liberal Democrats and Labour have now publicly joined the Green Party in supporting the ban. We have also engaged in two EU legal processes addressing the bans and challenges to them from the pesticide industry. Our campaign using a petition on 38 Degrees persuaded Ebay to remove illegal insecticides for sale from their site, reducing threats from their use by the general public.
- Our priority will be to promote sound evidence and ensure that the reporting of the effects of neonicotinoids and the partial ban on pollinators and agriculture are accurately reported. We will also provide evidence to support extending the ban to also protect freshwater life.
- Invasive Alien Species. We have contributed to work led by Defra on the EU Regulation and its implementation in the UK. We developed a method to identify the list of invertebrate species relevant to the UK for the Regulation. This has been adopted for other groups. Using this method we have published a list of priority invertebrate species we believe should be included in the UK list, and this was adopted by Scottish Natural Heritage as the basis for a Scottish list. Based on this work we have put forward proposals to amend Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act which lists species that are illegal to sell in the UK, a key means by which invasive non-native species gain entry to the countryside.
- Other work. We have joined the Campaign for a Nature and Wellbeing Act, to place nature conservation at the centre of a range of wider policy areas, and contributed to the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation based on the needs of pollinators.
Activities (continued)

Wider communication.
Communicating the importance and wonder of invertebrates to build support and understanding is an essential element of our purpose and strategy. Our key activities in 2014 were:

- We now have 20,000 followers on Twitter.
- Publishing The Buzz magazine and Scottish Invertebrate News.
- Engaging with the media including contesting material presented by others on Ragwort that were misleading or failed to address the impact on invertebrates.
- Participating in conferences, including the Conference for Nature where our President, Germaine Greer, was a panellist, and more locally in Plymouth in the Bee Question Time event for local political candidates, leading to wider contacts with politicians, raising their interest in our activities.
- In Scotland nine MSPs are champions of individual invertebrate species, raising the profile of the conservation work needed and helping get this work done.

Ensure our material is available for schools, in particular in 2014 material on pollination and ways to develop school grounds to benefit pollinators.

- In Wales we have focused on building local partnerships and developing joint proposals for funding, and contributed to the Wales Biodiversity Partnership Conference, as our initial approach to establishing our presence.
- Engaging the wider public is important, including for survey work as outlined above. Action for Scottish Invertebrates, funded by Scottish Natural Heritage, reached 22,000 people as an example of getting more people involved in practical conservation activities.

International work.
We continued our international work in 2014 in St Helena, funded by the Darwin Initiative. An Invertebrate Officer is in post in the Environment Management Department and the status reviews of the first batch of endemic species was completed for submission to the IUCN.

Managing the organisation.
Our work depends on supported and positively managed staff, appropriate facilities and funding. In 2014 we have:

- Continued to establish and update our staff handbook and delivered staff training.
- Established a presence in Wales with one member of staff based within the RSPB.
- Secured unrestricted funding from charitable trusts and corporate donors to supplement our project funding, including funds from the John Ellerman Trust and J-Crew fashion clothing. In 2014 we made a broad range of contacts which is intended to generate significant funds in 2015 and beyond.

Volunteers
Buglife volunteers are engaged at a range of levels across the charity. During 2014 we had on average five regular volunteers who came into offices and helped with work from helping to pack envelopes to undertaking scientific reviews of complex policy areas. Buglife also has dozens of volunteers who help out at events, on Bug walks, assisting with training the public and on site habitat management work. Buglife depends on the voluntary work of experts, particularly in our 30 member organisations to provide the knowledge and data that underpins successful conservation action. Buglife also engages the public to volunteer as data gatherers, 23,000 people submitting data through our Great British Bee Count app managed with Friends of the Earth and B&Q.

Fundraising Activities
During 2014 Buglife continued to focus on trust funds as the main source of funding for project work. We also invested substantially in developing relationships with suitable corporate partners and exploring the potential for sponsoring Buglife activities or developing branded products. In 2014 we more than tripled the value of donations and gifts from individuals and the level of unrestricted income was raised by 550% from £9.5K to £51K. This work will continue in 2015 and it is hoped that the donor development programme and growing relationships with corporate partners will ensure that income continues to increase.
Financial Review

The Trust has continued to attract funding, receiving £1,175,817 in the period under review plus committed funding for future periods of £165,304 as disclosed in note 10.

Restricted funding decreased by 12.98% to £892,026 but the charity successfully bid for a variety of grants that has allowed it to expand and develop the range of project work it undertook during the year.

Funds raised with no restrictions were £283,791. This was up on the previous year by 63.47%. By also using funds accumulated from the previous years the charity was able to further the promotion of it's objectives.

Over the period total expenditure exceeded total income by £178,045

Plans for the Future

Buglife has produced a strategy 'Bugs United' that runs from 2015 to 2020. It sets out a plan for increasing our capacity and delivering; bringing in new financial resources from corporate funders, grants and individuals; and focussing particularly, but not exclusively, on working to save populations of bees and other pollinators and improve the conservation of freshwater life. A thread running through our plans are building partnerships and influencing others to make the societal change necessary to reverse the decline in biodiversity.

Investment policy

The trustees have the power to invest in such assets as they see fit.

The trustees have considered the most appropriate policy for investing funds and have utilised Money Market deposits of varying fixed terms to ensure access to funds as projects roll out and the charity develops. Two further new investment accounts have been set up during the year.

Reserves policy

The trustees have established a policy of maintaining a level of unrestricted reserves which ensures that there are adequate funds to meet all current and known future liabilities.

The trustees have established a policy whereby the unrestricted funds not committed or invested in tangible fixed assets (the free reserves) held by the charity should be between 3 and 6 months of the resources expended, which equates to between £338,465 to £676,930 in general funds. At present, the unrestricted reserves, excluding those funds represented by fixed assets, amount to £479,584

Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities

Charity law requires the Trustees to prepare statements of accounts for each financial year. In preparing those financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

i) select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
ii) make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
iii) state whether applicable accounting standards and statements of recommended practice have been followed, subject to any departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
iv) prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the trust will continue to operate.

On behalf of the board of trustees

M Felton

Chairman

18th May 2015
BUGLIFE - THE INVERTEBRATE CONSERVATION TRUST

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF
BUGLIFE - THE INVERTEBRATE CONSERVATION TRUST

We have audited the accounts of Buglife - The Invertebrate Conservation Trust for the year ended 31 December 2014 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008) (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities.)

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with regulations made under Section 154 of the Charities Act 2011 and Section 44(1)(c) of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and regulation 10 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2005 (as amended). Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of trustees and auditors
As described on page 4, the trustees (who are also the directors of Buglife - The Invertebrate Conservation Trust for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

The trustees have elected for the financial statements to be audited in accordance with the Charities Act 2011 and the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 rather than the Companies Act 2006. Accordingly we have been appointed as auditors under section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and section 44(1)(c) of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and report in accordance with regulations made under those Acts. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements
An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements
In our opinion the financial statements:
- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 31 December 2014 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, in the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and regulation 8 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2005 (as amended).

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Charities Act 2011 and the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:
- the information given in the Trustees' Report is inconsistent in any material respect with the financial statements; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- the charitable company has not kept adequate accounting records; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- we have not received all of the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Gibbons Mannington & Phipps LLP, Statutory Auditor

19th May 2015

Gibbons Mannington & Phipps LLP is eligible to act as an auditor in terms of section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.
## BUGLIFE - THE INVERTEBRATE CONSERVATION TRUST

### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Unrestricted Funds £</th>
<th>Restricted Funds £</th>
<th>Total 2014 £</th>
<th>Total 2013 £</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Incoming resources</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Incoming resources from generated funds</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Donations and legacies</td>
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<td>168,466</td>
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<td>168,466</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
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<td>51,300</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rent Received</td>
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<td>7,703</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bank interest</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>14,305</td>
<td>19,397</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Incoming resources from charitable activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practical conservation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>256,183</td>
<td>256,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and advocacy</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>184,069</td>
<td>184,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy and campaigning</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>99,237</td>
<td>99,237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research, survey and advice</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>44,017</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>254,733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundraising</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>97,804</td>
<td>97,804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total incoming resources</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>283,791</td>
<td>892,026</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|       |                       |                   | 1,175,817 | 1,198,753 |
| **Resources expended** |                       |                   |              |              |
| **Charitable activities** |                       |                   |              |              |
| Practical conservation | 40,479 | 278,069 | 318,548 | 391,240 |
| Education and advocacy | 83,611 | 216,190 | 299,801 | 283,566 |
| Policy and campaigning | 119,796 | 92,281 | 212,057 | 185,610 |
| Research, survey and advice | 154,904 | 233,051 | 387,955 | 294,251 |
| **Cost of generating funds** |                       |                   |              |              |
| Fundraising | 24,575 | 102,030 | 126,605 | 223,219 |
| **Governance costs** | 8,896 | - | 8,896 | 25,528 |
| **Total resources expended** | 432,281 | 921,601 | 1,353,862 | 1,403,412 |

|       |                       |                   |              |              |
| **Net (outgoing)/incoming resources/ (Income/expenditure) for the year** |                       |                   |              |              |
| (148,470) | (29,675) | (178,045) | (204,659) |
| **Total funds brought forward at 1 January 2014** | 650,569 | 230,317 | 880,886 | 1,085,545 |
| **Total funds carried forward at 31 December 2014** | 502,099 | 200,742 | 702,841 | 880,886 |

There are no recognised gains and losses other than those passing through the statement of financial activities.
## BALANCE SHEET
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fixed assets</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tangible assets</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>22,515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current assets</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>200,189</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash at bank and in hand</td>
<td></td>
<td>781,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>961,889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>(281,563)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net current assets</td>
<td></td>
<td>680,326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total assets less current liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td>702,841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income funds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>280,742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other charitable funds</td>
<td></td>
<td>502,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>702,841</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the year ending 31 December 2014 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies but as the company is a charity, it is subject to audit under the Charities Act 2011 and the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476;

- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to the accounting records and the preparation of the accounts.

The accounts were approved by the Board on 18th May 2015 and signed on their behalf by:

H Luong
Trustee

M Felton
Trustee
1 Accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared under the modified cash convention in accordance with the
Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2007) and follow the recommendations in
Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice issued in March 2005. Where
appropriate, comparative figures have been restated.

1.1 Incoming resources

All income is accounted for gross when receivable, as long as it is capable of financial measurement.
Legacies are credited to income when the Charity becomes entitled to the income and there is certainty
of receipt and the amount is quantifiable.
Life subscriptions are credited in full to income when received
Grants are accounted for when the charity becomes entitled to the grant and projects have commenced.

1.2 Resources expended

All resources expended are accounted for gross, and in the period in which they are incurred.
Expenditure is directly attributed to the relevant heading where possible. However, where costs are
attributable to more than one heading, they are apportioned across these headings using proportion based on
time spent by staff in each heading.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets over £500 and for non-project activities are stated at cost less depreciation.
Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset
over its useful life, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset Type</th>
<th>Depreciation Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Computer equipment</td>
<td>Straight line basis over three years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixtures, fittings and equipment</td>
<td>Straight line basis over three years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.4 Operating lease rentals

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged against income on a straight line basis over the lease
term.

1.5 Governance costs

Governance costs include those costs associated with meeting the constitutional and statutory requirements
of the charity and include the accountancy fees and costs linked to the strategic management of the charity.

1.6 Pension costs

Employees of the charity are entitled to join a defined contribution 'money purchase' scheme. The charity
contribution is restricted to contributions disclosed in note 7.

1.7 Funds

Funds obtained for specific projects are allocated to the Restricted Fund under the terms of the grant or
donation. Any Restricted Fund project deficits are covered by a transfer from the Unrestricted Fund. The
Designated Fund was set up for the purpose of setting aside funds to cover project spending not met by the
grantees and this fund is now not considered necessary.

2 Donations and legacies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donations and gifts</td>
<td>112,856</td>
<td>34,606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legacies</td>
<td>12,077</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership income</td>
<td>43,533</td>
<td>36,237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>188,466</strong></td>
<td><strong>70,843</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Incoming resources from charitable activities & grants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Unrestricted funds</th>
<th>Restricted funds</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grants receivable for charitable activities</td>
<td>£51,300</td>
<td>£697,590</td>
<td>£748,890</td>
<td>£902,283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>£44,017</td>
<td>£194,436</td>
<td>£238,453</td>
<td>£206,230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>£95,317</td>
<td>£892,026</td>
<td>£987,343</td>
<td>£1,108,513</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grants receivable for charitable activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Restricted funds:</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet Malechite Beetle Survey</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladybird Spider</td>
<td>2,450</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peterborough’s Buzzing</td>
<td>8,412</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making a B-Line for the North East</td>
<td>62,163</td>
<td>18,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast to Coast</td>
<td>36,250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonicotinoids Campaign</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollinator Conservation</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restoring Richmond’s Lost Meadows</td>
<td>12,965</td>
<td>12,514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollen Nation</td>
<td>17,612</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making a B-Line: Restoring Ryedale’s Lowland Meadows</td>
<td>34,274</td>
<td>46,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darwin St Helena</td>
<td>60,605</td>
<td>60,746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Stepping Stones</td>
<td>98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peterborough Stepping Stones</td>
<td>8,741</td>
<td>12,373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teesside Stepping Stones</td>
<td>28,296</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Flowers at Canvey Heights</td>
<td>900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scunthorpe Stepping Stones</td>
<td>20,038</td>
<td>20,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Glamorgan Stepping Stones</td>
<td>14,621</td>
<td>32,774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V and A Living Roof</td>
<td>923</td>
<td>17,498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brownfields Hub</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden Living Roof</td>
<td>58,834</td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurrock Stepping Stones</td>
<td>27,333</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALSF Crayfish Ark Sites</td>
<td>8,372</td>
<td>73,837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plymouth’s Buzzing</td>
<td>12,824</td>
<td>22,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agabus Brunneus</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West of England B-Lines</td>
<td>28,246</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Devon B-Lines</td>
<td>9,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growing Buglife</td>
<td>222,817</td>
<td>403,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing Good Ideas at Buglife</td>
<td>5,833</td>
<td>4,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conserving Scottish Invertebrates</td>
<td>52,000</td>
<td>52,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasgow’s Buzzing</td>
<td>16,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIFE Slamannan Bog Restoration Project</td>
<td>4,481</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fallin Bing</td>
<td>(1,531)</td>
<td>8,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muirton’s Buzzing</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fife’s Buzzing</td>
<td>11,548</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>697,590</strong></td>
<td><strong>892,788</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4 Total resources expended

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Staff costs</th>
<th>Support costs</th>
<th>Other direct costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practical conservation</td>
<td>128,481</td>
<td>(5,268)</td>
<td>195,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and advocacy</td>
<td>143,266</td>
<td>(954)</td>
<td>157,489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy and campaigning</td>
<td>186,710</td>
<td>(1,923)</td>
<td>27,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research, survey and advice</td>
<td>219,197</td>
<td>8,875</td>
<td>159,883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundraising</td>
<td>90,619</td>
<td>(61)</td>
<td>36,147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governance costs</td>
<td>8,896</td>
<td></td>
<td>25,526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>768,173</strong></td>
<td><strong>669</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,403,412</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 Governance costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trustees' expenses</td>
<td>761</td>
<td>762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board administration</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>1,382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit fees</td>
<td>4,200</td>
<td>3,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional fees</td>
<td>1,396</td>
<td>4,237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultancy and Contractors</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank charges</td>
<td>2,169</td>
<td>14,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,896</strong></td>
<td><strong>25,526</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 Trustees

None of the trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration during the year. However, the trustees are entitled to reimbursement for expenses incurred on behalf of the charity. During the year the trustees were reimbursed a total of £761 (2013 £762) which related mostly to travel.

7 Employees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The average number of employees during the year was:</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation, education, policy and research</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundraising</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>23</strong></td>
<td><strong>23</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7 Employees - continued

Employment costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wages and salaries</td>
<td>668,282</td>
<td>699,326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social security costs</td>
<td>65,271</td>
<td>66,877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension costs</td>
<td>34,620</td>
<td>30,424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>768,173</strong></td>
<td><strong>796,427</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pension contributions outstanding at the year end were £387 (2013 £nil)

The number of employees whose emoluments (salaries, wages and benefits in kind) fell within the following bands:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>£60,000 - £69,999</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pension contributions on behalf on these staff members during the year were £4,878 (2013 £3,189)

8 Tangible fixed assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Computer equipment</th>
<th>Fixtures, fittings &amp; equipment</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>01 January 2014</td>
<td>86,723</td>
<td>90,344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Additions</td>
<td>3,754</td>
<td>3,754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 December 2014</td>
<td></td>
<td>90,477</td>
<td>94,098</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Depreciation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>01 January 2014</th>
<th>Charge for the year</th>
<th>31 December 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>47,870</td>
<td>20,092</td>
<td>67,962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,621</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,621</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Net book value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>31 December 2014</th>
<th>31 December 2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22,515</td>
<td>38,853</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9 Debtors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other debtors</td>
<td>185,920</td>
<td>186,379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepayments</td>
<td>14,289</td>
<td>16,417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>200,209</strong></td>
<td><strong>202,896</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade creditors</td>
<td>39,304</td>
<td>65,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation and social security</td>
<td>17,370</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project funds received in advance</td>
<td>165,304</td>
<td>369,841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct cost accruals</td>
<td>43,928</td>
<td>24,018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support cost accruals</td>
<td>15,657</td>
<td>8,288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>281,583</strong></td>
<td><strong>467,907</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Restricted funds

The income funds of the charity include restricted funds comprising the following unexpended balances of donations and grants held on trust for specific purposes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund Name</th>
<th>Balance at 1 January</th>
<th>Incoming Resources</th>
<th>Resources Expended</th>
<th>Balance at 31 December</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Westminster Event</td>
<td>3,664</td>
<td>(3,664)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biodiversity Action</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Heathland Spider</td>
<td>9,059</td>
<td></td>
<td>(2,000)</td>
<td>7,059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladybird Spider</td>
<td>1,128</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>(61)</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taney Beetle</td>
<td>996</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>(13)</td>
<td>1,087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buglife Entomological Work</td>
<td>73,000</td>
<td>(36,043)</td>
<td></td>
<td>36,957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE Violet Click Beetle</td>
<td>3,333</td>
<td>(3,145)</td>
<td></td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE ERS Wye</td>
<td>13,140</td>
<td>(7,335)</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE Innovation</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>(4,910)</td>
<td></td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O &amp; H Hampton</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>(1,652)</td>
<td></td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nene Park Reporting</td>
<td>2,525</td>
<td>(2,525)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peterborough's Buzzing</td>
<td>8,413</td>
<td>(5,577)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making a B-Line for the North East</td>
<td>65,153</td>
<td>(29,334)</td>
<td></td>
<td>35,819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast to Coast B-Lines</td>
<td>3,113</td>
<td>(9,320)</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neocontoloids Campaign</td>
<td>10,201</td>
<td>(10,407)</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restoring Richmonds Lost Meadows</td>
<td>3,994</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springs and Seepages</td>
<td>17,500</td>
<td>(14,049)</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture Species Leaflets</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>(433)</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollinator Conservation</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>(10,407)</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-Lines</td>
<td>1,055</td>
<td>(6,696)</td>
<td></td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollan Nation</td>
<td>21,878</td>
<td>(20,274)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making a B-Line: Restoring Ryedale’s Lowland Meadows</td>
<td>34,274</td>
<td>(35,182)</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darwin St Helena</td>
<td>50,605</td>
<td>(49,878)</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Essex Stepping Stones</td>
<td>2,713</td>
<td>(4,416)</td>
<td></td>
<td>902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peterborough Stepping Stones</td>
<td>8,741</td>
<td>(13,836)</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teesside Stepping Stones</td>
<td>13,112</td>
<td>(18,783)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Flowers at Cerney Heights</td>
<td>1,228</td>
<td>(1,228)</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living Roofs for London’s Wildlife</td>
<td>20,028</td>
<td>(19,907)</td>
<td></td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saunthorpe Stepping Stones</td>
<td>2,696</td>
<td>(16,672)</td>
<td></td>
<td>845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Glamorgan Stepping Stones</td>
<td>14,621</td>
<td>(16,772)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V &amp; A Living Roof</td>
<td>923</td>
<td>(1,656)</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brownfield Hub</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>(5,000)</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden Living Roof</td>
<td>59,251</td>
<td>(59,251)</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurrock Living Stanes</td>
<td>27,333</td>
<td>(21,888)</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIE Living Landscapes</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>(384)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALSF Crayfish Ark Sites</td>
<td>9,372</td>
<td>(36,695)</td>
<td></td>
<td>28,323</td>
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<tr>
<td>Horrid Ground Weaver Spider</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>(177)</td>
<td></td>
<td>428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plymouth’s Buzzing</td>
<td>13,925</td>
<td>(23,607)</td>
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<td>2,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West of England B-Lines</td>
<td>42,217</td>
<td>(32,950)</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Devon B-Lines</td>
<td>9,500</td>
<td>(7,654)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growing Buglife</td>
<td>222,817</td>
<td>(222,817)</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing Good Ideas et Buglife</td>
<td>3,047</td>
<td>(8,880)</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conserving Scottish Invertebrates</td>
<td>4,261</td>
<td>(3,924)</td>
<td></td>
<td>337</td>
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<tr>
<td>All of a Buzz Scotland</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>(14)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasgow’s Buzzing</td>
<td>9,989</td>
<td>(9,889)</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIFE Slamannan Bog Restoration Project</td>
<td>8,885</td>
<td>(8,885)</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finlay Bly</td>
<td>2,291</td>
<td>(2,837)</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Save the Cairngorms</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>(13)</td>
<td></td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fife’s Buzzing</td>
<td>11,548</td>
<td>(7,848)</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glorious Green Roofs</td>
<td>1,484</td>
<td>(1,484)</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bings for Wildlife</td>
<td>8,885</td>
<td>(8,885)</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**                                       | 230,317              | 892,026            | (921,801)          | 200,742                |
11 Restricted funds

The income funds of the charity include restricted funds comprising the following unexpended balances of donations and grants held on trust for specific purposes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Movement of funds</th>
<th>Balance at 1 January 2014</th>
<th>Incoming resources</th>
<th>Resources expended</th>
<th>Balance at 31 December 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Westminster Event</td>
<td>3,664 (3,664)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biodiversity Action</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Heathland Spider</td>
<td>9,059</td>
<td>(2,000)</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladybird Spider</td>
<td>1,128 (133)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarny Beetle</td>
<td>996 (184)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buglife Entomological Work</td>
<td>- (36,043)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>36,967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE Violet Click Beetle</td>
<td>3,333 (3,145)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE ERS Wye</td>
<td>13,140 (7,335)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladybird Spider</td>
<td>5,000 (4,910)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>O &amp; H Hampton</td>
<td>- (1,852)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nane Park Reporting</td>
<td>2,525 (2,525)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2,525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peterborough's Buzzing</td>
<td>8,413 (5,877)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,536</td>
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<tr>
<td>Making a B-Line for the North East</td>
<td>65,153 (29,334)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35,819</td>
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<td>Coast to Coast B-Lines</td>
<td>36,250 (35,084)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1,166</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neonicotinoids Campaign</td>
<td>3,113 (9,320)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restoring Richmond's Lost Meadows</td>
<td>12,865 (12,860)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springs and Seepages</td>
<td>17,500 (14,049)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture Species Leaflets</td>
<td>433 (433)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollinator Conservation</td>
<td>9,907 (10,407)</td>
<td></td>
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<td>433</td>
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<tr>
<td>B-Lines</td>
<td>5,983 (1,055)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollan Nation</td>
<td>21,878 (20,274)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making a B-Line: Restoring Ryedale's Lowland Meadows</td>
<td>34,274 (35,182)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darwin St Helena</td>
<td>7,999 (49,878)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>41,879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Essex Stepping Stones</td>
<td>2,713 (4,415)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,713</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peterborough Stepping Stones</td>
<td>5,087 (13,838)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teesside Stepping Stones</td>
<td>806 (865)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Flowers at Canvey Heights</td>
<td>13,112 (18,783)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living Roofs for London's Wildlife</td>
<td>1,228 (1,228)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scunthorpe Stepping Stones</td>
<td>20,028 (19,907)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Glamorgan Stepping Stones</td>
<td>16,672 (16,672)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V &amp; A Living Roof</td>
<td>735 (1,658)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brownfield Hub</td>
<td>18,994 (18,994)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18,994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden Living Roof</td>
<td>59,251 (59,251)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>59,251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurrock Stepping Stones</td>
<td>27,333 (21,838)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIE Living Landscapes</td>
<td>2,200 (384)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALSF Crayfish Ark Sites</td>
<td>5,372 (26,895)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>21,523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horrid Ground Weaver Spider</td>
<td>5,372 (177)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plymouth's Buzzing</td>
<td>12,238 (23,607)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West of England B-Lines</td>
<td>42,217 (32,950)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9,267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Devon B-Lines</td>
<td>9,500 (7,654)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growing Buglife</td>
<td>222,817 (222,817)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>222,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing Good Ideas at Buglife</td>
<td>3,047 (8,800)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conserving Scottish Invertebrates</td>
<td>4,281 (57,924)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>53,643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All of a Buzz Scotland</td>
<td>236 (9)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasgow's Buzzing</td>
<td>13,126 (17,767)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIFE Slamannan Bog Restoration Project</td>
<td>9,889 (9,889)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9,889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fallin Bing</td>
<td>4,152 (1,291)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Save the Cairngorms</td>
<td>141 (13)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fife's Buzzing</td>
<td>11,548 (7,548)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glorious Green Roofs</td>
<td>1,484 (1,484)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bings for Wildlife</td>
<td>8,885 (8,885)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>230,317</strong></td>
<td><strong>892,026</strong></td>
<td><strong>(921,601)</strong></td>
<td><strong>200,742</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11 Restricted funds - continued

Westminster event
Buglife hosted a Westminster event to launch our pollinator manifesto to politicians as the government were considering the make up of the National Pollinator Strategy for England.

Biodiversity Action
In 2013 Buglife continued to engage with Biodiversity policy and strategy work, playing an active role in Wildlife and Countryside Link and chairing the Invertebrate Taxonomic Group of the England Biodiversity Strategy.

Southern Heathland Spiders
Surveys of rare and threatened heathland spiders, focussing on sites in Dorset. The results of the survey will feed into future conservation plans and site management advice.

Ladybird Spider
This project is to conserve the rare and threatened Ladybird spider. Funding in 2014 has been provided by project partners.

Tansy Beetle
This project is to conserve the rare and threatened Tansy beetle. Funding has been provided by a legacy.

Buglife Entomological Work
Buglife undertakes a wide range of entomological survey work and provides guidance to site managers. During 2014 we have undertake a number of assessments including assessments of brownfield sites in Peterborough, survey work on our Canvey Wick reserve and re-surveying sites for rare bees in the South West.

NE Violet Click Beetle
Investigations into the status of one of Britain's rarest beetles which is protected by European legislation

NE ERS Wye
A survey of the invertebrates of exposed riverine shingle along the river Wye on behalf of Natural England.

NE Innovation
Three short-term Natural England funded projects including mapping B-Lines for Norfolk and Suffolk, providing management advice for Breckland ground beetles, and a feasibility study looking at recreating the habitat for the Large marsh grasshopper in the Norfolk Broads.

O & H Hampton
A survey and assessment of the Buglife 'Bug Reserve' on O & H Hampton land at Yaxley near Peterborough.

Nene Park Reporting
Working with the Nene Park Trust to survey and assess the value of their landholdings for invertebrates. Buglife are then providing them with a report providing management recommendations to enhance their sites for wildlife.

Peterborough’s Buzzing
Creating wildflower meadows for people and pollinators around Peterborough, in partnership with the Nene Park Trust and Peterborough City Council. Working with communities to sow, plant and manage meadows for wildlife, as well as a series of educational community events.

Making a B-Line for the North East
This B-Line project funded by the J P Getty (Jnr) Charitable Trust, Blffis Award and Northumbrian Water is working across Sunderland and South Tyneside with councils and local communities to create and restore wildflower-rich habitats.
11 Restricted funds - continued

Coast to Coast B-Lines
This COOP funded project will see B-Lines mapped in the counties of Cumbria, Lancashire and Greater Manchester and local schools found on the B-Line engaged in creating wildflower meadows on their grounds.

Neonicotinoids
The neonicotinoid campaign has been to suspend the use of these chemicals in plant protection products due to their harmful effects on wildlife, and to improve the pesticide regulation process to ensure proper testing and consideration of the effect on non-target invertebrate populations before licensing.

Restoring Richmond's Lost Meadows
A SITA funded project working with landowners around Richmond, north Yorkshire restoring a number of wildflower-rich upland meadows along the River Swale

Springs and Seepages
This project is to identify key spring and seepage sites for invertebrates in the Wessex region and to provide management advice for the future preservation of these habitats. Funding is provided by Wessex Water.

Agriculture Species Leaflets
This project was to develop a series of 6 species sheets on Biodiversity Action Plan invertebrate species to facilitate land management to their benefit through the Higher Level Stewardship scheme. These sheets provide ecology, distribution information, threats, potential agri-environment options as well as general management advice. This project is funded by DEFRA.

Pollinator Conservation
Pollinators is a project that looks at protecting and improving populations of wild pollinators. One aspect of the project is to create wildflower areas through working with Local Authorities, and also in wider countryside through B-Lines. The project will also look at improving farmed areas for pollinators through agri-environmental schemes, Monitoring by farmers and addressing issues such as pesticides. This project is funded by the Garfield and Weston Foundation, and the Tides Foundation.

B-Lines
This project is to create lines of wildflowers across the UK to sustain healthy insect pollinator populations. Funding has been provided by The Co-operative to fund a pilot project in Yorkshire.

Pollen Nation
This project is to convert mown grass into urban meadows to benefit pollinators and other invertebrates, funding is from The Co-operative, Henry C Hoare Charitable Trust, D'Oyly Carte Charitable Trust.

Making a B-Line: Restoring Ryedale's Lowland Meadows
A SITA Environment Trust funded project to create and restore wildflower-rich grasslands as part of the Yorkshire B-Lines. Small amount of funding also provided by the Waterloo Trust.

Orthoptera Review
A revision of the rarity gradings for British grasshoppers, crickets and allies, coordinated by Buglife on behalf of Natural England.

Darwin St Helena
Buglife has supported the St Helena National Trust in establishing a local invertebrate conservation team. This team is collaborating with the St Helena Government and Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (Edinburgh) to deliver a programme of capacity building and education. Funding is provided by the UK Government's Darwin Initiative (DEFRA).

South Essex Stepping Stones
This project created and enhanced a network of brownfield habitat stepping stones across the South Essex landscape. The project aimed to create habitat for UK Biodiversity Action Plan invertebrates associated with Thames Gateway brownfields including Shrill carder bee (Bombus sylvarum) and Brown-banded carder bee (Bombus humilis). The project closed in November 2012 and was funded by Tubney Charitable Trust, Veolia ES Cleanaway Pitsea Marshes Trust and Essex Environment Trust.
11 Restricted funds - continued

Peterborough Stepping Stones
The Peterborough Stepping Stones project is carrying out targeted invertebrate surveys in the region and enhancing two brownfield sites in Peterborough to support endangered UK Biodiversity Action Plan listed invertebrate species. This project is funded by WREN.

Teesside Stepping Stones
The Teesside Stepping Stones project is carrying out targeted invertebrate surveys in the region and enhancing a network of brownfield habitats 'stepping stones' in Teesside to support endangered UK Biodiversity Action Plan listed invertebrate species. This project is funded by SITA.

Wild Flowers at Canvey Heights
Buglife manage Canvey Wick as a 'Bug Reserve' in partnership with the RSPB, on behalf of the Land Trust. We are responsible for survey and monitoring works and providing technical input into the ongoing management and communications plans.

Living Roofs for London's Wildlife
Putting invertebrate wildlife back into the capital by creating six 'living roofs' for rare bugs and birds in some of London's most densely populated areas. Project funder - SITA Enhancing Nature Programme.

Scunthorpe Stepping Stones
The Scunthorpe Stepping Stones project is carrying out targeted invertebrate surveys in the region and enhancing a network of brownfield habitats 'stepping stones' in Scunthorpe to support endangered UK Biodiversity Action Plan listed invertebrate species. This project is funded by SITA.

West Glamorgan Stepping Stones
The West Glamorgan Stepping Stones project is carrying out targeted invertebrate surveys in the region and enhancing a network of brownfield habitats 'stepping stones' in South Wales to support endangered UK Biodiversity Action Plan listed invertebrate species. This project is funded by WREN.

V & A Living Roof
The V & A Living Roof project will install 200m2 of biodiverse green roof onto the Victoria and Albert Museum in central London. The roof will recreate Open Mosaic Habitats to support endangered UK Biodiversity Action Plan listed invertebrate species. This project is funded by WREF.

Brownfield Hub
Production of 13 species and habitat management sheets and the brownfield hub web resource. The funding from the Garfield and Weston Foundation also funded national conferences/workshops on brownfield conservation.

Camden Living Roof
Putting invertebrate wildlife back into the capital by creating two 'living roofs' for rare bugs and birds in some of London's most densely populated areas. Project funder - SITA Enhancing Nature Programme.

Thurrock Stepping Stones
Delivering brownfield habitat creation and enhancement at two key sites in Thurrock in partnership with the Essex Wildlife Trust. Work with communities will engage them in their favourite brownfield open spaces and raise awareness of the importance of Thurrock's brownfields for rare wildlife.

WIE Living Landscapes
Pilot project based at the Wrexham Industrial Estate, exploring opportunities to enhance habitat connectivity for the benefit of wildlife and the local community. This has been carried out via Phase 1 surveys, obtaining ecological data and advice, and engaging with local businesses.

South West Crayfish Project
Funded by BBC Wildlife Fund, the Environment Agency, Biffa Award and Exmoor National Parks Authority. We are striving to prevent the extinction of the White-clawed crayfish in South West England by enhancing and protecting the remaining wild populations, and conserving threatened populations by moving them to safe-haven Ark sites. Project partners: Environment Agency, Avon Wildlife Trust, Bristol Zoo, Paignton Zoo and Gloucester Wildlife Trust.
11 Restricted funds - continued

**Horrid Ground Weaver Spider**
Developing new survey techniques for this UKBAP spider. Surveying historical sites to confirm presence and carrying out ecological study where possible. Funded by Whitley Conservation Trust.

**Plymouth's Buzzing**
Planting urban wildflower meadows in Plymouth with local communities for the benefit of pollinating insects and local people. Working with schools to support environmental education and improving school grounds for pollinators. Funded by Heritage Lottery Fund and Plymouth City Council Big Greenspace Challenge.

Project partners: Plymouth City Council.

**West of England B-Lines**
A project to create a network of B-Lines linking wildflower-rich areas across the West of England from the west to the east, and from the north to the south, linking the Cotswolds with the Mendips, cities to the countryside, and the coast to the hills. A partnership project with Avon Wildlife Trust. Funded by Cory Environment Trust in Britain, Ibstock Cory Environmental Trust, Wessex Water, Natural England, South Gloucestershire Council, Bristol Council and D'Oyly Carte Charitable Trust.

**South Devon B-Lines**
A project to create a network of B-Lines linking wildflower-rich areas across the South Devon from the west to the east, and from the north to the south, linking Dartmoor with the coast and our towns and cities with the countryside. Partnership project with South Devon AONB. Funded by South Devon AONB, Natural England and The Naturesave Trust.

**Growing Buglife**
This is a substantial, five-year project funded by the Tubney Charitable Trust. The purpose is to build Buglife's capacity to further the conservation of invertebrates, bringing new conservation, communication and fundraising skills and competencies into the charity and enabling it to develop its regional and country presence in the UK.

**Implementing Good Ideas at Buglife**
Buglife are undertaking a review of our systems and implementing improvements to our IT systems funded by HLF.

**Conserving Scottish Invertebrates**
Buglife's operations in Scotland are part funded by Scottish Natural Heritage. Buglife is currently implementing actions to deliver the Strategy for Scottish Invertebrate Conservation which will lead to the conservation of Scotland's unique and diverse invertebrate fauna, and raise awareness of Scotland's invertebrates.

**All of a Buzz Scotland**
Funding from Scottish Natural Heritage has allowed Buglife to assess brownfield sites across Scotland for their fit with the UKBAP priority habitat 'Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land'.

**Glasgow's Buzzing**
Buglife is working with Glasgow City Council to create wildflower meadows in parks throughout the city. This work is funded by the Glasgow Landfill Communities Fund.

**LIFE Slamannan Bog Restoration Project**
This landscape-scale raised bog Initiative is funded by WREN and EU LIFE. It will focus on the restoration of over 150 hectares of degraded lowland raised bog on the Slamannan Plateau near Falkirk. This project is being lead by Buglife on behalf of the Central Scotland Bog Forum. Partners include Forestry Commission Scotland, North Lanarkshire Council, The Scottish Wildlife Trust, RSPB and Scottish National Heritage.

**Fallin Bing**
This project shared the story of Fallin Bing and the surrounding community in the village of Fallin near Stirling whilst also undertaking practical brownfield conservation work. We worked with The Conservation Volunteers (TCV) and funding was received from the HLF All Our Stories fund.

**Save the Cairngorms**
This project highlighted how important the Cairngorms are for invertebrates. We worked with Badenoch and Strathspey Conservation Group, the Cairngorm Campaign and the Scottish Campaign for National Parks.

**Fife's Buzzing**
A project to increase pollinator habitat and engage people in pollinator conservation in the kingdom of Fife.
11 Restricted funds - continued

Glorious Green Roofs
A project to create green roof habitat for invertebrates in the Inner Forth

Blings for Wildlife
A project to create brownfield habitat for invertebrates in the Inner Forth

12 Analysis of net assets between funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unrestricted funds</th>
<th>Restricted funds</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>22,515</td>
<td>22,515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current assets</td>
<td>593,855</td>
<td>368,034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</td>
<td>(114,271)</td>
<td>(167,292)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fund balances at 31 December 2014 are represented by:

Total: 502,099

13 Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2014 the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expiry date:</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within one year</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between two and five years</td>
<td>52,250</td>
<td>71,250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 71,250

14 Related parties

Buglife Services Limited was incorporated on 15 October 2014 and is a 100% wholly owned subsidiary of Buglife - The Invertebrate Conservation Trust. Buglife Services will commence trading on 1 January 2015 and therefore there are no transactions to report for the year ended 31 December 2014.