

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

England & Wales · Charity number 1168300

Details

Status Registered

Legal form CIO

Registered 2016-07-19

Register [View on the Charity Commission register](#)

Contact

Address Ashcroft
Brington Road
Old Weston
Huntingdon
PE28 5LP

Phone 07798 627651

Email consoff@british-dragonflies.org.uk

Website <http://www.british-dragonflies.org.uk/>

Activities

Objects: (1) TO PROMOTE AND ENCOURAGE THE STUDY AND CONSERVATION OF ODONATA AND THEIR NATURAL HABITATS, ESPECIALLY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM; AND(2) TO RAISE PUBLIC AWARENESS OF DRAGONFLIES AND DAMSELFLIES.

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Classification

- **How:** Provides Services, Provides Advocacy/advice/information, Sponsors Or Undertakes Research
- **What:** Environment/conservation/heritage
- **Who:** The General Public/mankind

Geography

- Northern Ireland
- Scotland
- Throughout England And Wales

Finances

Period end	Income	Expenditure	Assets	Employees
2025-03-31	£182,797	£284,177	-	-
2024-03-31	£394,433	£184,284	-	-
2023-03-31	£164,646	£167,872	-	-
2022-03-31	£162,842	£146,971	-	-
2021-03-31	£74,247	£122,049	-	-

Trustees

Name	Role	Appointed
Carolyn Ann Cooksey		2018-01-01
Dr PAMELA TAYLOR		2016-07-01
Jonathan Willet		2024-11-16
Katherine Cecilia Cavanagh		2024-11-16
Maria Giulia Checchi		2025-02-08

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

England & Wales - Charity number 1168300

Accounts



British Dragonfly Society

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements

for the year ended **31 March 2025**

Registered Charity No 1168300 (England & Wales), SC049416 (Scotland)

British Dragonfly Society

Registered Charity No 1168300 (England and Wales), SC049416 (Scotland)

Legal and Administrative Information

Patrons

Sir David Attenborough OM CH FRS, Ms Megan McCubbin

President

Mike Dilger

Charity's principal address

Ashcroft, Brington Road, Old Weston, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire PE28 5LP

The trustees who served during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were:

Mr Tim Coleshaw, Chair (appointed 2020)

Professor Richard Greene, Vice Chair (appointed 2024)

Ms Katherine Cavanagh, Treasurer (appointed 2024)

Ms Carolyn Cooksey, Hon. Secretary (appointed 2020)

Dr Pam Taylor, Convenor of Dragonfly Conservation Group (appointed 2016)

Mr Peter Brown (appointed 2017)

Mr Josh Younespour (appointed 2022)

Ms Carmel Edwards (appointed 2022))

Mr Jonathan Willet (appointed 2024)

Ms Nicole Digruber (appointed 2024)

Ms Bailey Tate (appointed 2022, resigned 16th November 2024)

Mr Brian Walker (appointed 2016), resigned 16th November 2024)

Staff Members as at 31st March 2025

Mrs Sarah Miller, Development and Operations Manager

Miss Eleanor Colver, Conservation Officer

Ms Daniele Muir, Scottish Engagement Officer

Ms Jennifer Davidson, Scottish Conservation Officer

Dr Scott Shanks, Dragonflies on the Bog Project Officer

Ms Lauren Kennedy, Engagement Officer

Ms Jessica Slight, Operations and Membership Officer

Ms Emily Seccombe, Events Officer

Bankers

The Bankers of the Society are Lloyds plc and CCLA Investments.

Independent Examiner

Independent Examiner Company

Independent Examiner Address

British Dragonfly Society

CONTENTS

	Page
Trustees' Report	4 - 13
Independent Examiner's Report	14
Statement of Financial Activities	15
Balance Sheet	17
Notes on the Financial Statements	18-29

British Dragonfly Society

TRUSTEES' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

The trustees present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the financial statements and comply with the charity's governing document, the Charities Act 2011, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005, the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2019)".

1. About the Society

Aims

The aims of the British Dragonfly Society (BDS), as stated in Article II of our Constitution, are *"to promote and encourage the study, conservation and understanding of Odonata and their natural habitats, especially in the United Kingdom, and to raise public awareness of dragonflies"*. Membership is open to anyone with an interest in the aims of the Society. The BDS is a non-profit making Society with no political affiliations or stance.

Study and conservation

Within the BDS there are two main inter-linked areas of interest, dragonfly recording and dragonfly conservation. The first of these involves encouraging individual enthusiasts to collect and submit records to the BDS Recording Scheme. These records are verified by County Dragonfly Recorders (CDR) to check accuracy and ensure that the data is validated. The purpose of these records is not simply to document what is present, but also to identify topics and aspects which would benefit from research and inform the second main area of interest, that of dragonfly conservation. Records help us to understand the value of a site and information about population size and breeding behaviour allows us to assess the importance of an area for species survival. Dragonflies are good indicators of the health of a habitat; if they are thriving then it is a good indication that the smaller insects on which they prey are also abundant and thus that there is a high level of biodiversity. Any variation in distribution or population size can indicate that changes on a wider environmental scale are occurring and need to be investigated.

Education and training are important tools in conservation and have become an increasingly important aspect of our work. Raising public awareness is vital because people need to appreciate something and recognise its value in order to want to preserve it, so providing information to an ever-widening audience is an important objective for the BDS. We aim to share the knowledge gained with both those working in conservation and with the general public. This is achieved both through direct contact and through public events, other meetings and publicity in the national press and social media.

British Dragonfly Society
TRUSTEES' REPORT (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

2. Chair's Overview

2024-25 has been a year of consolidation for the British Dragonfly Society.

Membership has remained static at around 1800, despite the increase in subscriptions at the start of the year. During the year we launched our first Youth Panel of 19 members who met monthly from June to October. Our AGM and Annual Member's Meeting, held in Cardiff in November 2024 was attended by 75 members and guests and our online Spring Meeting in March 2025 attracted 200 participants.

There were a number of changes to our staff team during the year. Andrea Hudspeth, our Scottish Projects Officer, resigned to focus on personal business interests and has been replaced by Jennifer Davidson, who now takes the lead on our conservation work in Scotland, leaving Daniele Muir to focus on engagement work. Our Scottish team have also been joined by Dr Scott Shanks who has come in as Project Officer for our Dragonflies on the Bog project described later in this report. Our Engagement Officer, Lauren Kennedy will be taking maternity leave during 2025 so at end of March Emily Seccombe joined the staff team on a temporary basis to deliver our events programme in 2025.

There were a also number of changes to the Trustee Board during the year. Jonathan Willet and Nicole Digruber joined the trustee team to oversee our activities in Scotland, Professor Richard Greene has filled the role of Vice Chair, and Katherine Cavanagh has been appointed as our new Treasurer, replacing Brian Walker who, in accordance with our Constitution, stood down after serving the maximum term of nine years. Bailey Tate resigned as a trustee in November but continues her involvement with BDS as Editor-in-Chief of our Magazine, Dragonfly News. Towards the end of the year, our Secretary, Carolyn Cooksey, decided to stand down as an Officer but remain as a trustee; a new Secretary has been appointed who will be put forward for election at our 2025 AGM.

Also during 2024, the zoologist and TV presenter, Megan McCubbin became a Patron of the British Dragonfly Society, sitting alongside our existing Patron, Sir David Attenborough.

We have continued to implement our Strategy and during the year have introduced new or revised policies on Communications, Membership, Expenses, Maternity/Paternity leave and Procurement and have developed a Risk Register for the Society.

British Dragonfly Society
TRUSTEES' REPORT (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

3. Funding Successes

During the year we received grant funding from:

- The Nature Restoration Fund (administered by NatureScot) for our Dragonflies on the Bog project
- Cairngorms National Park for the 100 Ponds, Northern Damselfly project
- The final year payment of a 3 year funding programme by the John Ellerman Foundation to assist with our core running costs
- The final year of funding from the Volunteer Scotland project

We also received funding from Forestry and Land, Scotland as part of our Partnership Agreement with them and from NatureScot to support our work in Scotland.

In addition, we received a generous donation from the Heritage Concern Foundation and individual donations to support our Youth Panel and the provision of Dragonfly Hotspot interpretation boards.

4. Conservation and Outreach in England and Wales

White-faced Darter and Southern Damselfly remain as priority species for our conservation work in England and Wales.

A new White-faced Darter Steering Group has been set up for England with representation from BDS; this group is currently preparing a strategy for the species in England. We are also supporting a project looking at the feasibility of using Environmental DNA for monitoring the presence of this species. We have continued to advise on habitat suitability for a number of potential introduction and re-introduction sites for White-faced Darter in the north of England and also at Fenn's and Whixall Mosses NNR in Shropshire/Wales where a survey in 2024 found a record number of exuviae across this extensive site.

For Southern Damselfly we are in the early stages of developing a new project which will deliver habitat management and advice to key landowners where this species occurs.

In Shropshire we have participated in the Stepping Stones Project partnership project which aims to deliver ecological connectivity in the Shropshire Hill National Landscape; dragonfly related elements have included setting up a monitoring programme for the project's key dragonfly species and undertaking a survey of dragonfly ponds on the Long Mynd.

Our work on reviewing the Odonata Red List by our Conservation Officer and Dragonfly Conservation Group has continued (due to be completed in 2025) and we have undertaken a project to review the status of 19 dragonfly species for Natural England's Species Evidence Base.

Concerns about the impacts of dogs on dragonfly habitat continue, in particular the use of flea and tick treatments containing neonicotinoids, which can enter water bodies via swimming dogs. During the year we have continued to promote our Guidance for Responsible Dog Ownership and have

British Dragonfly Society

TRUSTEES' REPORT (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

joined the Pesticide Collaboration, a consortium of conservation organisations which is calling for the UK government to reduce the use of pesticides in the countryside.

We have delivered a full programme of outreach and engagement activities through the year including attendance at the Glastonbury Festival, the Gardener's World Spring Fair, the Spurn Migration Festival and Global Birdfair. We launched three new Dragonfly Hotspots during the year; Wicken Fen with the National Trust, RSPB Conwy in North Wales and the Newport Levels and Magor Marsh in South Wales, in partnership with Natural Resources Wales, RSPB, Gwent Wildlife Trust and the Living Levels Landscape Partnership. Launch events were held with the host organisations at all of these sites and we continued to liaise with the managers of existing Hotspots, where a number of additional events were also held.

31 field meetings led by BDS representatives were held through the year and a week-long dragonfly event was held at Arne National Nature Reserve in Dorset, run by BDS volunteers.

Two editions each of our two regular publications, Dragonfly News and the Journal of the British Dragonfly Society were published during the year and our e-newsletter, Hawker continues to be very popular and now has 4000 subscribers. We are currently working on paperless versions of Dragonfly News and our Journal which we hope to introduce later in 2025.

We have continued to expand our presence on social media, where we now have 9600 followers on Instagram and where videos on our revised YouTube channel have now been viewed 45,000 times. A successful photo competition attracted 234 entries with the 12 winning entries chosen by our Youth Panel being included in a calendar, sold as part of our range of merchandise.

In 2024 we rationalised and refreshed our range of merchandise, introducing new BDS branded bucket hats, a range of new T shirt designs and a set of enamel dragonfly pin badges, all of which have proved to be popular.

5. Conservation and Outreach in Scotland

Scotland continues as an important area of focus for the British Dragonfly Society because it holds populations of northern species not found elsewhere in the UK and also because several of these species are considered to be particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

Our work here involves both monitoring the expansion of species into Scotland (which may be having an impact in terms of inter-specific competition in certain habitats), and also habitat management, particularly to mitigate against severe weather events such as summer droughts which can cause dragonfly breeding pools to completely dry out. Funding from the Nature Restoration Fund administered by NatureScot has enabled us to begin work on the ground in our Dragonflies on the Bog Project, an 18 month scheme to restore peatland sites and improve/create pools for dragonflies in north-west Scotland, particularly to benefit Azure Hawker, White-faced Darter and Northern Emerald dragonflies.

British Dragonfly Society

TRUSTEES' REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

10 landowners have currently agreed to be part of the project, signing up to 10 year agreements with BDS to safeguard dragonfly pools that have been created/improved on their lands. During 2024/25 we worked with two landowners to improve and create new habitat for these species; the Corroul Estate on Rannoch Moor where approximately 120 new pools have been created by the installation of peat dams by local contractors who are experienced in peatland restoration and the Kinloch Estate in NW Scotland, where three pools were enhanced for dragonflies using hand-digging techniques. Survey work has also taken place at a number of other partner sites in readiness for further management works later in 2025.

Renewed funding for our 100 Ponds Project to restore and create habitat for the Northern Damselfly was not confirmed until late in the year but we were nevertheless able to undertake some management work on the Balmoral Estate and commence discussions with local planning authorities regarding additional work in 2025.

Our outreach work in Scotland has included a number of Dragonfly ID training days, practical tasks with volunteers and the delivery of a number of mental health events as part of the Volunteering Scotland funding. During the year, we welcomed Lorna Slater MSP as our new Northern Damselfly Nature Champion and have much appreciated the support she has given us through the year.

6. Recording and Monitoring

Recording and survey work allows the BDS to map the distribution of our resident species, study the spread of recent colonists and note the arrival of migrant species.

Dragonfly Recording Scheme

Our Dragonfly Recording Scheme continues to go from strength to strength and in 2024 we received 130,000 acceptable Odonata records on iRecord of which 97,000 were of observations made in 2024 and the remainder were late entries of observations made in previous years - some going as far back as the 1970s.

These were added to our offline historical database and processed into a consistent format for uploading in March 2025 to the National Biodiversity Network Atlas (NBN-a), from where they were also forwarded to the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). This full dataset has passed the 2 million record mark for the first time, despite our having put significant effort into weeding out incorrect and improbable records from previous years. An increasing contribution is being made by records from the iNaturalist recording system, as actively promoted by NBN Trust and we have improved the quality of records arriving from the British Trust for Ornithology who encourage their bird recorders to note Odonata, too. We continue to look for new sources of record 'caches' and are currently targeting Local Environmental Records Centres, the RSPB and government agencies.

Our recording scheme is run by our Records Officer, supported by a team of verifiers (County Dragonfly Recorders). During 2024 we appointed six new verifiers and another three in early 2025, replacing retirees from their roles and maintaining full coverage of the country.

British Dragonfly Society

TRUSTEES' REPORT (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Data Usage

Since we make our data freely available on the National Biodiversity Network atlas it is not possible to determine exactly who uses it or for what purpose. We do, however, keep records of direct requests for data, especially those requesting data with restricted access. New requests during 2024 include the *Terrestrial Surveillance Development and Analysis* project of CEH; a *Hydroscape* paper from Glasgow University; research on woodland-related species for the Woodland Trust; mapping data for the forthcoming 5th edition of the *Britain's Dragonflies* field guide; data for biodiversity audits by consults to Forestry England; damselfly data for complying with Habitats Regulations in the New Forest; data to identify important sites for conservation within Dartmoor National Park and elsewhere across Devon.

Other Points of Note:

Northern Damselfly

In Scotland there are now in excess of one hundred sites for Northern Damselfly. Some have been found by new, targeted recording work, while others are the result of BDS projects to restore and create suitable habitat within the species existing range. Work to resurvey known sites has confirmed that from Speyside northwards there are fifty-eight sites, in Deeside twenty-seven, and in Perthshire eleven. New locations have been found through surveys of SUDS ponds and by searches in Moray, north of the known Speyside sites.

Norfolk Hawker

The range expansion of this previously restricted species continued in 2024. There were first county records for Shropshire, Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, Nottinghamshire and Cornwall. There were also further records from North Yorkshire and Lancashire to the north.

Recent colonists and migrants

- Two of our more established colonists, Small Red-eyed Damselfly and Willow Emerald Damselfly both continued to increase their range. In fact several Small Red-eyed Damselflies were found near Bangor, Gwynedd, during late July and early August, some 90km west of the nearest known breeding sites in Cheshire.
- The Lesser Emperor breeding population is currently thriving with numerous reports of immature individuals seen early in the season. This was followed by large aggregations of more mature individuals seen later in the summer. Although many records came from breeding areas, numbers of this species are also boosted by fresh immigrations.

British Dragonfly Society

TRUSTEES' REPORT (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

- At Newquay in Cornwall, the discovery of a colony of Southern Emerald Damselflies was a significant find. Colonies of this species in the past have mainly been found on the coast of East Anglia and in far south-east of England. Later in the summer there was a first county record for the species in Dorset and a few other new locations noted elsewhere.
- Spring and early summer 2024 brought few migrants to our shores, probably due to unfavourable winds. However, in late July at least six male and two female Scarlet Darters were discovered in Dorset. Both mating and egg-laying were observed on several occasions, so we could be witnessing the first colonisation of Britain by this previously rare migrant.
- Between 18 and 28 December 2024 there was a small influx of about eight Vagrant Emperors into Devon and Cornwall, with another reported from Dorset a little earlier on 8 December. With no other reports from north-west Europe at the time, it is likely the species reached our shores direct from northern Africa.

7. Partnerships

As a small charity with no landholdings, working with partners is an essential part of our work in conserving Britain's dragonflies and in 2024 we have continued to work with a wide range of partners to mutual benefit.

Dragonfly Hotspot Partners: We have continued to work closely with the managers of existing Dragonfly Hotspots and, as previously described, have designated three new Hotspots during the year.

Scottish Partners: We have continued to work with a wide range of partners in Scotland, including landowners participating in our two major habitat management projects, and other organisations with a conservation remit, including NatureScot, Forestry and Land Scotland (with whom we have just renewed a 5 year partnership agreement), Cairngorms National Park and the Woodland Trust.

British Trust for Ornithology: We continue to receive records of dragonflies through the Birdtrack and Garden Birdwatch schemes.

Butterfly Conservation: Dragonfly records submitted to the United Kingdom Butterfly Monitoring Scheme are passed to BDS to add to our dataset.

British Dragonfly Society

TRUSTEES' REPORT (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

8. A Look Ahead

Our strategy will continue to be to improve our knowledge of our dragonflies, the changes they are undergoing and their needs in terms of habitat condition as well as promoting dragonflies and their place in conservation through public engagement. We want to attract more people to join the British Dragonfly Society and become active members by recording dragonflies and/or volunteering to assist in the partnership activities that we are developing.

Points of note are:

- **Dragonfly Hotspot Launches:** We are planning the launch two additional Dragonfly Hotspots at RSPB Campfield Marsh in Cumbria and Muir of Dinnet NNR on Deeside in Scotland. Details of events at other Dragonfly Hotspots will be publicised through social media and through our website [Events - British Dragonfly Society \(british-dragonflies.org.uk\)](https://www.british-dragonflies.org.uk).
- **Public Engagement:** We will attend a varied selection of events in 2025 to engage with the public. These will include the Chatsworth Garden and Plant Fair, the Festival of Nature in Bristol the Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust Summer of Dragonflies Festival at the London Wetland Centre and the Global Birdfair.
- **Strategy:** As we are now in the final year of our 5 Year strategy we will be commencing a review of this document this year.
- **Conservation:** We will continue to monitor changes in dragonfly populations, continue our habitat management projects in Scotland and develop a project to improve habitat for Southern Damselflies in England and seek funding for this.
- **Supporting members and volunteers:** We will further develop our membership offering and extend the range of volunteering opportunities for members, together with introducing paperless membership to reduce our impact on the environment.

9. Legal and Administrative requirements

Structure, Governance and Management

The charity was registered as a Charitable Incorporated Organisation with the Charity Commission in July 2016. As at 1st September 2016 it took over the assets and liabilities of the previous unincorporated charity of the same name.

The Society's governing document is the CIO Constitution agreed by the Charity Commission in July 2016.

British Dragonfly Society

TRUSTEES' REPORT (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Recruitment and appointment of new Trustees

Trustees are elected by the membership at the Society's AGM. One-third of the Trustees retire by rotation on an annual basis. Trustees may serve a maximum of 9 years.

The Society seeks new Trustees from its membership and from other interested parties to provide a range of skills and experience.

Potential Trustees are invited to observe a Trustee Meeting before appointment. Their induction includes an information pack on the Society's status and legal position as well as discussions with the Officers and relevant staff.

Organisational structure

The Society is governed by its Trustees who meet formally four times a year. The Society has 6 permanent staff; a Development and Operations Manager, based in East Sussex who line manages the staff team, a Membership and Operations Officer home-based in Staffordshire, a full-time Conservation Officer based at the Natural England offices on Telford, Shropshire, one full-time and one part-time home-based Scottish Officers, and a full-time Engagement Officer based at home in SW England. The Society currently has two additional temporary staff, a full-time Project Officer for the duration of the Dragonflies on the Bog Project and a part-time Events Officer who is covering maternity leave.

The Officers of the Society, the Chairman and Hon Secretary carry out activities linked to their roles as well as supervising the staff. The Convenor of the Dragonfly Conservation Group also has responsibility for delivering policies and projects of the Society through the Society's volunteer networks.

Risk management

The Trustees have a duty to identify and review the risks to which the charity is exposed and to ensure appropriate controls and actions are in place to manage these risks. The Society considers that the main risks to which it is exposed are future income streams which it manages through a multi-year Budget and regular reporting.

Financial position

Gross income for the year was £182,797 (2024 - £394,433). This income, together with legacy income received in previous years has enabled the Trustees to invest in the future of the charity. The Trustees believe this, and prior year investments will provide a good return for the Society through increased activity, greater awareness and increased future income.

Expenditure for the year was £284,177 (2024 - £184,284).

British Dragonfly Society
TRUSTEES' REPORT (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

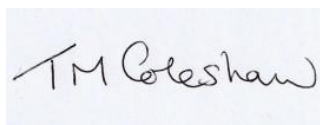
Reserves policy

The policy of the charity is to hold sufficient funds to allow for the maintenance of existing activities for a two year period, to cover any significant shortfall in income and to allow for future investment.

With the Expendable Endowment described above, the Trustees have considerable reserves which will be invested over the next three years. The value of Unrestricted funds and the Expendable Endowment at the year-end was £295,672 (2024 - £451,901).

The Trustees have increased the target level of reserves that it is prudent to hold from that previously agreed. Legacies have become a significant source of funding in recent times but by their nature they can be quite large amounts and occur erratically (as we have seen this year) and relying on them for budget purposes could place the Society at risk. The planned higher level of reserves will allow Trustees to manage the continuing operation of the Society without the need for emergency measures which would be highly disruptive.

The Trustees' report was approved by the Board of Trustees on 19th December 2025 and signed on their behalf by:

A handwritten signature in black ink on a light blue background, reading "TM Coleshaw".

Mr TM Coleshaw – Chair of Trustees

British Dragonfly Society

INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT

TO THE TRUSTEE'S OF THE BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

I report to the trustees on my examination of the financial statements of British Dragonfly Society (the charity) for the year ended 31 March 2025.

Responsibilities and basis of report

As the trustees of the charity you are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011.

I report in respect of my examination of the charity's financial statements carried out under section 145 of the Charities Act 2011. In carrying out my examination I have followed the Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the Charities Act 2011.

Independent examiner's statement

Your attention is drawn to the fact that the charity has prepared the financial statements in accordance with the relevant version of the Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their financial statements in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) in preference to the Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice issued on 1 April 2005 which is referred to in the extant regulations but has now been withdrawn. I understand that this has been done in order for the financial statements to provide a true and fair view in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

I have completed my examination. I confirm that no matters have come to my attention in connection with the examination giving me cause to believe that in any material respect:

1 accounting records were not kept in respect of the charity as required by section 130 of the Charities Act 2011.

2 the financial statements do not accord with those records; or

3 the financial statements do not comply with the applicable requirements concerning the form and content of financial statements set out in the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 other than any requirement that the financial statements give a true and fair view, which is not a matter considered as part of an independent examination.

I have no concerns and have come across no other matters in connection with the examination to which attention should be drawn in this report in order to enable a proper understanding of the financial statements to be reached.

Linda Dunford FCCA CTA

Warner Wilde Limited
Chartered Certified Accountants
4 Marigold Drive
Bisley
Surrey
GU24 9SF

Date:

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Current financial year		Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Endowment funds	Total	Total
	Notes	2025 £	2025 £	2025 £	2025 £	2024 £
Income from:						
Donations and legacies	3	44,581	115,108	-	159,689	375,207
Charitable activities	4	7,101	-	-	7,101	7,068
Investments	5	16,007	-	-	16,007	12,158
Total income		<u>67,689</u>	<u>115,108</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>182,797</u>	<u>394,433</u>
Expenditure on:						
Raising funds	6	2,187	-	-	2,187	3,902
Charitable activities	7	200,215	60,259	21,516	281,990	180,382
Total expenditure		<u>202,402</u>	<u>60,259</u>	<u>21,516</u>	<u>284,177</u>	<u>184,284</u>
Net income/(expenditure)		<u>(134,713)</u>	<u>54,849</u>	<u>(21,516)</u>	<u>(101,380)</u>	<u>210,149</u>
Net movement in funds		<u>(134,713)</u>	<u>54,849</u>	<u>(21,516)</u>	<u>(101,380)</u>	<u>210,149</u>
Reconciliation of funds:						
Fund balances at 1 April 2024		<u>406,017</u>	<u>21,730</u>	<u>45,884</u>	<u>473,631</u>	<u>263,482</u>
Fund balances at 31 March 2025		<u>271,304</u>	<u>76,579</u>	<u>24,368</u>	<u>372,251</u>	<u>473,631</u>

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year. All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Prior financial year		Unrestricted funds 2024 £	Restricted funds 2024 £	Endowment funds 2024 £	Total 2024 £
	Notes				
Income from:					
Donations and legacies	3	343,703	31,504	-	375,207
Charitable activities	4	7,068	-	-	7,068
Investments	5	12,158	-	-	12,158
Total income		<u>362,929</u>	<u>31,504</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>394,433</u>
Expenditure on:					
Raising funds	6	3,902	-	-	3,902
Charitable activities	7	117,323	46,723	16,336	180,382
Total expenditure		<u>121,225</u>	<u>46,723</u>	<u>16,336</u>	<u>184,284</u>
Net income/(expenditure)		<u>241,704</u>	<u>(15,219)</u>	<u>(16,336)</u>	<u>210,149</u>
Transfers between funds		(20,743)	20,743	-	-
Net movement in funds		<u>220,961</u>	<u>5,524</u>	<u>(16,336)</u>	<u>210,149</u>
Reconciliation of funds:					
Fund balances at 1 April 2023		<u>185,056</u>	<u>16,206</u>	<u>62,220</u>	<u>263,482</u>
Fund balances at 31 March 2024		<u>406,017</u>	<u>21,730</u>	<u>45,884</u>	<u>473,631</u>

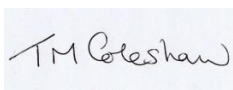
BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

		2025		2024	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	13		2,742		-
Current assets					
Stocks	14	2,460		3,185	
Debtors	15	53,468		16,976	
Investments	16	292,000		312,000	
Cash at bank and in hand		76,486		144,156	
		<u>424,414</u>		<u>476,317</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	<u>(54,905)</u>		<u>(2,686)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>369,509</u>		<u>473,631</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>372,251</u>		<u>473,631</u>
The funds of the charity					
Endowment funds	20		24,368		45,884
Restricted income funds	21		76,579		21,730
Unrestricted funds	22		271,304		406,017
			<u>372,251</u>		<u>473,631</u>

The financial statements were approved by the trustees on 19th December 2025



Mr TM Coleshaw

Trustee



Ms C A Cooksey

Trustee

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1 Accounting policies

Charity information

British Dragonfly Society is a Charitable Incorporated Organisation.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the charity's governing document, the Charities Act 2011, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005, the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2019)". The charity is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

The charity has taken advantage of the provisions in the SORP for charities applying FRS 102 Update Bulletin 1 not to prepare a Statement of Cash Flows.

The financial statements have departed from the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 only to the extent required to provide a true and fair view. This departure has involved following the Statement of Recommended Practice for charities applying FRS 102 rather than the version of the Statement of Recommended Practice which is referred to in the Regulations but which has since been withdrawn.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the charity. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the trustees have a reasonable expectation that the charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives.

Restricted funds are subject to specific conditions by donors or grantors as to how they may be used. The purposes and uses of the restricted funds are set out in the notes to the financial statements.

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1. Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Income

Income is recognised when the charity is legally entitled to it after any performance conditions have been met, the amounts can be measured reliably, and it is probable that income will be received.

Cash donations are recognised on receipt. Other donations are recognised once the charity has been notified of the donation, unless performance conditions require deferral of the amount. Income tax recoverable in relation to donations received under Gift Aid or deeds of covenant is recognised at the time of the donation.

Legacies are recognised on receipt or otherwise if the charity has been notified of an impending distribution, the amount is known, and receipt is expected. If the amount is not known, the legacy is treated as a contingent asset.

1.5 Expenditure

All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under headings that aggregate all costs related to that category. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated to activities on a basis consistent with use of the resources.

1.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Computers	3 years straight line
-----------	-----------------------

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the statement of financial activities.

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the charity reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1. Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition. Items held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured the lower of replacement cost and cost.

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.10 Financial instruments

The charity has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments. Financial instruments are recognised in the charity's balance sheet when the charity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1. Accounting policies

(Continued)

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the charity's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.11 Employee benefits

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the charity is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the charity's accounting policies, the trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

3 Income from donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds 2025 £	Restricted funds 2025 £	Total 2025 £	Unrestricted funds 2024 £	Restricted funds 2024 £	Total 2024 £
Donations and gifts	9,099	-	9,099	105,299	5,435	110,734
Legacies	-	-	-	169,991	-	169,991
Grants	-	115,108	115,108	34,925	26,069	60,994
Membership fees	34,482	-	34,482	33,488	-	33,488
Donated goods and services	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-
	<u>44,581</u>	<u>115,108</u>	<u>159,689</u>	<u>343,703</u>	<u>31,504</u>	<u>375,207</u>
Grants						
Impact	-	10,100	10,100	-	12,961	12,961
Natural England	-	-	-	4,935	-	4,935
NatureScot	-	50,675	50,675	-	3,108	3,108
John Ellerman Foundation	-	-	-	25,000	-	25,000
Forest and Land Scotland	-	6,990	6,990	4,990	-	4,990
Cairngorms National Park	-	47,343	47,343	-	10,000	10,000
	<u>-</u>	<u>115,108</u>	<u>115,108</u>	<u>34,925</u>	<u>26,069</u>	<u>60,994</u>

4 Income from charitable activities

	Unrestricted funds 2025 £	Unrestricted funds 2024 £
Charitable activities		
Sale of goods	6,151	7,068
Services provided under contract	950	-
	<u>7,101</u>	<u>7,068</u>

5 Income from investments

	Unrestricted funds 2025 £	Unrestricted funds 2024 £
Interest receivable	<u>16,007</u>	<u>12,158</u>

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

6 Expenditure on raising funds

	Unrestricted funds 2025 £	Unrestricted funds 2024 £
Fundraising and publicity		
Membership schemes and social lotteries	-	1,313
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Trading costs		
Operating charity shops	2,187	2,589
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total costs	<u>2,187</u>	<u>3,902</u>

7 Expenditure on charitable activities

	Charitable activities 2025 £	Charitable activities 2024 £
Direct costs		
Staff costs	168,727	117,931
Depreciation and impairment	448	-
Direct project costs	26,041	11,048
Recording costs	10,601	7,822
Storage costs	2,659	2,103
Publications	14,791	11,115
Exhibitions and Fairs	11,163	9,625
Staff expenses	1,640	13,103
Volunteer expenses	2,996	503
Central office costs	10,928	1,000
Travel, accommodation and subsistence	19,182	-
Sundry expenses	100	-
	<u>269,276</u>	<u>174,248</u>
Grant funding of activities (see note 8)	-	225
Share of support and governance costs (see note 9)		
Support	6,534	3,659
Governance	6,180	2,250
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u>281,990</u>	<u>180,382</u>
Analysis by fund		
Unrestricted funds	200,215	117,323
Restricted funds	60,259	46,723
Endowment funds	21,516	16,336
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u>281,990</u>	<u>180,382</u>

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

8 Grants payable

	2024 £
Grants to individuals	225
	<u>225</u>

9 Support costs allocated to activities

	2025 £	2024 £
Insurance	2,311	1,755
Payroll and accounting	665	614
Subscriptions	980	929
Website costs	2,578	360
Governance costs	6,180	2,251
	<u>12,714</u>	<u>5,909</u>
Analysed between:		
Charitable activities	<u>12,714</u>	<u>5,909</u>

	2025 £	2024 £
Governance costs comprise:		
Legal and professional	86	-
Independent Examiners fees	1,242	1,158
Bank and Paypal charges	565	660
Trustee costs	425	433
AGM costs	3,862	-
	<u>6,180</u>	<u>2,251</u>

10 Trustees

None of the trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration or benefits from the charity during the year.

11 Employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was:

2025 Number	2024 Number
<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

11 Employees		(Continued)	
Employment costs	2025	2024	
	£	£	
Wages and salaries	153,796	111,233	
Social security costs	8,139	2,832	
Other pension costs	6,792	3,868	
	<u>168,727</u>	<u>117,931</u>	

There were no employees whose annual remuneration was more than £60,000.

12 Taxation

The charity is exempt from taxation on its activities because all its income is applied for charitable purposes.

13 Tangible fixed assets

	Computers
	£
Cost	
Additions	3,190
At 31 March 2025	<u>3,190</u>
Depreciation and impairment	
Depreciation charged in the year	448
At 31 March 2025	<u>448</u>
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2025	<u>2,742</u>

14 Stocks		2025	2024
		£	£
Finished goods and goods for resale		<u>2,460</u>	<u>3,185</u>

15 Debtors		2025	2024
Amounts falling due within one year:		£	£
Prepayments and accrued income		<u>53,468</u>	<u>16,978</u>

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

16	Current asset investments		2025 £	2024 £
	Unlisted investments		292,000	312,000
	CCLA - COIF Charities Deposit Fund			
17	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	Notes	2025 £	2024 £
	Other taxation and social security		3,109	-
	Deferred income	18	47,343	-
	Trade creditors		888	-
	Other creditors		2,323	1,528
	Accruals		1,242	1,158
			<u>54,905</u>	<u>2,686</u>
18	Deferred income		2025 £	2024 £
	Other deferred income		47,343	-
	Deferred income is included in the financial statements as follows:			
			2025 £	2024 £
	Deferred income is included within:			
	Current liabilities		47,343	-
	Movements in the year:			
	Deferred income at 1 April 2024		-	-
	Resources deferred in the year		47,343	-
	Deferred income at 31 March 2025		<u>47,343</u>	<u>-</u>
19	Retirement benefit schemes		2025 £	2024 £
	Defined contribution schemes			
	Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes		6,792	3,866

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

19 Retirement benefit schemes (Continued)

The charity operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the charity in an independently administered fund.

20 Endowment funds

	At 1 April 2024 £	Resources expended £	At 31 March 2025 £
Expendable endowments			
Expendable Endowment	45,884	(21,516)	24,368
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Previous year:			
	At 1 April 2023 £	Resources expended £	At 31 March 2024 £
Expendable endowments			
Expendable Endowment	62,220	(16,336)	45,884
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Expendable Endowment - This fund is legacies received in 2016 and 2017 which the charity cannot be reasonably expect to spend in one financial year. The Trustees have decided to classify this as an expendable endowment and to treat it as investment in staff posts in 2017/18 and subsequent years to grow the work of the Society.

21 Restricted funds

The restricted funds of the charity comprise the unexpended balances of donations and grants held on trust subject to specific conditions by donors as to how they may be used.

	At 1 April 2024 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Transfers £	At 31 March 2025 £
Dragonfly Hotspots	6,089	-	(3,316)	-	2,753
Impact Funding	3,971	10,100	-	-	14,071
100 Ponds	11,690	51,843	(7,522)	-	56,011
Dragonflies on the Bog	-	46,175	(49,360)	-	(3,185)
Forestry and Land Scotland	-	6,990	(61)	-	6,929
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	21,730	115,108	(60,259)	-	76,579
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

21 Restricted funds (Continued)

Previous year:	At 1 April 2023 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Transfers £	At 31 March 2024 £
Dragonfly Hotspots	5,730	5,435	(5,096)	-	6,069
NatureScot	-	3,108	(23,851)	20,743	-
Northern Damselfly Survey	6,038	10,000	(4,348)	-	11,690
Impact Funding	4,438	12,961	(13,428)	-	3,971
	<u>16,206</u>	<u>31,504</u>	<u>(46,723)</u>	<u>20,743</u>	<u>21,730</u>

Dragonfly Hotspots - This represents funding for signage at newly designated Hotspots.

NatureScot (previously Scottish National Heritage) and Northern Damselfly Survey - Funding for surveys relating to the Northern Damselfly and the Azure Hawker and improving their habitats.

Impact - Funding for the volunteering opportunities project.

100 Ponds - This project, which is funded by the Cairngorms National Park Authority, aims to create a network of new ponds from Braemar to Aboyne along the River Dee corridor. This will connect the existing, known sites for Northern Damselfly and create new habitat for this species through restoration of existing ponds and creation of new ones in suitable areas.

Dragonflies on the Bog - This project aims to achieve transformational changes needed to restore nature and biodiversity in peatlands and bogs in NW Scotland. It will improve the resilience of habitats for rare species of dragonflies and extend the potential areas for colonisation. Working in partnership with private estates and landowners, national bodies and conservation organisations, we will improve habitats, making them more resilient to drought, and enhance rare dragonfly populations, increase connectivity between sites, and retain more freshwater on peatland sites.

Forestry and Land Scotland - To help both organisations fulfil their organisational aims by:

- Extending current knowledge on sites where priority and scarce species are present on the FLS estate
- Enabling BDS to provide FLS staff training wherever practical
- Enabling BDS to share guidance and offer practical management advice to benefit rare dragonflies.
- To help FLS to include dragonfly conservation in management plans and consequently carry out practical management in accordance with above.
- To explore how peatland restoration processes can be modified to provide habitat for rare peatland species.

The Dragonflies on the Bog grant is claimed in arrears. The deficit at 31/03/25 will be cleared when claimed after the year end.

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

22 Unrestricted funds

The unrestricted funds of the charity comprise the unexpended balances of donations and grants which are not subject to specific conditions by donors and grantors as to how they may be used. These include designated funds which have been set aside out of unrestricted funds by the trustees for specific purposes.

	At 1 April 2024 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Transfers £	At 31 March 2025 £
General funds	406,017	67,889	(202,402)	-	271,304
Previous year:	At 1 April 2023 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Transfers £	At 31 March 2024 £
General funds	185,056	362,929	(121,225)	(20,743)	406,017

23 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds 2025 £	Restricted funds 2025 £	Endowment funds 2025 £	Total 2025 £
At 31 March 2025:				
Tangible assets	2,742	-	-	2,742
Current assets/(liabilities)	268,562	76,579	24,368	369,509
	271,304	76,579	24,368	372,251
	Unrestricted funds 2024 £	Restricted funds 2024 £	Endowment funds 2024 £	Total 2024 £
At 31 March 2024:				
Current assets/(liabilities)	406,017	21,730	45,884	473,631
	406,017	21,730	45,884	473,631

24 Related party transactions

There were no disclosable related party transactions during the year (2024 - none).

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

England & Wales - Charity number 1168300

Accounts

British Dragonfly Society



Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements

for the year ended **31 March 2024**

Registered Charity No 1168300 (England and Wales)

SC049416 (Scotland)

British Dragonfly Society

Registered Charity No 1168300 (England and Wales), SC049416 (Scotland)

Legal and Administrative Information

Patron

Sir David Attenborough OM CH FRS

President

Mike Dilger

Charity's principal address

Ashcroft, Brington Road, Old Weston, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire PE28 5LP

Trustees and Committee Members as at 31st March 2024

Mr Tim Coleshaw, Chair

Mr Brian Walker, Treasurer

Ms Carolyn Cooksey, Hon. Secretary

Dr Pam Taylor, Convenor of Dragonfly Conservation Group

Mr Peter Brown

Ms Bailey Tate

Ms Carmel Edwards

Mr Josh Younespour

Professor Mike Lehane (to November 2023)

Staff

Miss Eleanor Colver, Conservation Officer

Ms Daniele Muir, Scottish Officer (Conservation)

Ms Andrea Hudspeth, Scottish Officer (Projects)

Mrs Sarah Miller, Fundraiser

Miss Lauren Kennedy, Conservation Outreach Officer

Miss Jessica Slight, Administration Officer

Bankers

The Bankers of the Society are Lloyds plc and CCLA Investments.

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

CONTENTS

	Page
Trustees' report	1 - 9
Independent examiner's report	10
Statement of financial activities	11 - 12
Balance sheet	13
Notes to the financial statements	14 - 23

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

TRUSTEES' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

The trustees present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the financial statements and comply with the charity's governing document, the Charities Act 2011, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005, the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2019)".

1. About the Society

Aims

The aims of the British Dragonfly Society (BDS), as stated in Article II of our Constitution, are *“to promote and encourage the study, conservation and understanding of Odonata and their natural habitats, especially in the United Kingdom, and to raise public awareness of dragonflies”*.

Membership is open to anyone with an interest in the aims of the Society. The BDS is a non-profit making Society with no political affiliations or stance.

Study and conservation

Within the BDS there are two main inter-linked areas of interest, dragonfly recording and dragonfly conservation. The first of these involves encouraging individual enthusiasts to collect and submit records to the BDS Recording Scheme. These records are reviewed by County Dragonfly Recorders (CDR) to check accuracy and ensure that the data is validated. The purpose of these records is not simply to document what is present, but also to identify topics and aspects which would benefit from research and inform the second main area of interest, that of dragonfly conservation. Records help us to understand the value of a site and information about population size and breeding behaviour allows us to assess the importance of an area for species survival. Dragonflies are good indicators of the health of a habitat; if they are thriving then it is a good indication that the smaller insects on which they prey are also abundant and thus that there is a high level of biodiversity. Any variation in distribution or population size can indicate that changes on a wider environmental scale are occurring and need to be investigated.

Education and training are important tools in conservation and have become an increasingly important aspect of our work. Raising public awareness is vital because people need to appreciate something and recognise its value in order to want to preserve it, so providing information to an ever-widening audience is an important objective for the Society. We aim to share the knowledge gained with both those working in conservation and with the general public. This is achieved both through direct contact and through public events, other meetings and publicity in the national press and social media.

2. Chair's Overview

The Society ran or participated in a full programme of events during the year. Our Annual Meeting and AGM was held in person at Nottingham Trent University in November 2023 with a good attendance and provided an opportunity for members to meet up for the first time since the start of

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

the pandemic. Our Spring Meeting in March 2024 was held on-line to enable the largest number of participants, including those from overseas.

Successful launch events were held at our two new Dragonfly Hotspots at the London Wetland Centre and at Panshanger Park in Hertfordshire. Those attending guided walks at launch events saw Norfolk Hawker, a species which is currently undergoing a significant expansion in range, at both sites. We also had a stand at the Global Bird Fair and attended a number of other events across the country. In addition we organised guided walks in many counties, with most led by volunteers from our membership.

Membership grew modestly during the year and there was a continued growth in social media interactions about dragonflies involving both members and non-members. We took the decision to increase subscriptions for the first time in 10 years and the annual subscription for an individual will increase from £20 to £25 from 1 April 2024 with pro-rata increases for other categories. At the same time we have introduced an option to pay by direct debit with a monthly or annual payment.

There have been a number of changes in the organisation of the Society to improve our efficiency and effectiveness. Sarah Miller is now line manager to all staff and reports to the Chair in this role. Jess Slight, our Membership and Operations Officer, who was newly appointed at the start of the year has progressively taken over a range of administrative tasks. This has included the BDS Shop after Peter Brown decided to step down as our volunteer shop manager and she has rationalised the existing range of sale items and introduced new items including branded clothing items via a supplier which applies the design at the time of order, thus avoiding stock holding and wastage. Jess is also progressively taking over book-keeping duties from the Treasurer.

The Trustee Board had one resignation during the year but the decision was made to increase the membership and range of skills available and three new volunteers were recruited at the end of the year and will be put forward for election at the AGM in 2024. One aim of the recruitment exercise was to recruit a Scottish resident to the Trustees and two of the three are based in Scotland. Brian Walker, our current Trustee, must stand down at the end of 2024 according to our Constitution, having then served nine years as a Trustee. Efforts to recruit a new Treasurer were unsuccessful during the recruitment exercise but efforts are continuing, as is the transfer of book-keeping type duties to our Membership and Operations Officer.

We have continued to implement our Strategy through our 5 year work plan. During the year we have reviewed our Volunteer Policy, developed a new policy for Safeguarding and have appointed a Safeguarding Officer from within the Trustee Board. We have also reviewed our staff pay grades and have introduced a new Pay and Employment Policy which includes a system of incremental steps on the pay scale. We are also developing a new Communications Strategy for the Society which will identify our key target audiences and will be launched later in 2024. We have also initiated the creation of a Youth Panel to help increase our appeal to younger audiences.

3. Funding Successes

This year was the final year of funding from the John Ellerman Foundation and from Impact Scotland for the Volunteer Project. We continue to receive funding from NatureScot towards our work in Scotland and Cairngorm National Park Authority provided funding for the study to identify potential sites for new ponds to benefit Northern Damselflies. We received some funding from Forest and

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

Land Scotland as part of our partnership agreement with them. Members have continued to donate to our fund for Dragonfly Hotspots and this has enabled us to fund or contribute to funding for boards at the London Wetland Centre and at existing Dragonfly Hotspots in Scotland at Scotstown Moor, Flanders Moss and Argaty. The information board and Dragonfly Trail signs at Panshanger Park Dragonfly Hotspot were funded by Tarmac, the site owner.

4. Conservation and Outreach in England and Wales

Southern Damselfly and White-faced Darter are the two species of conservation concern in England and Wales and we have continued to work with those carrying out surveys and local conservation work for Southern Damselfly. This includes a partnership with organisations managing reserves with Southern Damselfly populations in Dorset to work together to preserve the populations in the Purbeck area and discussions with volunteers monitoring populations in Hampshire. The re-introduction project for White-faced Darter at Drumburgh Moss in Cumbria, which we are supporting has progressed well with over 600 exuviae counted at the site and breeding noted at pools where eggs/larvae were not introduced as part of the project. White-faced Darter continue to be seen in Delamere Forest following the re-introduction there, but in small numbers and it is not yet clear if the population is sustainable. There has been interest in further introduction projects on the Manchester Mosses and in Yorkshire and we have been in consultation regarding these, but there are no agreed projects as yet.

The results of the White-legged Damselfly Investigation have now been written up and published [Read the White-legged Damselfly Investigation final report - British Dragonfly Society \(british-dragonflies.org.uk\)](https://www.british-dragonflies.org.uk). The overall conclusion is that while there have been losses in some areas, there have also been gains and overall the population seems stable. The report does suggest further research is needed to determine why it has been lost from some sites to ensure that there are no underlying threats to the species. We are supporting the Stepping Stones Project in the Shropshire Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty which is aimed at improving ecological connectivity for a wide range of wildlife including two species of dragonfly that are declining in England and Wales, Common Hawker and Emerald Damselfly.

We continue to monitor the species which are in the process of colonising the country as noted under "recording."

We have continued to run events at our established Dragonfly Hotspots as well as launch events at the two new Dragonfly Hotspots as a key means of engaging with people. Volunteers have led walks and talks at these sites as well as a range of other sites around the country.

Interactions through social media have grown and are an important part of outreach activity. Followers and members on the various sites have continued to increase and the British Dragonflies and Damselflies Facebook page, administered by one of our Dragonfly County Recorders, is a valuable resource to provide identification help. Our monthly electronic Newsletter, Hawker, continues to get positive feedback with circulation having risen to 3207.

Particular points of note were:

- PondWatch (17th-18th June 2023), an online campaign to celebrate ponds for dragonflies. We received excellent engagement for the content shared across social media, including information on pond creation and maintenance, and the species you might find. As well as

inviting people to share pictures of their pond. We shared five pond stories on our Pond Ponderings Blog. We also collaborated with the Botanical Society of Britain and Ireland's (BSBI) #WildflowerHour campaign, in which we used #PondPlants as the botanical challenge for the week and worked with the BSBI team to answer pond plant questions via social media

- A Dragonfly Hotspot was officially launched at Panshanger Park in Hertfordshire on 7th July 2023 at which the interpretation board and a dragonfly trail created by the site owners, Tarmac were unveiled. A public event followed on 28th July with guided walks for visitors. A good selection of dragonflies was seen including Norfolk Hawker on the 7th July and newly emerged Willow Emeralds during the public event.
- A second new Dragonfly Hotspot was launched at the Wildlife and Wetland Trust's London Wetland Centre on 9th July 2023 with guided walks for a good number of visitors despite a few showers. A good selection of dragonflies was seen including Lesser Emperor and Norfolk Hawker.
- A first draft of a review of the Red List for Dragonflies was produced by our Conservation Officer with input from the Dragonfly Conservation Group members. Work has started on the final report following comments from Natural England on the draft.
- BDS has raised concerns about damage to ponds through dogs entering them and causing pollution when external flea treatment is washed off into the water. A document, 'BDS Guidance for Responsible Dog Ownership' has been prepared and publicised via social media to try to publicise the issue while recognising the value of dog ownership for many people.
- BDS has continued to provide small awards to support student and amateur research projects. A project investigating the effects of water-levels on Odonata larvae in shallow bog-pools was completed and reported on in the current year.

5. Recording and Monitoring

Increasing our knowledge of our dragonflies remains a prime objective of the Society and recording is a key contributor to this. The data coming from general recording has allowed us to identify issues which would benefit from more study, and we have set up specific projects to address issues that have been identified from the pattern of records. Our dataset of dragonfly records is used by academic bodies and other organisations for research purposes and to inform planning decisions.

Research use of our records included:

- A study of Species Distribution Models. The study used records from a number of insect recording schemes and published in April 2023 at [Causal inference and large-scale expert validation shed light on the drivers of SDM accuracy and variance - Boyd - 2023 - Diversity and Distributions - Wiley Online Library](#).
- A contribution to the UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology DRUID study which is looking at the drivers and consequences of declines in insect populations.
- We provided information on dragonfly records to two students, one undertaking a PhD looking at Biodiversity in the North Pennines and Yorkshire Dales and the other doing an MSc Project on White-faced Darter.

Other points of note were:

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

- **Northern Damselfly:** A survey of the new ponds created during the project for Cairngorm National Park was carried out and Northern Damselflies were found at six of the 11 new ponds which was a very positive outcome only 18 months after the ponds were created. A number of the ponds were also attracting a range of dragonfly species and other aquatic wildlife with 10 species of odonata observed at one, of which six were showing breeding behaviour. Habitat had been improved at other ponds as part of the project and the survey generally concluded that this had been beneficial for Northern Damselflies, although there were some useful lessons to learn for any future similar projects.
- **New colonists:** Recording allows us to keep track of changes in distribution of dragonfly species which seem to be in the process of colonising the country or changing their distribution.
 - **Willow Emerald:** There were good numbers reported from its current range but little expansion in 2023 compared with the surge seen in 2022. It may be approaching the limit of suitable conditions or possibly consolidating its position prior to another surge.
 - **Southern Migrant Hawker:** In contrast to a poor year in 2022, Southern Migrant Hawker was reported in good numbers from established sites in 2023, with some apparent local expansions. However, there was a lack of records from sites where breeding had been suspected previously and the reason for this is unknown. There were some indications of fresh immigration of individuals from the continent, which may account for some of the records from new sites.
 - **Lesser Emperor:** There were reports from over 100 sites, including at least two in Scotland. Immatures and breeding behaviour was observed at a number of sites and it is thought that records are coming from a mix of individuals dispersing from UK breeding sites and new immigrants from the continent.
 - **Vagrant Emperor:** There was a large spring influx and breeding was confirmed in Britain for the first time at a site in Cornwall. There was also a significant autumn influx of the species. It is known that Vagrant Emperors emerge and disperse overnight so that recording breeding is not easy and depends on spotting exuviae, generally without any prior indication of the species presence. This makes it very difficult to assess the true position.
 - **Red-veined Darter:** Emergence was noted in the autumn at a number of widely distributed sites in southern England. This is a highly migratory species and the newly emerged dragonflies rapidly migrate south. We do not have a permanent population and the species presence is dependent on a new influx of adults each spring. This now occurs each year with varying numbers, but the general trend is for increasing numbers.
 - **Dainty Damselfly:** Numbers were stable at its two newly established sites in Kent.
 - **Southern Emerald Damselfly:** There were some individuals reported, but there is no sign of any significant expansion in records of this species or that it is yet firmly established in the country.
 - **Norfolk Hawker:** This species is not a new colonist, but has seen a rapid range expansion after a long period when it was restricted to Norfolk Broads and Suffolk and it is now occurring and breeding at widely spread locations. While some of the expansion may have come from dispersal from the population in the east,

immigration from the continent has been a significant driver and probably accounts for at least some of the records away from East Anglia.

6. Our Work in Scotland

Scotland is important in terms of dragonfly conservation. A number of species in the British Isles occur only in Scotland. A number of species with a more southerly range are now starting to establish themselves in Scotland with continued expansion noted in 2023 for species such as Emperor Dragonfly. The rate of change in distribution is rapid in evolutionary terms and hence there is considerable interest in studying what happens in order to inform conservation efforts. One of the species that is expanding in Scotland is Azure Damselfly and this species is now being found alongside Northern Damselfly at some sites. There is some concern that they may compete to the detriment of Northern Damselfly.

There is a much lower density of dragonfly recorders in Scotland, particularly in the areas which hold the key species of interest and hence our knowledge of the status and requirements of these species tends to be much lower than for those that occur in areas with much denser human populations and hence more recorders, such as the southeast of England. This means that recording and monitoring by volunteers provides a less comprehensive picture of the situation and we are addressing this by commissioning some survey work.

The final report on the Northern Damselfly Pond Creation project for Cairngorm National Park Authority has been completed. The survey of the ponds created and improved as part of this project has been noted above, but alongside this work, the possible locations of further new ponds to try to provide linkage corridors between existing clusters of breeding ponds have been identified with the aim of creating these links if further funding becomes available.

The BDS Scotland Conservation Officer and BDS Scottish Recorder assisted with the excavation of new ponds by the Corrou Estate at the start of the year. These ponds were designed to be of varying depth to provide deeper areas that Azure Hawker larvae could retreat to during drought conditions, which are occurring more frequently in Scotland. A survey later in the year revealed larvae in these ponds of a size which suggest that they were several years old. (Azure Hawker larvae take up to five years to develop before emergence). They seemed too large to have developed from eggs or larvae which might have been transferred to them on sphagnum moss at the time of construction. This together with other observations raises the interesting possibility that the larvae may be able to travel across the bog to find a new pond if their birth pond starts to dry out. This has not been confirmed and it would still require the existence of deeper ponds in their breeding areas as refuges for them to survive drought conditions.

A bid for funding to create new ponds for Azure Hawker and other species of interest including Northern Emerald and White-faced Darter across a wider area of bogs was unsuccessful, but late in the year we received notification that some funding might be available and a further proposal has been submitted. The discussions around the original bid had raised interest with some key estates and it is likely that they will carry out some work that will be of benefit even if the full project is unable to proceed at this time.

Highlights in the year include:

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

- New pools for Azure Hawker were created by Corrou Estate at the start of the year and contained large larvae by the end of the year.
- BDS Staff and Volunteers have worked with Forestry and Land Scotland (FLS) to provide training on dragonflies and advice aimed at improving habitat for dragonflies within the FLS estate which includes areas which are important for key dragonfly species
- We have continued to review and update BDS policies as part of the Volunteer Project as well as actively seeking volunteers and discussing opportunities with them. Our Project Officer has organised and led a number of volunteering events in the course of the year.

7. Partnerships

We believe that working with other organisations benefits both dragonfly conservation and conservation more generally.

Dragonfly Hotspot Partners: We launched two new Dragonfly Hotspots at Panshanger Park in Hertfordshire and the WWT's London Wetland Centre this year and continued to work with our existing Dragonfly Hotspot Partners.

Scottish Partners: We continued to have good working relations with other conservation organisations in Scotland and these have grown closer in relation to reserves and areas which provide habitat for Northern Damselfly and Azure Hawker. We have carried out training and provided advice on habitat management to Forestry and Land Scotland as part of our partnership agreement. NatureScot (previously known as Scottish Natural Heritage) has continued to contribute to the cost of our conservation work in Scotland. We have continued to build on our relationship with Corrou estate which has led to the excavation of new pools to benefit Azure Hawker that will provide valuable information on how best to improve habitat for this species. We are also building links with other large estates and discussing management work to improve moorland habitat, particularly for Azure Hawker.

British Trust for Ornithology: Dragonfly records submitted to the BTO's Birdtrack and Garden Birdwatch schemes are an important contribution to our knowledge and identification articles in BTO publications help to spread knowledge. We continue to use BTO Mapping Software to allow volunteers to select areas to survey for our projects.

Butterfly Conservation: We receive dragonfly records that are submitted to the United Kingdom Butterfly Monitoring Scheme.

8. A Look Ahead

Our overall aims remain the same but a number of initiatives are underway to deliver these. A small group of Trustees and staff is considering our membership strategy with a view to increasing numbers and encouraging a higher level of participation. We are in the process of setting up a Youth Panel and this will be encouraged to consider its role and how it can contribute to the overall objectives of the Society. We will continue to work to monitor and conserve our dragonflies and their habitats and develop projects to make a practical difference and seek funding to implement these.

Points of note are:

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

- **Dragonfly Hotspot Launches:** Three new Dragonfly Hotspots will be launched in 2024. The first will be at Wicken Fen on 30th June. Newport Wetlands/Magor Marsh over the weekend of 6/7th July will follow with RSPB Conwy on 13th July.
- **Public Engagement:** We will attend a number of varied events to engage with the public. These will include the Gardener's World Spring Fair, the Glastonbury Music Festival and the Global Bird Fair.
- **Strategy:** We will be continuing with the development and implementation of our plans and will continue to encourage feedback from members as these are implemented.
- **Conservation:** We will continue to monitor changes in dragonfly populations and intend to develop a project to improve habitat for Southern Damselflies and seek funding for this.
- **Scotland:** There is the possibility of funding to create new ponds and improve habitats for both Northern Damselfly and Azure Hawker. We will continue to develop our proposals and seek other funding for this work if the current opportunities do not come to fruition.
- **Supporting members and volunteers:** We will further develop our membership offering and extend the range of volunteering opportunities for members together with appropriate means of supporting this.

9. Legal and Administrative requirements

Structure, Governance and Management

The charity was registered as a Charitable Incorporated Organisation with the Charity Commission in July 2016. As at 1st September 2016 it took over the assets and liabilities of the previous unincorporated charity of the same name.

The Society's governing document is the CIO Constitution agreed by the Charity Commission in July 2016.

Recruitment and appointment of new Trustees

Trustees are elected by the membership at the Society's AGM. One-third of the Trustees retire by rotation on an annual basis. Trustees may serve a maximum of 9 years.

The Society seeks new Trustees from its membership and from other interested parties. The new CIO allows greater numbers than the former unincorporated charity and the Society is seeking to recruit new Trustees with appropriate skills.

Potential Trustees are invited to observe a Trustee Meeting before appointment. Their induction includes an information pack on the Society's status and legal position as well as discussions with the Officers and relevant staff.

Organisational structure

The Society is governed by its Trustees who meet formally four times a year. The Society has 6 staff, a full-time Conservation Officer based in Shropshire, two Scottish Officers based at home near Perth, one part-time and the other full time, a Membership and Operations Officer, home based in

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

Staffordshire, who also took over as Shop Manager in the course of the year and a Development and Operations Manager, home based in East Sussex ,who is line manager for our staff. The Officers of the Society, the Chairman, Hon Treasurer and Hon Secretary carry out activities linked to their roles. The Convenor of the Dragonfly Conservation Group also has responsibility for delivering policies and projects of the Society through the Society's volunteer networks.

Risk management

The Trustees have a duty to identify and review the risks to which the charity is exposed and to ensure appropriate controls and actions are in place to manage these risks. The Society considers that the main risks to which it is exposed are future income streams which it manages through a multi-year Budget and regular reporting.

Financial position

Gross income for the year was £394,433 (2023 - £164,646). This income, together with legacy income received in previous years has enabled the Trustees to invest in the future of the charity. The Trustees believe this, and prior year investments will provide a good return for the Society through increased activity, greater awareness and increased future income.

Expenditure for the year was £184,284 (2023 - £167,872), reflecting the continuing of the investment described above.

Reserves policy

The policy of the charity is to hold sufficient funds to allow for the maintenance of existing activities, to cover any significant shortfall in income and to allow for future investment.

With the Expendable Endowment described above, the Trustees have considerable reserves which will be invested over the next three years. The value of Unrestricted funds and the Expendable Endowment at the year-end was £451,901 (2023 - £247,276). The Trustees had planned to reduce reserves to between 12 to 15 months of total expenditure over the next three financial years. However, the large legacies received in the current year mean that it is likely to take longer to reduce the figure. The Trustees have increased the target level of reserves that it is prudent to hold from that previously agreed. Legacies have become a significant source of funding in recent times but by their nature they can be quite large amounts and occur erratically (as we have seen this year) and relying on them for budget purposes could place the Society at risk. The planned higher level of reserves would allow Trustees to manage the continuing operation of the Society without the need for emergency measures which would be highly disruptive.

The Trustees' report was approved by the Board of Trustees on _____ and signed on their behalf by:

Mr B J Walker - Hon Treasurer

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT

TO THE TRUSTEES OF BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

I report to the trustees on my examination of the financial statements of British Dragonfly Society (the charity) for the year ended 31 March 2024.

Responsibilities and basis of report

As the trustees of the charity you are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 (the 2005 Act), the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) and the Charities Act 2011 (the 2011 Act). You are satisfied that your charity is not required by charity law to be audited and have chosen instead to have an independent examination.

I report in respect of my examination of the charity's financial statements carried out under section 44 (1) (c) of the 2005 Act and section 145 of the 2011 Act. In carrying out my examination I have followed the requirements of Regulation 11 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) and all the applicable Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the 2011 Act.

Independent examiner's statement

Since the charity has prepared its accounts on an accruals basis and is also registered in Scotland your examiner must be a member of a body listed in Regulation 11(2) of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended). I confirm that I am qualified to undertake the examination because I am a member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants, which is one of the listed bodies.

Your attention is drawn to the fact that the charity has prepared financial statements in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) in preference to the Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice issued on 1 April 2005 which is referred to in the extant regulations but has now been withdrawn.

I understand that this has been done in order for financial statements to provide a true and fair view in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015.

I have completed my examination. I confirm that no matters have come to my attention in connection with the examination giving me cause to believe that in any material respect:

- 1 accounting records were not kept in respect of the charity as required by section 44 (1) (a) of the 2005 Act and Regulation 4 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) and section 130 of the 2011 Act; or
- 2 the financial statements do not accord with those records; or
- 3 the financial statements do not comply with the accounting requirements of Regulation 8 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) and do not comply with the applicable requirements concerning the form and content of accounts set out in the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 other than any requirement that the accounts give a true and fair view which is not a matter considered as part of an independent examination.

I have no concerns and have come across no other matters in connection with the examination to which attention should be drawn in this report in order to enable a proper understanding of the financial statements to be reached.

Frances Wilde FCCA DChA

Warner Wilde
Chartered Certified Accountants
4 Marigold Drive
Bisley
Surrey
GU24 9SF

Dated:

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

Current financial year		Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Endowment funds	Total	Total
	Notes	2024	2024	2024	2024	2023
		£	£	£	£	£
Income from:						
Donations and legacies	3	343,703	31,504	-	375,207	155,580
Charitable activities	4	7,068	-	-	7,068	5,336
Investments	5	12,158	-	-	12,158	3,730
Total income		<u>362,929</u>	<u>31,504</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>394,433</u>	<u>164,646</u>
Expenditure on:						
Raising funds	6	3,902	-	-	3,902	22,814
Charitable activities	7	117,323	46,723	16,336	180,382	145,058
Total expenditure		<u>121,225</u>	<u>46,723</u>	<u>16,336</u>	<u>184,284</u>	<u>167,872</u>
Net income/(expenditure)		241,704	(15,219)	(16,336)	210,149	(3,226)
Transfers between funds		(20,743)	20,743	-	-	-
Net movement in funds		220,961	5,524	(16,336)	210,149	(3,226)
Reconciliation of funds:						
Fund balances at 1 April 2023		185,056	16,206	62,220	263,482	266,708
Fund balances at 31 March 2024		<u>406,017</u>	<u>21,730</u>	<u>45,884</u>	<u>473,631</u>	<u>263,482</u>

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year. All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

Prior financial year		Unrestricted funds 2023 £	Restricted funds 2023 £	Endowment funds 2023 £	Total 2023 £
	Notes				
Income from:					
Donations and legacies	3	97,993	57,587	-	155,580
Charitable activities	4	5,336	-	-	5,336
Investments	5	3,730	-	-	3,730
Total income		<u>107,059</u>	<u>57,587</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>164,646</u>
Expenditure on:					
Raising funds	6	10,033	-	12,781	22,814
Charitable activities	7	88,115	56,943	-	145,058
Total expenditure		<u>98,148</u>	<u>56,943</u>	<u>12,781</u>	<u>167,872</u>
Net income/(expenditure)		8,911	644	(12,781)	(3,226)
Transfers between funds		(11,562)	11,562	-	-
Net movement in funds		<u>(2,651)</u>	<u>12,206</u>	<u>(12,781)</u>	<u>(3,226)</u>
Reconciliation of funds:					
Fund balances at 1 April 2022		<u>187,707</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>75,001</u>	<u>266,708</u>
Fund balances at 31 March 2023		<u>185,056</u>	<u>16,206</u>	<u>62,220</u>	<u>263,482</u>

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2024

	Notes	2024 £	£	2023 £	£
Current assets					
Stocks	13	3,185		3,118	
Debtors	14	16,976		13,870	
Investments	15	312,000		212,000	
Cash at bank and in hand		144,156		41,644	
		<u>476,317</u>		<u>270,632</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(2,686)		(7,150)	
Net current assets			<u>473,631</u>		<u>263,482</u>
The funds of the charity					
Endowment funds	18		45,884		62,220
Restricted income funds	19		21,730		16,206
Unrestricted funds	20		406,017		185,056
			<u>473,631</u>		<u>263,482</u>

The financial statements were approved by the trustees on

.....
Mr B Walker
Trustee

.....
Ms C A Cooksey
Trustee

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

1 Accounting policies

Charity information

British Dragonfly Society is a Charitable Incorporated Organisation.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the charity's governing document, the Charities Act 2011, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005, the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2019)". The charity is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

The charity has taken advantage of the provisions in the SORP for charities applying FRS 102 Update Bulletin 1 not to prepare a Statement of Cash Flows.

The financial statements have departed from the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 only to the extent required to provide a true and fair view. This departure has involved following the Statement of Recommended Practice for charities applying FRS 102 rather than the version of the Statement of Recommended Practice which is referred to in the Regulations but which has since been withdrawn.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the charity. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the trustees have a reasonable expectation that the charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives.

Restricted funds are subject to specific conditions by donors or grantors as to how they may be used. The purposes and uses of the restricted funds are set out in the notes to the financial statements.

1.4 Income

Income is recognised when the charity is legally entitled to it after any performance conditions have been met, the amounts can be measured reliably, and it is probable that income will be received.

Cash donations are recognised on receipt. Other donations are recognised once the charity has been notified of the donation, unless performance conditions require deferral of the amount. Income tax recoverable in relation to donations received under Gift Aid or deeds of covenant is recognised at the time of the donation.

Legacies are recognised on receipt or otherwise if the charity has been notified of an impending distribution, the amount is known, and receipt is expected. If the amount is not known, the legacy is treated as a contingent asset.

1.5 Expenditure

All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under headings that aggregate all costs related to that category. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated to activities on a basis consistent with use of the resources.

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition. Items held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured the lower of replacement cost and cost.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 Financial instruments

The charity has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the charity's balance sheet when the charity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the charity's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.9 Employee benefits

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the charity is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the charity's accounting policies, the trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Income from donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds 2024 £	Restricted funds 2024 £	Total 2024 £	Unrestricted funds 2023 £	Restricted funds 2023 £	Total 2023 £
Donations and gifts	105,299	5,435	110,734	18,173	3,380	21,553
Legacies	169,991	-	169,991	10,000	-	10,000
Grants	34,925	26,069	60,994	25,750	54,207	79,957
Membership fees	33,488	-	33,488	43,070	-	43,070
Donated goods and services	-	-	-	1,000	-	1,000
	<u>343,703</u>	<u>31,504</u>	<u>375,207</u>	<u>97,993</u>	<u>57,587</u>	<u>155,580</u>
Grants						
Impact	-	12,961	12,961	-	16,812	16,812
Natural England	4,935	-	4,935	-	-	-
NatureScot	-	3,108	3,108	-	5,883	5,883
John Ellerman Foundation	25,000	-	25,000	25,000	-	25,000
Groundwork UK	-	-	-	750	-	750
Forest and Land Scotland	4,990	-	4,990	-	-	-
Cairngorms National Park	-	10,000	10,000	-	31,512	31,512
	<u>34,925</u>	<u>26,069</u>	<u>60,994</u>	<u>25,750</u>	<u>54,207</u>	<u>79,957</u>

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

4 Income from charitable activities

	Unrestricted funds 2024 £	Unrestricted funds 2023 £
Charitable activities		
Sale of goods	7,068	5,336

5 Income from investments

	Unrestricted funds 2024 £	Unrestricted funds 2023 £
Interest receivable	12,158	3,730

6 Expenditure on raising funds

	Unrestricted funds 2024 £	Endowment funds 2024 £	Total 2024 £	Unrestricted funds 2023 £	Endowment funds 2023 £	Total 2023 £
Fundraising and publicity						
Membership schemes and social lotteries	1,313	-	1,313	2,313	-	2,313
Other fundraising costs	-	-	-	-	1,852	1,852
Staff costs	-	-	-	-	10,929	10,929
	<u>1,313</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,313</u>	<u>2,313</u>	<u>12,781</u>	<u>15,094</u>
Trading costs						
Operating charity shops	2,589	-	2,589	7,720	-	7,720
Total costs	<u>3,902</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,902</u>	<u>10,033</u>	<u>12,781</u>	<u>22,814</u>

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

7 Expenditure on charitable activities

	Charitable activities 2024 £	Charitable activities 2023 £
Direct costs		
Staff costs	117,931	79,130
Direct project costs	11,046	25,580
Recording costs	7,822	8,594
Storage costs	2,103	1,308
Publications	11,115	12,307
Exhibitions and Fairs	9,625	3,940
Staff expenses	13,103	7,038
Volunteer expenses	503	570
Central office costs	1,000	100
	<u>174,248</u>	<u>138,567</u>
Grant funding of activities (see note 8)	225	-
Share of support and governance costs (see note 9)		
Support	3,659	4,542
Governance	2,250	1,949
	<u>180,382</u>	<u>145,058</u>
Analysis by fund		
Unrestricted funds	117,323	88,115
Restricted funds	46,723	56,943
Endowment funds	16,336	-
	<u>180,382</u>	<u>145,058</u>

8 Grants payable

	2024 £	2023 £
Grants to individuals	225	-
	<u>225</u>	<u>-</u>

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

9 Support costs allocated to activities

	2024	2023
	£	£
Insurance	1,755	1,568
Payroll and accounting	614	764
Subscriptions	929	518
Website costs	360	692
	-	1,000
Governance costs	2,251	1,949
	<u>5,909</u>	<u>6,491</u>
Analysed between:		
Charitable activities	<u>5,909</u>	<u>6,491</u>

	2024	2023
	£	£
Governance costs comprise:		
Independent Examiners fees	1,158	1,164
Bank and Paypal charges	660	785
Trustee costs	433	-
	<u>2,251</u>	<u>1,949</u>

10 Trustees

None of the trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration or benefits from the charity during the year.

11 Employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was:

	2024	2023
	Number	Number
	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
Employment costs		
	2024	2023
	£	£
Wages and salaries	111,233	86,564
Social security costs	2,832	931
Other pension costs	3,866	2,564
	<u>117,931</u>	<u>90,059</u>

There were no employees whose annual remuneration was more than £60,000.

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

11 Employees (Continued)

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel was as follows:

12 Taxation

The charity is exempt from taxation on its activities because all its income is applied for charitable purposes.

13 Stocks

	2024 £	2023 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	3,185	3,118

14 Debtors

	2024 £	2023 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	13,763	10,657
Prepayments and accrued income	3,213	3,213
	<u>16,976</u>	<u>13,870</u>

15 Current asset investments

	2024 £	2023 £
Unlisted investments	312,000	212,000
CCLA - COIF Charities Deposit Fund		

16 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024 £	2023 £
Other creditors	1,528	-
Accruals	1,158	7,150
	<u>2,686</u>	<u>7,150</u>

17 Retirement benefit schemes

	2024 £	2023 £
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	3,866	2,564

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

17 Retirement benefit schemes (Continued)

The charity operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the charity in an independently administered fund.

18 Endowment funds

	At 1 April 2023 £	Resources expended £	At 31 March 2024 £
Expendable endowments			
Expendable Endowment	62,220	(16,336)	45,884
	<u>62,220</u>	<u>(16,336)</u>	<u>45,884</u>
Previous year:			
	At 1 April 2022 £	Resources expended £	At 31 March 2023 £
Expendable endowments			
Expendable Endowment	75,001	(12,781)	62,220
	<u>75,001</u>	<u>(12,781)</u>	<u>62,220</u>

Expendable Endowment - This fund is legacies received in 2016 and 2017 which the charity cannot be reasonably expect to spend in one financial year. The Trustees have decided to classify this as an expendable endowment and to treat it as investment in staff posts in 2017/18 and subsequent years to grow the work of the Society.

19 Restricted funds

The restricted funds of the charity comprise the unexpended balances of donations and grants held on trust subject to specific conditions by donors as to how they may be used.

	At 1 April 2023 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Transfers £	At 31 March 2024 £
Dragonfly Hotspots	5,730	5,435	(5,096)	-	6,069
NatureScot	-	3,108	(23,851)	20,743	-
Northern Damselfly Survey	6,038	10,000	(4,348)	-	11,690
Impact Funding	4,438	12,961	(13,428)	-	3,971
	<u>16,206</u>	<u>31,504</u>	<u>(46,723)</u>	<u>20,743</u>	<u>21,730</u>

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

19 Restricted funds (Continued)

Previous year:	At 1 April 2022	Incoming resources	Resources expended	Transfers	At 31 March 2023
	£	£	£	£	£
Dragonfly Hotspots	4,000	3,380	(1,650)	-	5,730
NatureScot	-	5,883	(17,445)	11,562	-
Northern Damselfly Survey	-	31,512	(25,474)	-	6,038
Impact Funding	-	16,812	(12,374)	-	4,438
	<u>4,000</u>	<u>57,587</u>	<u>56,943</u>	<u>11,562</u>	<u>16,206</u>

Dragonfly Hotspots - This represents funding for signage at newly designated Hotspots.

NatureScot (previously Scottish National Heritage) and Northern Damselfly Survey - Funding for surveys relating to the Northern Damselfly and the Azure Hawker and improving their habitats.

Impact - Funding for the volunteering opportunities project.

20 Unrestricted funds

The unrestricted funds of the charity comprise the unexpended balances of donations and grants which are not subject to specific conditions by donors and grantors as to how they may be used. These include designated funds which have been set aside out of unrestricted funds by the trustees for specific purposes.

	At 1 April 2023	Incoming resources	Resources expended	Transfers	At 31 March 2024
	£	£	£	£	£
General funds	<u>185,056</u>	<u>362,929</u>	<u>(121,225)</u>	<u>(20,743)</u>	<u>406,017</u>
Previous year:	At 1 April 2022	Incoming resources	Resources expended	Transfers	At 31 March 2023
	£	£	£	£	£
General funds	<u>187,707</u>	<u>107,059</u>	<u>(98,148)</u>	<u>(11,562)</u>	<u>185,056</u>

21 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds 2024	Restricted funds 2024	Endowment funds 2024	Total 2024
	£	£	£	£
At 31 March 2024:				
Current assets/(liabilities)	<u>406,017</u>	<u>21,730</u>	<u>45,884</u>	<u>473,631</u>
	<u>406,017</u>	<u>21,730</u>	<u>45,884</u>	<u>473,631</u>

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

21 Analysis of net assets between funds

(Continued)

	Unrestricted funds 2023 £	Restricted funds 2023 £	Endowment funds 2023 £	Total 2023 £
At 31 March 2023:				
Current assets/(liabilities)	185,056	16,206	62,220	263,482
	<u>185,056</u>	<u>16,206</u>	<u>62,220</u>	<u>263,482</u>

22 Related party transactions

There were no disclosable related party transactions during the year (2023 - none).

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

England & Wales - Charity number 1168300

Accounts

British Dragonfly Society



Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2023

Registered Charity No 1168300 (England and Wales)

SC049416 (Scotland)

British Dragonfly Society

Registered Charity No 1168300 (England and Wales), SC049416 (Scotland)

Legal and Administrative Information

Patron

Sir David Attenborough OM CH FRS

President

Mike Dilger

Charity's principal address

Ashcroft, Brington Road, Old Weston, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire PE28 5LP

Trustees and Committee Members as at 31st March 2023

Mr Brian Walker, Chair (to 4 February 2023) and Treasurer

Mr Tim Coleshaw, Vice Chair, Chair from 5 February 2023.

Ms Carolyn Cooksey, Hon. Secretary

Dr Pam Taylor, Convenor of Dragonfly Conservation Group

Mr Peter Brown

Ms Bailey Tate (from 20 November 2022)

Professor Mike Lehane (from 20 November 2022)

Ms Carmel Edwards (from 20 November 2022)

Mr Josh Younespour (from 20 November 2022)

Staff

Miss Eleanor Colver, Conservation Officer

Ms Daniele Muir, Scottish Officer (Conservation)

Ms Andrea Hudspeth, Scottish Officer (Projects)

Mrs Sarah Miller, Fundraiser

Miss Fiona McKenna, Conservation Outreach Officer (to 4 May 2022)

Miss Lauren Kennedy, Conservation Outreach Officer (from 1 August 2022)

Miss Jessica Slight, Administration Officer (from 30 January 2023)

Bankers

The Bankers of the Society are Lloyds plc and CCLA Investments.

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

CONTENTS

	Page
Trustees' report	1 - 9
Independent examiner's report	10
Statement of financial activities	11 - 12
Balance sheet	13
Notes to the financial statements	14 - 26

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

TRUSTEES' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

The trustees present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the financial statements and comply with the charity's governing document, the Charities Act 2011, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005, the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2019)".

1. About the Society

Aims

The aims of the British Dragonfly Society (BDS), as stated in Article II of our Constitution, are *"to promote and encourage the study, conservation and understanding of Odonata and their natural habitats, especially in the United Kingdom, and to raise public awareness of dragonflies"*.

Membership is open to anyone with an interest in the aims of the Society. The BDS is a non-profit making Society with no political affiliations or stance.

Study and conservation

Within the BDS there are two main inter-linked areas of interest, dragonfly recording and dragonfly conservation. The first of these involves encouraging individual enthusiasts to collect and submit records to the BDS Recording Scheme. These records are reviewed by County Dragonfly Recorders (CDR) to check accuracy and ensure that the data is validated. The purpose of these records is not simply to document what is present, but also to identify topics and aspects which would benefit from research and inform the second main area of interest, that of dragonfly conservation. Records help us to understand the value of a site and information about population size and breeding behaviour allows us to assess the importance of an area for species survival. Dragonflies are good indicators of the health of a habitat; if they are thriving then it is a good indication that the smaller insects on which they prey are also abundant and thus that there is a high level of biodiversity. Any variation in distribution or population size can indicate that changes on a wider environmental scale are occurring and need to be investigated.

Education and training are important tools in conservation and have become an increasingly important aspect of our work. Raising public awareness is vital because people need to appreciate something and recognise its value in order to want to preserve it, so providing information to an ever-widening audience is an important objective for the Society. We aim to share the knowledge gained with both those working in conservation and with the general public. This is achieved both through direct contact and through public events, other meetings and publicity in the national press and social media.

2. Chair's Overview

The Covid 19 pandemic had limited impact on activities this year and we were able to run a programme of field events and held successful launch events at two new Dragonfly Hotspots at Llangorse Lake and Steart Marshes. Our Annual Meeting including our AGM and our Spring Meeting were again held on-line with a good level of attendance. The decision was taken to hold the Annual

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Meeting on-line at a time when there was still some uncertainty about what restrictions there might be and the Annual Meeting will revert to a physical meeting in 2023. However, the Spring meeting was held on-line in order to allow the widest participation both in terms of speakers and audience and the intention is that our Spring Meeting will continue to be on-line. We had a stand at the inaugural Global Birdfair event and welcomed a large number of visitors.

We saw a small decrease in membership in 2022 after the sharp rise during the pandemic and this may be a result of people returning to a pre-pandemic pattern of activities with less focus on garden ponds and local areas. However, we have continued to see a growth in dragonfly records being submitted and interactions on social media continue at a high level.

As noted in last year's report, three Trustees resigned in the course of 2021 leaving the Trustee Board at a lower level of membership than ideal. As a result of advertising through relevant websites, a number of volunteers came forward and after discussions, four new Trustees with complementary skills were proposed as Trustees at the AGM and were elected to the Board. Towards the end of the year Brian Walker stepped down as Chair of Trustees and Tim Coleshaw took over the role. Brian Walker remains as a Trustee and Treasurer.

Following the finalisation of our strategy, action plans have been drawn up and are being implemented progressively. We have recruited an Operations Officer, Jessica Slight, who has taken over the Membership Officer role from Lynn Curry and we have set up a new Customer Relationship Management System to manage membership records in a more efficient way. Jessica has also taken over a number of other administrative functions from both volunteers and staff, which will free staff time for conservation and engagement activities and allow better coordination.

Action plans have been put in place to implement our strategy for the next five years ([Strategy 2022-2026 - British Dragonfly Society \(british-dragonflies.org.uk\)](#)) and initial work on this implementation is underway.

The final work on the major habitat restoration and creation project for Northern Damselfly in Scotland was completed and it was encouraging to learn of other pond creation and management work by land owners in the relevant areas, which is also likely to benefit the species. Only limited monitoring at the ponds was carried out in the current year, although some records were received of the presence of the species at some of the ponds where work was carried out.

3. Funding Successes

Funding of £25k/year from the John Ellerman Foundation has continued as has funding from Impact Scotland for a project developing volunteer opportunities in Scotland. We have continued to receive a grant from NatureScot to support our work in Scotland. Further donations from members towards funding interpretation boards for Dragonfly Hotspots have been received and funded the boards at Llangorse Lakes and Steart Marshes with some funding towards the new Dragonfly Hotspots that will be launched in 2023 and improvements at existing Dragonfly Hotspots.

4. Conservation and Outreach in England and Wales

Southern Damselfly and White-faced Darter provide a focus for conservation work in England and Wales. In the case of Southern Damselfly we continue to support surveys and habitat improvement work and for White-faced Darter we have continued to support re-introduction projects in the

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

northwest of England. 2022 was the final year of our White-legged Damselfly Investigation to establish the current status of the species after reports of losses from a number of sites. The results indicate that while the species has reduced at some sites, there have been gains in other areas and it now occurs more frequently at still waters, having previously been largely restricted to flowing water. Overall there seem to have been no major changes in the species status.

We continue to monitor the range expansion of colonising species with Willow Emerald producing many records from new areas in 2022, suggesting a major expansion of its range to the north and west. Having only started its colonisation in 2007, it has now been seen as far north as Gosforth in the northeast, Burnley in the northwest, Worcester in the west and Christchurch in the southwest. Southern Migrant Hawker was reported from most of its recently established sites, but numbers were generally lower than recent years, which may have been due to the hot weather which caused some shallower water bodies, favoured by the species, to dry out. Southern Emerald Damselfly which seemed to have gained a small foothold in the country did not do well in 2022. Habitats drying out may have been partially responsible, but one of a limited number of sites that was part of the early colonisation event was lost through changes to the site, when it might otherwise have provided a reservoir for further dispersion.

Dragonfly Hotspots remain our principal focus to engage with the public through events and information, although volunteers also led dragonfly walks at other sites around the country to engage with the public. As well as the launch events at the new Dragonfly Hotspots, events were held at the longer established Dragonfly Hotspots and support was provided at some of these. We collaborated with a successful £2.1M bid to the National Lottery Heritage Fund by Stover Park, one of our Dragonfly Hotspots, to restore habitat in the Park. The work will be of significant benefit for the dragonfly population in the park and the Society will contribute through advice and training of the volunteers.

Interactions through social media continue to form an important part of our outreach activity. There were almost 3,000 interactions via various platforms during our annual PondWatch event which included presentation of a short film "Pete the Pond" and a photo competition as well as tips on ponds and activities for kids. Followers on Facebook, Instagram and Twitter have increased to a modest extent and we set up a LinkedIn page later in the year. Views of all videos posted on our YouTube Channel, which includes talks from on-line meetings, now total more than 2,000. Our monthly electronic Newsletter, Hawker, continues to be well received and circulation increased further in the year to 3,126.

Particular points of note were:

- PondWatch weekend was again well received via social media and a special streaming of 'Pete the Pond' was arranged during the event. This was the third successive year for the initiative.
- Dragonfly Hotspots were launched at Llangorse Lake in Breconshire on a very warm day and at Steart Marshes in Somerset a week later in rather duller weather. Both events were well attended and dragonflies were seen and enjoyed by visitors during the guided tours, along with other wildlife of interest. There were fewer dragonflies than hoped for, possibly because the very hot summer had brought the flight period forward and the season was tailing off by the time of the events.

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

- The Dragonfly Conservation Group reviewed the Priority Site Assessment methodology to make it more streamlined and to reflect the current state of dragonflies in Britain. The Priority Site Assessment allows the BDS to identify the most important sites for dragonflies in the UK and, thus, target them for conservation action.
- BDS acted as a consultant and stakeholder contributing to the 7th quinquennial review of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 regarding the Odonata legally protected under Schedule 5 of the Act. The Society supported the addition of Northern Damselfly to Schedule 5.
- BDS have been contracted by Natural England to provide input to the Red List review for Dragonflies and this work is underway with the Dragonfly Conservation Group providing advice to our Conservation Officer who is coordinating the work.

5. Recording and Monitoring

Increasing our knowledge of our dragonflies remains a prime objective and recording is a key contributor to this. The data coming from general recording has allowed us to identify issues which would benefit from more specific study, and we have set up specific projects to address these issues. Our dataset of dragonfly records is used by academic bodies and other organisations for research purposes and to inform planning decisions.

Points of note were:

- **White-legged Damselfly Investigation:** 2022 was the final year of the project and a final report is in preparation. While there have been some losses there have also been some gains in terms of sites occupied and overall the species population appears to be reasonably stable. Details are at <https://british-dragonflies.org.uk/recording/white-legged-damselfly-investigation/> and the final report will appear here when finished.
- **Northern Damselfly Survey:** Although systematic monitoring of sites, which was the aim of this project, has not been achieved to the extent that was hoped, the increased focus on the species has maintained the much higher level of recording seen in recent years. The species was reported from 12 new 1km squares in 2022, all adjacent to previously reported squares. The species was reported again from the new site near Tain where it was found in 2021 and which is away from establish areas. There were a few reports from new SUDS ponds which is a hopeful sign. <https://british-dragonflies.org.uk/recording/northern-damselfly-survey/>
- **New colonists:** We continue to track dragonfly species which are colonising the country, particularly Willow Emerald Damselfly, where records were received from a good number of new sites in 2022, indicating a further surge in the expansion of its range as well as consolidation in areas already occupied. There are other migrants which are now in the process of establishing themselves as residents, such as Southern Migrant Hawker and Southern Emerald Damselfly. Southern Migrant Hawker showed little change during 2022 and Southern Emerald Damselfly produced fewer records than recent years, with none from well visited sites where it had previously been recorded. The hot summer which caused some sites to dry out may have had an impact on both species which prefer shallow water habitat which is at greater risk of drying out. The new colony of Dainty Damselfly at Sandwich Bay which was discovered in 2020 continued to thrive in 2022. The species was also discovered at another site in the southeast of England.
- **MSc Project:** A student at the University of Stirling looked at the habitat preferences of Northern Emerald, found only in Scotland in the UK, making use of advice and data from

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

BDS. They confirmed that the preferred habitat is sphagnum filled bog pools in association with coniferous woodland. They also showed a preference for particular species of sphagnum moss, something that was not previously appreciated.

- **Academic Research:** Researchers from the University of Exeter and Biological Records Centre used the BDS data set to study how the spread of Small Red-eyed Damselfly into the UK has affected other odonata species. They concluded that its spread poses minimal risk to other species and that it seems to be establishing in areas of high ecological quality with an established diverse population of odonata. [Associations between a range-shifting damselfly \(*Erythromma viridulum*\) and the UK's resident Odonata suggest habitat sharing is more important than antagonism - Cranston - 2023 - Insect Conservation and Diversity - Wiley Online Library](#)

6. Our Work in Scotland

Scotland is important in terms of dragonfly conservation. A number of species occur only in Scotland within the British Isles and a number of species with a more southerly range are now starting to establish themselves in Scotland with notable expansion in 2022 for species such as Emperor Dragonfly. There is a much lower density of dragonfly recorders in Scotland, particularly in the areas which hold the key species of interest and hence our knowledge of the status and requirements of these species tends to be much lower than those that occur in areas with much denser human populations and hence more recorders, such as the southeast of England. With many traditionally southern species now moving north due to climate change, there is greater interaction between them and more northerly species, particularly in Scotland. The rate of change in distribution is rapid in evolutionary terms and hence there is considerable interest in studying what happens in order to inform conservation efforts.

Our focus in Scotland has been primarily on Northern Damselfly and Azure Hawker, but we are increasingly devoting effort to Northern Emerald which does not occur in England and White-faced Darter where the bulk of the UK population is in Scotland. A comparatively dry summer in 2022 resulted in many shallow pools in upland bog areas drying out to a greater extent even than in 2021 when this raised concerns. These are pools which are used by Azure Hawker to breed and surveys in 2022 found very few larvae in the remaining pools in areas where large numbers of Azure Hawker larvae had been found in previous years. The remaining pools are deeper and seem to be selected as breeding sites significantly less often by Azure Hawkers. As the larvae of this species require several years to develop in the pools before emergence, pools drying out is a major threat to the species.

We have been working with the estate at Corroun on surveying Azure Hawker and as a result of the concerns about pools drying out we have discussed the construction of new pools with a profile which provides shallow areas for the species to lay eggs but a design which will allow larvae to retreat into areas that retain water if the pool starts to dry out. This is a trial to see if this approach would provide greater resilience in drought conditions. A site survey was carried out during the year and plans agreed for the estate to excavate ponds in 2023. It is worth noting that the White-faced Darter larvae were found in the remaining deeper ponds at this site and thus pond selection by this species would seem to make it more resilient to droughts.

Highlights in the year include:

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

- The collaboration with Corroul estate on Azure Hawker habitat has the potential to provide very valuable information to better understand the needs of the species and help protect the future of the species in Scotland.
- A partnership agreement was signed with Forestry and Land Scotland to work together to improve habitat for dragonflies. The society will assist with advice and training for staff and volunteers. Forestry and Land Scotland manage large tracts of land in Scotland which cover key areas for species of particular interest and concern and the agreement will help in the conservation of these species through improving our knowledge and improved management of their habitats.
- As part of the Volunteer Project we have been reviewing and updating our policies with regard to volunteers with a view to both volunteers and the Society gaining more from the relationship. Our Scottish Officers have been linking with other organisations and organising events for existing and potential volunteers, with a particular emphasis on attracting those with mental health issues. Early feedback has been positive with volunteers taking on more responsibilities and reporting an improvement in their mental well-being as a result of their interest.

7. Partnerships

We believe that working with other organisations benefits both dragonfly conservation and conservation more generally.

Dragonfly Hotspot Partners: We launched two new Dragonfly Hotspots at Llangorse Lake (in the Brecon Beacons National Park) and Steart Marshes (a Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust reserve in Somerset) during 2022 and supported events and initiatives at existing Dragonfly Hotspots.

Scottish Partners: We continued our partnership work with Scottish Wildlife Trust, the RSPB, and National Trust for Scotland, running training courses for their staff and supporting their recording and surveying activities. Our work with Forestry and Land Scotland has progressed to a partnership agreement. NatureScot (previously known as Scottish Natural Heritage) has continued to contribute to the cost of our conservation work in Scotland, this year providing £4,500. We have also developed a very good relationship with Corroul estate and are working closely with other estates in Scotland.

Ministry of Justice (MoJ): Activities have not really resumed since the pandemic.

British Trust for Ornithology: Dragonfly records submitted to the BTO's Birdtrack and Garden Birdwatch schemes are an important contribution to our knowledge and identification articles in BTO publications help to spread knowledge. We continue to use BTO Mapping Software to allow volunteers to select areas to survey for our projects.

8. A Look Ahead

Our strategy will continue to be to improve our knowledge of our dragonflies, the changes they are undergoing and their needs in terms of habitat condition as well as promoting dragonflies and their place in conservation through public engagement. We want to attract more people to join the British Dragonfly Society and become active members by recording dragonflies and/or volunteering to assist in the partnership activities that we are developing.

Points of note are:

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

- **Dragonfly Hotspot Launches:** We are planning to have launch events for Dragonfly Hotspots at WWT London Wetland Centre at Barnes and Panshanger Park in Hertfordshire in July. We will also be holding events at a number of our existing Dragonfly Hotspots with the details publicised through social media and through our website [Events - British Dragonfly Society \(british-dragonflies.org.uk\)](https://www.british-dragonflies.org.uk) and discussing the creation of further Dragonfly Hotspots with a number of sites. We are keen to develop Dragonfly Hotspots in urban areas to increase the number of people who can access these sites and learn about dragonflies with both of those to be launched in 2023 meeting this aim.
- **Strategy:** We will be developing our detailed plans further and implementing these and will continue to encourage feedback from members as these are implemented.
- **40th Anniversary Milestone:** 2023 marks 40 years of the British Dragonfly Society. Celebrations will be held throughout the year to highlight our achievements. We will aim to launch a photo competition to engage with members, volunteers and the general public. The celebration will culminate in our in-person AGM on November 18th.
- **Conservation:** We will continue to monitor changes in dragonfly populations and seek opportunities to improve habitat for dragonflies.
- **Scotland:** We are developing a proposal for a major "Dragonflies on the Bog" project reflecting concerns about the future of upland bogs and their dragonfly populations in Scotland. A proposal is being prepared and opportunities for funding will be sought.
- **Supporting members and volunteers:** We will develop our newly introduced CRM system to provide a greater level of support to members and volunteers to both better recognise their contribution to the work of the Society and to increase the value of their input.

9. Legal and Administrative requirements

Structure, Governance and Management

The charity was registered as a Charitable Incorporated Organisation with the Charity Commission in July 2016. As at 1st September 2016 it took over the assets and liabilities of the previous unincorporated charity of the same name.

The Society's governing document is the CIO Constitution agreed by the Charity Commission in July 2016.

Recruitment and appointment of new Trustees

Trustees are elected by the membership at the Society's AGM. One-third of the Trustees retire by rotation on an annual basis. Trustees may serve a maximum of 9 years.

The Society seeks new Trustees from its membership and from other interested parties. The new CIO allows greater numbers than the former unincorporated charity and the Society is seeking to recruit new Trustees with appropriate skills.

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Potential Trustees are invited to observe a Trustee Meeting before appointment. Their induction includes an information pack on the Society's status and legal position as well as discussions with the Officers and relevant staff.

Organisational structure

The Society is governed by its Trustees who meet formally four times a year. The Society has 5 staff, a full-time Conservation Officer based at the Natural England offices in Telford, Shropshire, two part-time Scottish Officers based at home near Perth, a part-time Fundraiser based at home in East Sussex and a full-time Conservation Outreach Officer based at home in Lincolnshire. The Officers of the Society, the Chairman and Hon Secretary carry out activities linked to their roles as well as supervising the staff. The Convenor of the Dragonfly Conservation Group also has responsibility for delivering policies and projects of the Society through the Society's volunteer networks.

Risk management

The Trustees have a duty to identify and review the risks to which the charity is exposed and to ensure appropriate controls and actions are in place to manage these risks. The Society considers that the main risks to which it is exposed are future income streams which it manages through a multi-year Budget and regular reporting.

Financial position

Gross income for the year was £164,646 (2022 - £162,842). This income, together with legacy income received in previous years has enabled the Trustees to invest in the future of the charity. The Trustees believe this and prior year investments will provide a good return for the Society through increased activity, greater awareness and increased future income.

Expenditure for the year was £167,872 (2022 - £146,971), reflecting the continuing of the investment described above.

Reserves policy

The policy of the charity is to hold sufficient funds to allow for the maintenance of existing activities, to cover any significant shortfall in income and to allow for future investment.

With the Expendable Endowment described above, the Trustees have considerable reserves which will be invested over the next three years. The value of Unrestricted funds and the Expendable Endowment at the year-end was £247,276 (2022 - £262,708). The Trustees plan to reduce this figure to between 12 to 15 months of total expenditure over the next three financial years. The Trustees have increased the target level of reserves that it is prudent to hold from that previously agreed. Legacies have become a significant source of funding in recent times but by their nature they can be quite large amounts but occur erratically and thus relying on them for budget purposes could place the Society at risk. This higher level of reserves would allow Trustees to manage the continuing operation of the Society without the need for emergency measures which would be highly disruptive.

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

The Trustees' report was approved by the Board of Trustees on 20/23 and signed on their behalf by:

B. J. Walker

Mr B J Walker - Hon Treasurer

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT

TO THE TRUSTEES OF BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

I report to the trustees on my examination of the financial statements of British Dragonfly Society (the charity) for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Responsibilities and basis of report

As the trustees of the charity you are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 (the 2005 Act), the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) and the Charities Act 2011 (the 2011 Act). You are satisfied that your charity is not required by charity law to be audited and have chosen instead to have an independent examination.

I report in respect of my examination of the charity's financial statements carried out under section 44 (1) (c) of the 2005 Act and section 145 of the 2011 Act. In carrying out my examination I have followed the requirements of Regulation 11 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) and all the applicable Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the 2011 Act.

Independent examiner's statement

Since the charity has prepared its accounts on an accruals basis and is also registered in Scotland your examiner must be a member of a body listed in Regulation 11(2) of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended). I confirm that I am qualified to undertake the examination because I am a member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants, which is one of the listed bodies.

Your attention is drawn to the fact that the charity has prepared financial statements in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) in preference to the Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice issued on 1 April 2005 which is referred to in the extant regulations but has now been withdrawn.

I understand that this has been done in order for financial statements to provide a true and fair view in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015.

I have completed my examination. I confirm that no matters have come to my attention in connection with the examination giving me cause to believe that in any material respect:

- 1 accounting records were not kept in respect of the charity as required by section 44 (1) (a) of the 2005 Act and Regulation 4 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) and section 130 of the 2011 Act; or
- 2 the financial statements do not accord with those records; or
- 3 the financial statements do not comply with the accounting requirements of Regulation 8 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) and do not comply with the applicable requirements concerning the form and content of accounts set out in the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 other than any requirement that the accounts give a true and fair view which is not a matter considered as part of an independent examination.

I have no concerns and have come across no other matters in connection with the examination to which attention should be drawn in this report in order to enable a proper understanding of the financial statements to be reached.



Frances Wilde FCCA DChA

Warner Wilde
Chartered Certified Accountants
4 Marigold Drive
Bisley
Surrey
GU24 9SF

Dated: 2 October 2023

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Current financial year

	Notes	Unrestricted funds 2023 £	Restricted funds 2023 £	Endowment funds 2023 £	Total 2023 £	Total 2022 £
<u>Income from:</u>						
Donations and legacies	3	97,993	57,587	-	155,580	158,619
Charitable activities	4	5,336	-	-	5,336	4,133
Investments	5	3,730	-	-	3,730	90
Total income		107,059	57,587	-	164,646	162,842
<u>Expenditure on:</u>						
Raising funds	6	10,033	-	12,781	22,814	14,345
Charitable activities	7	88,115	56,943	-	145,058	132,626
Total expenditure		98,148	56,943	12,781	167,872	146,971
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources before transfers		8,911	644	(12,781)	(3,226)	15,871
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources before transfers		8,911	644	(12,781)	(3,226)	15,871
Gross transfers between funds		(11,562)	11,562	-	-	-
Net movement in funds		(2,651)	12,206	(12,781)	(3,226)	15,871
Fund balances at 1 April 2022		187,707	4,000	75,001	266,708	250,837
Fund balances at 31 March 2023		185,056	16,206	62,220	263,482	266,708

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year.

All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Prior financial year

		Unrestricted funds 2022 £	Restricted funds 2022 £	Endowment funds 2022 £	Total 2022 £
	Notes				
Income from:					
Donations and legacies	3	133,116	25,503	-	158,619
Charitable activities	4	4,133	-	-	4,133
Investments	5	90	-	-	90
Total income		<u>137,339</u>	<u>25,503</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>162,842</u>
Expenditure on:					
Raising funds	6	6,461	-	7,884	14,345
Charitable activities	7	108,927	23,699	-	132,626
Total expenditure		<u>115,388</u>	<u>23,699</u>	<u>7,884</u>	<u>146,971</u>
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources before transfers		<u>21,951</u>	<u>1,804</u>	<u>(7,884)</u>	<u>15,871</u>
Gross transfers between funds		<u>(2,196)</u>	<u>2,196</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net movement in funds		<u>19,755</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>(7,884)</u>	<u>15,871</u>
Fund balances at 1 April 2021		<u>167,952</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>82,885</u>	<u>250,837</u>
Fund balances at 31 March 2022		<u><u>187,707</u></u>	<u><u>4,000</u></u>	<u><u>75,001</u></u>	<u><u>266,708</u></u>

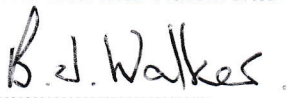
BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

	Notes	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
Current assets					
Stocks	12	3,118		4,523	
Debtors	13	13,870		37,675	
Investments	14	212,000		212,000	
Cash at bank and in hand		41,644		19,771	
		<u>270,632</u>		<u>273,969</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(7,150)		(7,261)	
Net current assets			<u>263,482</u>		<u>266,708</u>
Capital funds					
<u>Endowment funds - general</u>					
General endowment funds		62,220		75,001	
		<u>62,220</u>		<u>75,001</u>	
Permanent endowment		-		-	
Expendable endowment		62,220		75,001	
	18		62,220		75,001
Income funds					
Restricted funds	19		16,206		4,000
Unrestricted funds			185,056		187,707
			<u>263,482</u>		<u>266,708</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on 2 October 2023



Mr B Walker
Trustee



Ms C A Cooksey
Trustee

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

Charity information

British Dragonfly Society is a Charitable Incorporated Organisation.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the charity's governing document, the Charities Act 2011, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005, the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2019)". The charity is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

The charity has taken advantage of the provisions in the SORP for charities applying FRS 102 Update Bulletin 1 not to prepare a Statement of Cash Flows.

The financial statements have departed from the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 only to the extent required to provide a true and fair view. This departure has involved following the Statement of Recommended Practice for charities applying FRS 102 rather than the version of the Statement of Recommended Practice which is referred to in the Regulations but which has since been withdrawn.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the charity. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the trustees have a reasonable expectation that the charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives.

Restricted funds are subject to specific conditions by donors as to how they may be used. The purposes and uses of the restricted funds are set out in the notes to the financial statements.

1.4 Income

Income is recognised when the charity is legally entitled to it after any performance conditions have been met, the amounts can be measured reliably, and it is probable that income will be received.

Cash donations are recognised on receipt. Other donations are recognised once the charity has been notified of the donation, unless performance conditions require deferral of the amount. Income tax recoverable in relation to donations received under Gift Aid or deeds of covenant is recognised at the time of the donation.

Legacies are recognised on receipt or otherwise if the charity has been notified of an impending distribution, the amount is known, and receipt is expected. If the amount is not known, the legacy is treated as a contingent asset.

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Expenditure

All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under headings that aggregate all costs related to that category. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated to activities on a basis consistent with use of the resources.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition. Items held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured the lower of replacement cost and cost.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 Financial instruments

The charity has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the charity's balance sheet when the charity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the charity's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Employee benefits

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the charity is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.10 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the charity's accounting policies, the trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total
	2023	2023	2023	2022	2022	2022
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Donations and gifts	18,173	3,380	21,553	17,115	4,000	21,115
Legacies receivable	10,000	-	10,000	51,000	-	51,000
Grants Receivable	25,750	54,207	79,957	25,000	21,503	46,503
Membership fees	43,070	-	43,070	40,001	-	40,001
Donated goods and services	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-
	<u>97,993</u>	<u>57,587</u>	<u>155,580</u>	<u>133,116</u>	<u>25,503</u>	<u>158,619</u>

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

3 Donations and legacies (Continued)

Grants receivable for core activities

Impact	-	16,812	16,812	-	-	-
NatureScot	-	5,883	5,883	-	1,912	1,912
John Ellerman Foundation	25,000	-	25,000	25,000	-	25,000
Groundwork UK	750	-	750	-	-	-
Cairngorms National Park	-	31,512	31,512	-	19,504	19,504
Other	-	-	-	-	87	87
	<u>25,750</u>	<u>54,207</u>	<u>79,957</u>	<u>25,000</u>	<u>21,503</u>	<u>46,503</u>

4 Charitable activities

	2023 £	2022 £
Sales within charitable activities	<u>5,336</u>	<u>4,133</u>

5 Investments

	Unrestricted funds 2023 £	Unrestricted funds 2022 £
Interest receivable	<u>3,730</u>	<u>90</u>

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

6 Raising funds

	Unrestricted funds	Endowment funds general	Total	Unrestricted funds	Endowment funds general	Total
	2023	2023	2023	2022	2022	2022
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<u>Fundraising and publicity</u>						
Membership schemes and social lotteries	2,313	-	2,313	3,081	-	3,081
Other fundraising costs	-	1,852	1,852	-	-	-
Staff costs	-	10,929	10,929	-	7,884	7,884
	<u>2,313</u>	<u>12,781</u>	<u>15,094</u>	<u>3,081</u>	<u>7,884</u>	<u>10,965</u>
<u>Trading costs</u>						
Operating a charity shop	7,720	-	7,720	3,380	-	3,380
	<u>10,033</u>	<u>12,781</u>	<u>22,814</u>	<u>6,461</u>	<u>7,884</u>	<u>14,345</u>

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

7 Charitable activities

	2023	2022
	£	£
Staff costs	79,130	76,632
Direct Project costs	25,580	23,699
Recording costs	8,594	8,457
Storage costs	1,308	1,053
Publications	12,307	10,810
Exhibitions and Fairs	3,940	1,603
Staff expenses	7,038	3,918
Volunteer expenses	570	644
Central office costs	100	-
	<u>138,567</u>	<u>126,816</u>
Grant funding of activities (see note 8)	-	257
Share of support costs (see note 9)	4,542	3,234
Share of governance costs (see note 9)	1,949	2,319
	<u>145,058</u>	<u>132,626</u>
Analysis by fund		
Unrestricted funds	88,115	108,927
Restricted funds	56,943	23,699
	<u>145,058</u>	<u>132,626</u>

8 Grants payable

	2022
	£
Grants to individuals	257
	<u>257</u>

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

9 Support costs	Support costs	Governance costs	2023	Support costs	Governance costs	2022
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Insurance	1,568	-	1,568	1,432	-	1,432
Payroll and Accounting	764	-	764	504	-	504
Subscriptions	518	-	518	432	-	432
Website	692	-	692	866	-	866
Office space and storage	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-
Independent Examiner fees	-	1,164	1,164	-	1,068	1,068
Bank charges	-	785	785	-	1,251	1,251
	<u>4,542</u>	<u>1,949</u>	<u>6,491</u>	<u>3,234</u>	<u>2,319</u>	<u>5,553</u>
Analysed between Charitable activities	<u>4,542</u>	<u>1,949</u>	<u>6,491</u>	<u>3,234</u>	<u>2,319</u>	<u>5,553</u>

Governance costs includes Independent Examiner's fees of £1,158 (2022- £1,074)

10 Trustees

None of the trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration or benefits from the charity during the year.

11 Employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
	4	4
	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
Employment costs	2023	2022
	£	£
Wages and salaries	86,564	80,839
Social security costs	931	1,261
Other pension costs	2,564	2,416
	<u>90,059</u>	<u>84,516</u>

There were no employees whose annual remuneration was more than £60,000.

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

12 Stocks		2023 £	2022 £
Finished goods and goods for resale		3,118	4,523
		<u>3,118</u>	<u>4,523</u>
13 Debtors		2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year:			
Trade debtors		-	13,294
Other debtors		10,657	24,381
Prepayments and accrued income		3,213	-
		<u>13,870</u>	<u>37,675</u>
14 Current asset investments		2023 £	2022 £
Unlisted investments		212,000	212,000
		<u>212,000</u>	<u>212,000</u>
CCLA - COIF Charities Deposit Fund			
15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Deferred income	16	-	4,991
Accruals		7,150	2,270
		<u>7,150</u>	<u>7,261</u>
16 Deferred income		2023 £	2022 £
Other deferred income		-	4,991
		<u>-</u>	<u>4,991</u>

Deferred income is included in the financial statements as follows:

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

16 Deferred income	(Continued)	
	2023	2022
	£	£
Deferred income is included within:		
Current liabilities	-	4,991
	=====	=====
Movements in the year:		
Deferred income at 1 April 2022	4,991	-
Released from previous periods	(4,991)	-
Resources deferred in the year	-	4,991
	-----	-----
Deferred income at 31 March 2023	-	4,991
	=====	=====

17 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes

The charity operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the charity in an independently administered fund.

The charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes was £2,564 (2022 - £2,416).

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

18 Endowment funds	Balance at 1 April 2021		Movement in funds			Movement in funds			Balance at 31 March 2023			
	£	£	Resources expended	Transfers	Revaluations gains and losses	Balance at 1 April 2022	Incoming resources	Resources expended	Transfers	Revaluations gains and losses	£	£
Expendable endowments												
Expendable Endowment	82,885	-	(7,884)	-	-	75,001	-	(12,781)	-	-	62,220	
	<u>82,885</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(7,884)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>75,001</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(12,781)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>62,220</u>	<u></u>

Expendable Endowment - This fund is legacies received in 2016 and 2017 which the charity cannot be reasonably expect to spend in one financial year. The Trustees have decided to classify this as an expendable endowment and to treat it as investment in staff posts in 2017/18 and subsequent years to grow the work of the Society.

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

19 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:

	Movement in funds			Movement in funds			Movement in funds		
	Incoming resources	Resources expended	Transfers	Balance at 1 April 2022	Incoming resources	Resources expended	Transfers	Balance at 31 March 2023	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Dragonfly Hotspots	4,000	-	-	4,000	3,380	(1,650)	-	5,730	
NatureScot	1,912	(4,108)	2,196	-	5,883	(17,445)	11,562	-	
Northern Damselfly Survey	19,504	(19,504)	-	-	31,512	(25,474)	-	6,038	
Impact Funding	87	(87)	-	-	16,812	(12,374)	-	4,438	
	<u>25,503</u>	<u>(23,699)</u>	<u>2,196</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>57,587</u>	<u>(56,943)</u>	<u>11,562</u>	<u>16,206</u>	

Dragonfly Hotspots - This represents funding for signage at newly designated Hotspots.

NatureScot (previously Scottish National Heritage) and Northern Damselfly Survey - Funding for surveys relating to the Northern Damselfly and the Azure Hawker and improving their habitats.

Impact - Funding for the volunteering opportunities project.

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

20 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted Funds 2023	Restricted Funds 2023	Expendable Endowment 2023	Total 2023	Unrestricted Funds 2022	Restricted Funds 2022	Expendable Endowment 2022	Total 2022
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fund balances at 31 March 2023 are represented by:								
Current assets/(liabilities)	185,056	16,206	62,220	263,482	187,707	4,000	75,001	266,708
	<u>185,056</u>	<u>16,206</u>	<u>62,220</u>	<u>263,482</u>	<u>187,707</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>75,001</u>	<u>266,708</u>

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

21 Related party transactions

There were no disclosable related party transactions during the year (2022 - none).

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

England & Wales - Charity number 1168300

Accounts

British Dragonfly Society



Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

Registered Charity No 1168300 (England and Wales)
SC049416 (Scotland)

British Dragonfly Society

Registered Charity No 1168300

Legal and Administrative Information

Patron

Sir David Attenborough OM CH FRS

President

Mike Dilger

Charity's principal address

Ashcroft, Brinton Road, Old Weston, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire PE28 5LP

Trustees and Committee Members as at 31st March 2021

Mr Brian Walker, Chair

Mr Tim Coleshaw, Vice Chair

Ms Carolyn Cooksey, Hon. Secretary

Dr Pam Taylor, Convenor of Dragonfly Conservation Group

Mr Peter Brown

Mr John Winterbottom (resigned 16th February 2022)

Mrs Candis Collins (resigned 14th March 2022)

Mr Tom Cunningham (resigned 27th November 2021)

Staff

Miss Eleanor Colver, Conservation Officer

Ms Daniele Muir, Scottish Officer (Conservation)

Ms Andrea Hudspeth, Scottish Officer (Projects)

Mrs Sarah Miller, Fundraiser

Miss Fiona McKenna, Conservation Outreach Officer

Bankers

The Bankers of the Society are Lloyds plc and CCLA Investments.

CONTENTS

	Page
Trustees' report	1 - 10
Independent examiner's report	11
Statement of financial activities	12 - 13
Balance sheet	14
Notes to the financial statements	15 - 26

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The trustees present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note to the financial statements and comply with the charity's governing document, the Charities Act 2011, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005, the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2019)".

1. About the Society

Aims

The aims of the British Dragonfly Society (BDS), as stated in Article II of our Constitution, are *"to promote and encourage the study, conservation and understanding of Odonata and their natural habitats, especially in the United Kingdom, and to raise public awareness of dragonflies"*.

Membership is open to anyone with an interest in the aims of the Society. The BDS is a non-profit making Society with no political affiliations or stance.

Study and conservation

Within the BDS there are two main inter-linked areas of interest, dragonfly recording and dragonfly conservation. The first of these involves encouraging individual enthusiasts to collect and submit records to the BDS Recording Scheme. These records are reviewed by County Dragonfly Recorders (CDR) to check accuracy and ensure that the data is validated. The purpose of these records is not simply to document what is present, but also to identify topics and aspects which would benefit from research and inform the second main area of interest, that of dragonfly conservation. Records help us to understand the value of a site and information about population size and breeding behaviour allows us to assess the importance of an area for species survival. Dragonflies are good indicators of the health of a habitat; if they are thriving then it is a good indication that the smaller insects on which they prey are also abundant and thus that there is a high level of biodiversity. Any variation in distribution or population size can indicate that changes on a wider environmental scale are occurring and need to be investigated.

Education and training are important tools in conservation and have become an increasingly important aspect of our work. Raising public awareness is vital because people need to appreciate something and recognise its value in order to want to preserve it, so providing information to an ever-widening audience is an important objective for the BDS. We aim to share the knowledge gained with both those working in conservation and with the general public. This is achieved both through direct contact and through public events, other meetings and publicity in the national press and social media.

2. Chair's Overview

The Covid 19 pandemic continued to have an impact on our activities although it was possible to run some field meetings while observing suitable precautions. These included successful launch events for Dragonfly Hotspots at Whisby in Lincolnshire and Exbury Gardens in Hampshire. Our Annual

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Members Meeting including our AGM and our Spring Meeting were again held on-line and achieved a high level of attendance. Our previously postponed Scottish conference was also held on-line in April 2021 and was well attended. We have continued to see an increased level of interest in dragonflies and nature more generally from the public and this has undoubtedly been aided by the increased use of social media to communicate information and articles.

Three of our Trustees resigned during the year for personal reasons unconnected with the Society. We are anxious to strengthen the Trustee Board and add to the knowledge and experience available to the Board. We have started seeking applications to join the Board with a view to putting suitable candidates forward for election at the next AGM.

Our State of Dragonflies 2021 Report was published in September 2021 and received a good level of media coverage with a number of staff and volunteers interviewed on TV and radio as well as press coverage. Visits to our website spiked immediately following the publication with over three times the normal level of traffic with a focus on visits to dragonfly identification pages. The conclusions of the Report are summarised later but its publication had a valuable impact on raising awareness of dragonflies and of BDS.

We completed a review of our Strategy for the next five years having sought an input from members and taken their views into account. The draft strategy is published on our website ([Strategy 2022-2026 - British Dragonfly Society \(british-dragonflies.org.uk\)](https://www.british-dragonflies.org.uk/strategy-2022-2026)) and work is now underway to formulate action plans on the individual strands of the strategy.

A key development in the year was a major habitat restoration and creation project for Northern Damselfly in Scotland. This was possible through the provision of funding from Cairngorms National Park and resulted from the detailed survey of known sites for the species which noted a significant reduction in the condition of many ponds and the disappearance of some through natural progression to scrub. This is the largest restoration project which BDS has managed. Some final work still needs to be completed at the end of the year, but then the habitat will have been improved at 11 ponds and 12 new ponds created close to existing ponds and to provide stepping stones between sites.

3. Funding Successes

We were awarded a further three years funding at £25k/year by John Ellerman Foundation and towards the end of the year we were awarded a grant of £25K from Impact Funding Scotland to develop volunteering opportunities in Scotland, particularly for those with disadvantages who find it more difficult to get involved. We also encouraged donations from Members to fund our work at Dragonfly Hotspots and this attracted a very positive response with an increase in donations being received and a large donation to fund an interpretation board at Llangorse Lake in the Brecon Beacons, which will be launched as a Dragonfly Hotspot in 2022. We have had further enquiries about providing funding for a Dragonfly Hotspot which are being progressed. We continue to receive a grant from NatureScot to support our work in Scotland.

4. Conservation and Outreach in England and Wales

Our conservation focus in England and Wales remains with Southern Damselfly, Norfolk Hawker and White-faced Darter, the three species of dragonfly in this area that are listed as Endangered on the Odonata Red List. Work has started on reviewing the Odonata Red List and this will require careful consideration of the status of Norfolk Hawker as it is now being found at sites away from its previously restricted range in the Norfolk Broads and appears to be establishing new breeding populations, either through spreading from the traditional sites or through immigration from the Continent and most likely a combination of these reasons.

We continued our involvement in projects to reintroduce White-faced Darter to sites where the habitat is suitable. This is a species which has been declining in England, at least partially from loss of habitat. We have also continued to have discussions with the aim of improving the habitat for Southern Damselfly at sites where the population has declined and potential re-introduction sites where habitat has been restored and could now support the species.

Our outreach activities are intended to connect the public with dragonflies and to highlight the importance of their habitats to the overall health of the environment. Our approach to date has been through walks and talks at suitable sites and particularly at Dragonfly Hotspots. We were only able to run a limited programme of such events in the current year because of the pandemic and the focus remained on using social media to promote dragonflies and their habitats, with a particular focus on garden ponds. This included promoting our annual PondWatch weekend with a series of activities on social media as well as our regular Dragonfly Week. Our intention is to continue to highlight the importance of garden and community ponds in the future as we believe that they make an important contribution to personal well-being as well as providing habitat for dragonflies.

Communications remain important and our monthly email Newsletter "Hawker" has continued to develop during the year with the circulation continuing to increase beyond our membership. (It rose from 2441 to 3094 subscribers in the year.) While we hope new subscribers will decide to join the Society, the key aim of the publication is to raise awareness about dragonflies and their habitats more generally. Communication via social media continues to increase with the number of followers on Facebook at 11k, Instagram at 6k and Twitter at 17k by the year end.

As reported last year we ceased publication of a printed report of Dragonfly Recording activities and replaced it with County Reports on our website. This has been welcomed and has allowed County Recorders to put together reports which reflect the nature of their areas. A summary of the highlights was included in Dragonfly News to provide an overview and point to more detailed information.

Particular points of note were:

- PondWatch weekend was again well received via social media and a special streaming of 'Pete the Pond' was arranged during the event. This was the third successive year for the initiative.

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

- Dragonfly Hotspots were launched at Exbury Gardens in Hampshire at the start of Dragonfly Week and at Whisby Nature Reserve in Lincolnshire at the end of July. Both events were well attended, and TV Presenter Nick Baker was present to perform the opening ceremony at Exbury.
- The Dragonfly Conservation Group reviewed the Priority Site Assessment methodology to make it more streamlined and to reflect the current state of dragonflies in Britain. The Priority Site Assessment allows the BDS to identify the most important sites for dragonflies in the UK and, thus, target them for conservation action.
- Acted as a consultant and stakeholder contributing to the 7th quinquennial review of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 regarding the Odonata legally protected under Schedule 5 of the Act.
- A £2000 grant received from D'Oyly Carte charitable trust funded the re-profiling of a stream at Three Barrows, Purbeck, Dorset to create more suitable breeding habitat for the endangered Southern Damselfly. It also paid for a consultant to survey other potential Southern Damselfly sites in Purbeck and produce a report. This work had been delayed due to the restrictions imposed by the Covid pandemic.
- We continued to provide advice and guidance to those wishing to set up monitoring projects; for example, we provided Odonata monitoring training to volunteers at WT Willington Wetlands to allow them to monitor the effects of beaver reintroduction.
- We continued to provide information and data to other wildlife organisation/partners; for example, we drafted the Odonata section of the WT's State of Nature in Kent 2021 report.

5. Recording and Monitoring

Increasing our knowledge of our dragonflies remains a prime objective and recording is a key contributor to this. The data coming from general recording has allowed us to identify issues which would benefit from more specific study, and we have set up specific projects to address these issues. The restrictions during the recording season in the current year meant that recording for these projects was limited, although some progress was made where appropriate sites were close to volunteers.

Points of note were:

- **National Biodiversity Network Trust's John Sawyer NBN Open Data Award 2021:** This annual award, presented to the BDS in November 2021, recognises organisations that make a significant contribution to open biodiversity data in the UK, and are committed to collecting and sharing wildlife data openly to educate and inform.
- **White-legged Damselfly Investigation:** The project continued in 2021 and further records have been received but these have not yet been fully reviewed. The project will continue in 2022 but will then be reviewed to determine what we have learnt and whether it will continue and whether any more focused work is required. The website provides an update on progress to date. <https://british-dragonflies.org.uk/recording/white-legged-damselfly-investigation/>.

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

- **Northern Damselfly Survey:** There has been an increased interest in this species following a raised profile on social media and in the media more generally. This has led to an increased level of checking ponds for the species and a small number of new sites have been found. Among these was a site just to the south of Tain, well away from any previously known site and the first to the north of the Great Glen. The habitat at the site is like that at established sites and reasonable numbers were found suggesting that there is an established population. It is unknown whether this is a site which has been previously overlooked or whether it is more recently established. A dedicated page on our website provides information on the project and guidance for volunteers. <https://british-dragonflies.org.uk/recording/northern-damselfly-survey/>
- **New colonists:** We continue to track dragonfly species which are colonising the country, particularly Willow Emerald Damselfly, but the level of interest in recording is also allowing us to monitor the continuing spread of Small Red-eyed Damselfly, an earlier coloniser. There are other migrants which are now in the process of establishing themselves as residents, such as Southern Migrant Hawker and Southern Emerald Damselfly, both of which continued to show an increase in records in 2021. As reported last year an important new site for Dainty Damselfly was also found in the south of Kent in 2020. This is a species which was lost from England after the devastating East Anglian floods in 1953 destroyed the ponds of the isolated population. The species was re-found in Kent in 2010 where it has persisted but only in small numbers until this new find. The new colony at Sandwich Bay has thrived with a peak of 400 individuals at the site in 2021 and at least one new site for the species was found in North Kent in 2021 so this species may also now be becoming firmly established.
- **The State of Dragonflies 2021:** The Report was published on 7 September 2021. The key findings were that 41% of resident and regular migrant species have increased since 1970, while only 11% have declined. This result was regarded as a clear indicator of climate change as range increases have been largely to the north and west of the previous range. Emperor Dragonfly has shown the largest increase in occupancy. However, three species, Emerald Damselfly, Black Darter and Common Hawker, have shown significant declines, although the population of the latter remains stable in Scotland. It is believed that habitat changes are the most likely reason for the declines. However, the reasons why habitats have changed are likely to be complex and include climate change, extreme weather events and changes in land management. Declines are also being seen in Emerald Damselfly and Black Darter populations elsewhere in Europe.

6. Our Work in Scotland

Scotland is important for dragonfly conservation because it supports several species not occurring elsewhere in Britain as well as other species where most of their population is in Scotland. Several species which have previously only occurred to the south of the English/Scottish border are beginning to extend their range into Scotland. This is thought to be due to climate change and monitoring this expansion is of interest for this reason. There is also concern that climatic changes may pose a threat to the species with a more northerly distribution in Britain as a warmer climate may not favour their life cycle and may also adversely affect the habitats that they occupy. These

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

species could also to be adversely affected by competition from the species which are now spreading north into Scotland.

While we cannot alter the consequences of climate change, we are trying to monitor what is happening to better understand the issues, through developing a clearer understanding of the current distribution of the key species and the condition of their habitat. Improving habitat conditions and preventing existing sites from being degraded by factors that we can influence are actions that we can take, and these will help to maintain the species and provide a clearer picture of the reasons for any changes which do occur. We therefore have a particular focus on Northern Damsselfly and Azure Hawker, which occur only in Scotland within the British Isles, and have a restricted distribution even within Scotland. We are also starting to focus on Northern Emerald, another species found only in Scotland within the UK and also White-faced Darter where the majority of the population is in Scotland despite re-introduction projects in England.

As with other areas of our work, the pandemic continued to have some impact on our planned activities, although to a lesser extent than the previous year. The following were the highlights of the year.

- Following the survey of historic Northern Damsselfly sites which revealed a worrying deterioration at many of them due to drying out and infilling, we received funding from Cairngorms National Park to improve habitat at existing ponds, by removing encroaching vegetation and excavations to reverse the process of infilling, and to create new ponds for the species. Once a small amount of work outstanding at the end of the year has been completed the project will have restored the habitat at 11 ponds and created 12 new ponds, an improvement on the target of 10 and 10. The new ponds will provide added habitat and protect against the loss of the species from an area because of a single event where there is a single pond and will increase the potential for the species to spread to further ponds by providing “stepping stones.”
- Surveys for Azure Hawker larvae were carried out on the Corroul Estate where it was found that the shallow bog pools favoured by the species had mostly dried out and only three larvae were found in an area where many had been found during a previous survey in 2020. It was a particularly dry summer in Scotland and there are reports of similar issues from other bog sites. This is a worrying development and it is not known to what extent or how long larvae can survive where pools dry out, something that is likely to occur more frequently as climate change continues. Our staff have held discussions with other estates that host or are likely to host the species and there seems to be a growing interest in the species and its needs among landowners. However, it remains a difficult species to survey because of the nature and remoteness of its sites.
- As noted earlier we were successful in gaining funding for a three-year project from Impact Funding Scotland to increase involvement among volunteers and particularly those with disadvantages which make them less likely to become involved. The project has been slow to move forward because of resources being needed for the Northern Damsselfly project but a start has been made and it will be a major focus in 2022.
- It has been possible to carry out some events on site during the year with both pond dipping and habitat restoration events. Our staff have also been involved in on-line events including a larvae identification course as part of the Volunteering Project which 60 people attended.

7. Partnerships

We have continued to cooperate with other organisations with similar aims to gain mutual benefits. Habitats which are attractive to dragonflies also support a wide range of other plants and creatures and working with other bodies and landowners to manage and improve sites which support dragonflies, helps conservation more generally and adds to the attractiveness of sites for visitors.

Dragonfly Hotspot Partners: We have continued to progress the designation and launch of Dragonfly Hotspots but this has been disrupted by the pandemic.

Scottish Partners: We continued our partnership work with Scottish Wildlife Trust, the RSPB, Forestry and Land Scotland (previously Forestry Commission) and National Trust for Scotland, running training courses for their staff and supporting their recording and surveying activities. Cairngorms National Park provided the funding for the habitat restoration and creation work at Northern Damselfly sites. NatureScot (previously known Scottish Natural Heritage) has continued to contribute to the cost of our conservation work in Scotland, this year providing £4,500. We also managed a joint stand with Froglife at the COP26 conference in Glasgow in November 2021.

Ministry of Justice (MoJ): We have continued to liaise with MoJ staff and provided advice to them, but the pandemic has prevented any other activities.

British Trust for Ornithology: We continue to receive records of dragonflies through the Birdtrack and Garden Birdwatch schemes and BTO Mapping Software has been used to allow participants to self-select their survey areas for the White-legged Damselfly Investigation in England and the Northern Damselfly survey in Scotland.

8. A Look Ahead

Our strategy will continue to be to improve our knowledge of our dragonflies, the changes they are undergoing and their needs in terms of habitat condition as well as promoting dragonflies and their place in conservation through public engagement. We want to attract more people to join British Dragonfly Society and become active members by recording dragonflies and/or volunteering to assist in the partnership activities that we are developing.

Points of note are:

- **Dragonfly Hotspot Launches:** We are planning to have launch events for Dragonfly Hotspots at Llangorse Lake in the Brecon Beacons and WWT Steart Marshes in Somerset in July. We will also be holding events at a number of our existing Dragonfly Hotspots with the details publicised through social media and through our website [Events - British Dragonfly Society \(british-dragonflies.org.uk\)](https://www.british-dragonflies.org.uk) and discussing the creation of further Dragonfly Hotspots with a number of sites. We are keen to develop Dragonfly Hotspots in urban areas to increase the number of people who can access these sites and learn about dragonflies.
- **Strategy:** We will be working to develop detailed plans for the individual elements of the strategy and will continue to encourage feedback from members as these are developed.
- **Conservation:** Following the completion of the State of Dragonflies 2021 report we are considering what work might be appropriate to further study the species which have been

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

identified as declining and the reasons for the declines and from this identify projects which might help to halt the declines.

- **Scotland:** While climate change is having a generally positive impact on most species in England and Wales because they prefer warmer conditions, there are a number of species in Scotland that prefer cooler conditions and are at the southerly limit of their range where climate change is likely to have an adverse impact. It is not just temperatures which may be a factor but changing weather patterns may also have an impact with the drought in 2021 causing shallow pools to dry out being an example of this. While we can all contribute to the efforts being made to slow climate change it will continue to have an impact. Discussions have started on what actions we might take to help preserve these special species in Scotland despite the changes that are occurring and these discussions will continue with the aim of identifying pilot projects to improve our knowledge and test ideas.

We learnt late in the year that our Conservation Outreach officer will be leaving soon after the end of the year. We will be recruiting a successor but it will provide an opportunity to review responsibilities and the intention will be to recruit a further part-time employee who will take on part of the current Conservation Outreach role, particularly the communications aspects, and also take on management of membership and volunteer activities. The intention is to purchase a CRM system to upgrade our current simple database membership system and to be able to support volunteers in a more effective way.

9. Legal and Administrative requirements

Structure, Governance and Management

The charity was registered as a Charitable Incorporated Organisation with the Charity Commission in July 2016. As at 1st September 2016 it took over the assets and liabilities of the previous unincorporated charity of the same name.

The Society's governing document is the CIO Constitution agreed by the Charity Commission in July 2016.

Recruitment and appointment of new Trustees

Trustees are elected by the membership at the Society's AGM. One-third of the Trustees retire by rotation on an annual basis. Trustees may serve a maximum of 9 years.

The Society seeks new Trustees from its membership and from other interested parties. The new CIO allows greater numbers than the former unincorporated charity and the Society is seeking to recruit new Trustees with appropriate skills.

Potential Trustees are invited to observe a Trustee Meeting before appointment. Their induction includes an information pack on the Society's status and legal position as well as discussions with the Officers and relevant staff.

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Organisational structure

The Society is governed by its Trustees who meet formally four times a year. The Society has 5 staff, a full-time Conservation Officer based at the Natural England offices in Telford, Shropshire, two part-time Scottish Officers based at home near Perth, a part-time Fundraiser based at home in East Sussex and a full-time Conservation Outreach Officer based at home in Lincolnshire. The Officers of the Society, the Chairman and Hon Secretary carry out activities linked to their roles as well as supervising the staff. The Convenor of the Dragonfly Conservation Group also has responsibility for delivering policies and projects of the Society through the Society's volunteer networks.

Risk management

The Trustees have a duty to identify and review the risks to which the charity is exposed and to ensure appropriate controls and actions are in place to manage these risks. The Society considers that the main risks to which it is exposed are future income streams which it manages through a multi-year Budget and regular reporting.

Financial position

Gross income for the year was £162,842 (2021 - £74,247). This income, together with legacy income received in previous years has enabled the Trustees to invest in the future of the charity. The Trustees believe this and prior year investments will provide a good return for the Society through increased activity, greater awareness and increased future income.

Expenditure for the year was £146,971 (2021 - £122,049), reflecting the continuing of the investment described above.

Reserves policy

The policy of the charity is to hold sufficient funds to allow for the maintenance of existing activities, to cover any significant shortfall in income and to allow for future investment.

With the Expendable Endowment described above, the Trustees have considerable reserves which will be invested over the next three years. The value of Unrestricted funds and the Expendable Endowment at the year-end was £262,708 (2021 - £250,837). The Trustees plan to reduce this figure to between 12 to 15 months of total expenditure over the next three financial years. The Trustees have increased the target level of reserves that it is prudent to hold from that previously agreed. Legacies have become a significant source of funding in recent times but by their nature they can be quite large amounts but occur erratically and thus relying on them for budget purposes could place the Society at risk. This higher level of reserves would allow Trustees to manage the continuing operation of the Society without the need for emergency measures which would be highly disruptive.

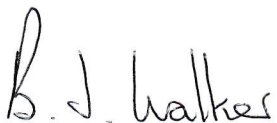
BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The Trustees have paid due regard to guidance issued by the Charity Commission in deciding what activities the charity should undertake.

The Trustees' report was approved by the Board of Trustees on 2 Nov 22 and signed on their behalf by:



Mr B J Walker - Chairman

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT

TO THE TRUSTEES OF BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

I report to the trustees on my examination of the financial statements of British Dragonfly Society (the charity) for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Responsibilities and basis of report

As the trustees of the charity you are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 (the 2005 Act), the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) and the Charities Act 2011 (the 2011 Act). You are satisfied that your charity is not required by charity law to be audited and have chosen instead to have an independent examination.

I report in respect of my examination of the charity's financial statements carried out under section 44 (1) (c) of the 2005 Act and section 145 of the 2011 Act. In carrying out my examination I have followed the requirements of Regulation 11 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) and all the applicable Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the 2011 Act.

Independent examiner's statement

Since the charity has prepared its accounts on an accruals basis and is also registered in Scotland your examiner must be a member of a body listed in Regulation 11(2) of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended). I confirm that I am qualified to undertake the examination because I am a member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants, which is one of the listed bodies.

Your attention is drawn to the fact that the charity has prepared financial statements in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) in preference to the Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice issued on 1 April 2005 which is referred to in the extant regulations but has now been withdrawn.

I understand that this has been done in order for financial statements to provide a true and fair view in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015.

I have completed my examination. I confirm that no matters have come to my attention in connection with the examination giving me cause to believe that in any material respect:

- 1 accounting records were not kept in respect of the charity as required by section 44 (1) (a) of the 2005 Act and Regulation 4 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) and section 130 of the 2011 Act; or
- 2 the financial statements do not accord with those records; or
- 3 the financial statements do not comply with the accounting requirements of Regulation 8 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) and do not comply with the applicable requirements concerning the form and content of accounts set out in the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 other than any requirement that the accounts give a true and fair view which is not a matter considered as part of an independent examination.

I have no concerns and have come across no other matters in connection with the examination to which attention should be drawn in this report in order to enable a proper understanding of the financial statements to be reached.



Frances Wilde FCCA DChA

Warner Wilde
Chartered Certified Accountants
4 Marigold Drive
Bisley
Surrey
GU24 9SF

Dated:15 November 2022

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Current financial year

		Unrestricted funds 2022 £	Restricted funds 2022 £	Endowment funds 2022 £	Total 2022 £	Total 2021 £
	Notes					
Income from:						
Donations and legacies	3	133,116	25,503	-	158,619	68,095
Charitable activities	4	4,133	-	-	4,133	5,860
Investments	5	90	-	-	90	292
Total income		137,339	25,503	-	162,842	74,247
Expenditure on:						
Raising funds	6	6,461	-	7,884	14,345	11,114
Charitable activities	7	108,927	23,699	-	132,626	110,935
Total expenditure		115,388	23,699	7,884	146,971	122,049
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources before transfers		21,951	1,804	(7,884)	15,871	(47,802)
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources before transfers		21,951	1,804	(7,884)	15,871	(47,802)
Gross transfers between funds		(2,196)	2,196	-	-	-
Net movement in funds		19,755	4,000	(7,884)	15,871	(47,802)
Fund balances at 1 April 2021		167,952	-	82,885	250,837	298,639
Fund balances at 31 March 2022		187,707	4,000	75,001	266,708	250,837

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year.

All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Prior financial year

	Notes	Unrestricted funds 2021 £	Restricted funds 2021 £	Endowment funds 2021 £	Total 2021 £
<u>Income from:</u>					
Donations and legacies	3	57,466	10,629	-	68,095
Charitable activities	4	5,860	-	-	5,860
Investments	5	292	-	-	292
Total income		63,618	10,629	-	74,247
<u>Expenditure on:</u>					
Raising funds	6	3,208	-	7,906	11,114
Charitable activities	7	83,557	27,378	-	110,935
Total expenditure		86,765	27,378	7,906	122,049
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources before transfers		(23,147)	(16,749)	(7,906)	(47,802)
Gross transfers between funds		35,000	3,218	(38,218)	-
Net movement in funds		11,853	(13,531)	(46,124)	(47,802)
Fund balances at 1 April 2020		156,099	13,531	129,009	298,639
Fund balances at 31 March 2021		167,952	-	82,885	250,837

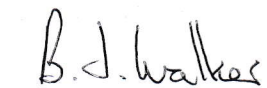
BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Current assets					
Stocks	12	4,523		3,630	
Debtors	13	37,675		27,497	
Investments	14	212,000		212,000	
Cash at bank and in hand		19,771		12,332	
		<u>273,969</u>		<u>255,459</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	<u>(7,261)</u>		<u>(4,622)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>266,708</u>		<u>250,837</u>
Capital funds					
<u>Endowment funds - general</u>					
General endowment funds		<u>75,001</u>		<u>82,885</u>	
		<u>75,001</u>		<u>82,885</u>	
Permanent endowment		-		-	
Expendable endowment		<u>75,001</u>		<u>82,885</u>	
	18		75,001		82,885
Income funds					
Restricted funds	19		4,000		-
Unrestricted funds			<u>187,707</u>		<u>167,952</u>
			<u>266,708</u>		<u>250,837</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on 12 November 2022



Mr B Walker
Trustee



Ms C A Cooksey
Trustee

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

Charity information

British Dragonfly Society is a Charitable Incorporated Organisation.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the charity's governing document, the Charities Act 2011, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005, the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2019)". The charity is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

The charity has taken advantage of the provisions in the SORP for charities applying FRS 102 Update Bulletin 1 not to prepare a Statement of Cash Flows.

The financial statements have departed from the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 only to the extent required to provide a true and fair view. This departure has involved following the Statement of Recommended Practice for charities applying FRS 102 rather than the version of the Statement of Recommended Practice which is referred to in the Regulations but which has since been withdrawn.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the charity. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the trustees have a reasonable expectation that the charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives.

Restricted funds are subject to specific conditions by donors as to how they may be used. The purposes and uses of the restricted funds are set out in the notes to the financial statements.

1.4 Income

Income is recognised when the charity is legally entitled to it after any performance conditions have been met, the amounts can be measured reliably, and it is probable that income will be received.

Cash donations are recognised on receipt. Other donations are recognised once the charity has been notified of the donation, unless performance conditions require deferral of the amount. Income tax recoverable in relation to donations received under Gift Aid or deeds of covenant is recognised at the time of the donation.

Legacies are recognised on receipt or otherwise if the charity has been notified of an impending distribution, the amount is known, and receipt is expected. If the amount is not known, the legacy is treated as a contingent asset.

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Expenditure

All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under headings that aggregate all costs related to that category. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated to activities on a basis consistent with use of the resources.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition. Items held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured the lower of replacement cost and cost.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 Financial instruments

The charity has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the charity's balance sheet when the charity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the charity's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.9 Employee benefits

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the charity is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.10 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the charity's accounting policies, the trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total
	2022	2022	2022	2021	2021	2021
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Donations and gifts	17,115	4,000	21,115	21,057	-	21,057
Legacies receivable	51,000	-	51,000	-	-	-
Grants Receivable	25,000	21,503	46,503	-	10,629	10,629
Membership fees	40,001	-	40,001	36,409	-	36,409
	<u>133,116</u>	<u>25,503</u>	<u>158,619</u>	<u>57,466</u>	<u>10,629</u>	<u>68,095</u>
Grants receivable for core activities						
NatureScot	-	1,912	1,912	-	8,129	8,129
John Ellerman Foundation	25,000	-	25,000	-	-	-
Forest and Land Scotland	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
Cairngorms National Park	-	19,504	19,504	-	1,000	1,000
RSPB	-	-	-	-	500	500
Other	-	87	87	-	-	-
	<u>25,000</u>	<u>21,503</u>	<u>46,503</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,629</u>	<u>10,629</u>

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

3 Donations and legacies (Continued)

4 Charitable activities

	2022 £	2021 £
Sales within charitable activities	4,133	5,860

5 Investments

	Unrestricted funds 2022 £	Unrestricted funds 2021 £
Interest receivable	90	292

6 Raising funds

	Unrestricted funds 2022 £	Endowment funds general 2022 £	Total 2022 £	Unrestricted funds 2021 £	Endowment funds general 2021 £	Total 2021 £
<u>Fundraising and publicity</u>						
Membership schemes and social lotteries	3,081	-	3,081	2,936	-	2,936
Other fundraising costs	-	-	-	-	51	51
Staff costs	-	7,884	7,884	-	7,855	7,855
Fundraising and publicity	3,081	7,884	10,965	2,936	7,906	10,842
<u>Trading costs</u>						
Operating a charity shop	3,380	-	3,380	272	-	272
	6,461	7,884	14,345	3,208	7,906	11,114

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

7 Charitable activities

	2022	2021
	£	£
Staff costs	76,632	70,226
Direct Project costs	23,699	5,952
Recording costs	8,457	8,993
Storage costs	1,053	1,053
Publications	10,810	19,275
Exhibitions and Fairs	1,603	-
Staff expenses	3,918	-
Volunteer expenses	644	-
Central office costs	-	1,186
	<u>126,816</u>	<u>106,685</u>
Grant funding of activities (see note 8)	257	250
Share of support costs (see note 9)	3,234	1,794
Share of governance costs (see note 9)	2,319	2,206
	<u>132,626</u>	<u>110,935</u>
Analysis by fund		
Unrestricted funds	108,927	83,557
Restricted funds	23,699	27,378
	<u>132,626</u>	<u>110,935</u>

8 Grants payable

	2022	2021
	£	£
Grants to individuals	257	250
	<u>257</u>	<u>250</u>

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

9 Support costs

	Support costs £	Governance costs £	2022 £	Support costs £	Governance costs £	2021 £
Insurance	1,432	-	1,432	1,113	-	1,113
Recruitment	-	-	-	59	-	59
Payroll and Accounting	504	-	504	810	-	810
Subscriptions	432	-	432	108	-	108
Website	866	-	866	(296)	-	(296)
Independent Examiner fees	-	1,068	1,068	-	990	990
Bank charges	-	1,251	1,251	-	1,216	1,216
	<u>3,234</u>	<u>2,319</u>	<u>5,553</u>	<u>1,794</u>	<u>2,206</u>	<u>4,000</u>
Analysed between Charitable activities	<u>3,234</u>	<u>2,319</u>	<u>5,553</u>	<u>1,794</u>	<u>2,206</u>	<u>4,000</u>

Governance costs includes Independent Examiners fees of £1068 (2021- £990)

10 Trustees

None of the trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration or benefits from the charity during the year.

11 Employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>
Employment costs	2022 £	2021 £
Wages and salaries	80,839	75,012
Social security costs	1,261	583
Other pension costs	2,416	2,486
	<u>84,516</u>	<u>78,081</u>

There were no employees whose annual remuneration was more than £60,000.

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

12 Stocks

	2022 £	2021 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	4,523	3,630

13 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	13,294	-
Other debtors	24,381	27,497
	<u>37,675</u>	<u>27,497</u>

14 Current asset investments

	2022 £	2021 £
Unlisted investments	212,000	212,000

15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Deferred income	16	4,991	-
Trade creditors		-	604
Other creditors		-	444
Accruals and deferred income		2,270	3,574
		<u>7,261</u>	<u>4,622</u>

16 Deferred income

	2022 £	2021 £
Other deferred income	4,991	-

Deferred income is included in the financial statements as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Deferred income is included within:		
Current liabilities	4,991	-

Movements in the year:

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

16 Deferred income (Continued)

Deferred income at 1 April 2021	-	-
Resources deferred in the year	4,991	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Deferred income at 31 March 2022	4,991	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

17 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes

The charity operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the charity in an independently administered fund.

The charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes was £2,416 (2021 - £2,486).

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

18 Endowment funds

	Movement in funds					Movement in funds					
	Balance at 1 April 2020	Incoming resources	Resources expended	Transfers	Revaluations gains and losses	Balance at 1 April 2021	Incoming resources	Resources expended	Transfers	Revaluations gains and losses	Balance at 31 March 2022
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expendable endowments											
Expendable Endowment	129,009	-	(7,906)	(38,218)	-	82,885	-	(7,884)	-	-	75,001
	<u>129,009</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(7,906)</u>	<u>(38,218)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>82,885</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(7,884)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>75,001</u>
	<u><u>129,009</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>(7,906)</u></u>	<u><u>(38,218)</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>82,885</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>(7,884)</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>75,001</u></u>

Expendable Endowment - This fund is legacies received in 2016 and 2017 which the charity cannot be reasonably expect to spend in one financial year. The Trustees have decided to classify this as an expendable endowment and to treat it as investment in staff posts in 2017/18 and subsequent years to grow the work of the Society.

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

19 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:

	Movement in funds				Movement in funds				Balance at 31 March 2022 £
	Balance at 1 April 2020 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Transfers £	Balance at 1 April 2021 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Transfers £	
Esmee Fairbairn Foundation	10,165	-	(10,165)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dragonfly Hotspots	3,366	-	(3,366)	-	-	4,000	-	-	4,000
NatureScot	-	8,129	(11,347)	3,218	-	1,912	(4,108)	2,196	-
Northern Damselfly Survey	-	2,500	(2,500)	-	-	19,504	(19,504)	-	-
Impact Funding	-	-	-	-	-	87	(87)	-	-
	<u>13,531</u>	<u>10,629</u>	<u>(27,378)</u>	<u>3,218</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25,503</u>	<u>(23,699)</u>	<u>2,196</u>	<u>4,000</u>

Scottish Office - This fund aggregates all grants for work by our Scottish Officer and the related costs. The main income is a grant from Scottish Natural Heritage.

Esmee Fairbairn Foundation - This Fund represents a grant to fund Conservation Outreach, initially through a staff member over 3 years.

Dragonfly Hotspots - This represents funding for signage at newly designated Hotspots in England.

NatureScot (previously Scottish National Heritage) and Northern Damselfly Survey - Funding for surveys relating to the Northern Damselfly and the Azure Hawker and improving their habitats.

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

20 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted Funds 2022 £	Restricted Funds 2022 £	Expendable Endowment 2022 £	Total 2022 £	Unrestricted Funds 2021 £	Restricted Funds 2021 £	Expendable Endowment 2021 £	Total 2021 £
Fund balances at 31 March 2022 are represented by:								
Current assets/(liabilities)	187,707	4,000	75,001	266,708	167,952	-	82,885	250,837
	<u>187,707</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>75,001</u>	<u>266,708</u>	<u>167,952</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>82,885</u>	<u>250,837</u>
	<u><u>187,707</u></u>	<u><u>4,000</u></u>	<u><u>75,001</u></u>	<u><u>266,708</u></u>	<u><u>167,952</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>82,885</u></u>	<u><u>250,837</u></u>

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) *FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022*

21 Related party transactions

There were no disclosable related party transactions during the year (2021 - none).

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

England & Wales - Charity number 1168300

Accounts

British Dragonfly Society



Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements

for the year ended **31 March 2021**

Registered Charity No 1168300 (England and Wales)

SC049416 (Scotland)

British Dragonfly Society

Registered Charity No 1168300 (England and Wales)
SC049416 (Scotland)

Legal and Administrative Information

Patron

Sir David Attenborough OM CH FRS

President

Mike Dilger

Charity's principal address

Ashcroft, Brington Road, Old Weston, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire PE28 5LP

Trustees and Committee Members as at 31st March 2021

Mr Brian Walker, Chairman

Ms Carolyn Cooksey, (Hon. Secretary)

Dr Pam Taylor, Convenor of Dragonfly Conservation Group

Mr Peter Brown

Mr John Winterbottom (from 14th November 2020)

Mrs Candis Collins (from 1st June 2020)

Mr Tim Coleshaw (from 14th November 2020)

Mr Tom Cunningham (from 14th November 2020)

Staff

Miss Eleanor Colver, Conservation Officer

Ms Daniele Muir, Scottish Officer (Conservation)

Ms Andrea Hudspeth, Scottish Officer (Projects)

Mrs Sarah Miller, Fundraiser

Miss Fiona McKenna, Conservation Outreach Officer

Bankers

The Bankers of the Society are Lloyds plc and CCLA Investments.

Independent Examiner

Frances Wilde FCCA DChA

Warner Wilde

4 Marigold Drive

Bisley

GU24 9SF

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

CONTENTS

	Page
Trustees' report	1 - 8
Independent examiner's report	9
Statement of financial activities	10 - 11
Balance sheet	12
Notes to the financial statements	13 - 24

The trustees present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the financial statements and comply with the charity's governing document, the Charities Act 2011, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005, the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2019)".

1. About the Society

Aims

The aims of the British Dragonfly Society (BDS), as stated in Article II of our Constitution, are *“to promote and encourage the study, conservation and understanding of Odonata and their natural habitats, especially in the United Kingdom, and to raise public awareness of dragonflies”*.

Membership is open to anyone with an interest in the aims of the Society. The BDS is a non-profit making Society with no political affiliations or stance.

Study and conservation

Within the BDS there are two main inter-linked areas of interest, dragonfly recording and dragonfly conservation. The first of these involves encouraging individual enthusiasts to collect and submit records to the BDS Recording Scheme. These records are reviewed by County Dragonfly Recorders (CDR) to check accuracy and ensure that the data is validated. The purpose of these records is not simply to document what is present, but also to identify topics and aspects which would benefit from research and inform the second main area of interest, that of dragonfly conservation. Records help us to understand the value of a site and information about population size and breeding behaviour allows us to assess the importance of an area for species survival. Dragonflies are good indicators of the health of a habitat; if they are thriving then it is a good indication that the smaller insects on which they prey are also abundant and thus that there is a high level of biodiversity. Any variation in distribution or population size can indicate that changes on a wider environmental scale are occurring and need to be investigated.

Education and training are important tools in conservation and have become an increasingly important aspect of our work. Raising public awareness is vital because people need to appreciate something and recognise its value in order to want to preserve it, so providing information to an ever-widening audience is an important objective for the BDS. We aim to share the knowledge gained with both those working in conservation and with the general public. This is achieved both through direct contact and through public events, other meetings and publicity in the national press and social media.

2. Chair's Overview

The Covid 19 pandemic had a very significant impact on the Society throughout the year with the cancellation of all meetings and field events. We held our Annual Members Meeting including AGM and our Spring meeting online with attendances at both around twice what we would expect at a physical meeting. We also reorganised our Scottish Conference which was postponed from March 2020 to be held online in April 2021. While we kept the situation under review, the continuing restrictions meant that it was not possible to organise any Field Meetings or Training Courses in the year under review. We were also not able to hold any physical launch events for Dragonfly

Hotspots, although we did have a virtual event to launch the Dragonfly Hotspot at Little Paxton Pits with a short video tour of the site being posted on social media platforms.

As noted in last year's report we recognised that members and many others were likely to take a much greater interest in what creatures visited their gardens and local spots where they might take their daily exercise. We published information that would help people to identify dragonflies that they saw, both on our website and through social media. We saw a surge of reports of what people had seen via the Recent Sightings page on our website and through social media. These included many requests for help with identification and many comments that people had seen dragonflies for the first time at their garden ponds and expressed their surprise and delight that they were hosting such fascinating creatures. We also saw an increase in the rate of membership applications above the rate we have seen over the last few years and this increase continued through the year.

The impact of the pandemic has reinforced the value of social media platforms and other virtual systems as a means of communicating with a wide audience and delivering a service, particularly helping people to identify what they have seen and answering their questions. Helping people in this way encourages them to develop their knowledge and interest and start to contribute records to our recording scheme and hopefully volunteer to help with our activities. We recognise that not all our members are comfortable with using social media and we are looking at how we can be inclusive and meet the needs of all members. However, we do see a gradual shift toward social media and electronic means in terms of communications. For example, the number of people signing up to receive our widely praised monthly e-Newsletter, Hawker, had risen to nearly 2,500 by the end of the year from less than 1,000 when it was first launched.

Despite the restrictions imposed by the pandemic we did manage to progress several initiatives. Discussions on designating Dragonfly Hotspots continued and launch events are planned at Whisby in Lincolnshire and at Exbury Gardens in Hampshire in summer 2021 together with an event at Little Paxton Pits on the anniversary of the virtual launch, in all cases provided any restrictions then in force allow. It was possible to complete some habitat management work to improve conditions for Southern Damselfly and a survey of historic sites for Northern Damselfly in Scotland provided a wealth of very valuable data to identify the sites where management work is needed to prevent them becoming unsuitable for the species. The survey had to be slightly curtailed as new restrictions were imposed, but it is planned that our Scottish Recorder will survey a group of sites in Spring 2021 that were not covered in the main survey.

Work on the "State of Dragonflies 2020" review continued but was slowed by the difficulty of meeting to discuss and progress the work. Virtual meetings were held but had limitations for the discussion of some of the detailed analytical results. However, substantial progress had been made by the end of the year and the report will be launched in late summer 2021. The original plan was for a physical event to launch and publicise the event but in view of the uncertainty about what restrictions might apply at the time, a virtual launch event is now being planned. The report has made use of dragonfly records submitted by observers and it is a key objective to maintain and grow the number of records submitted and particularly complete lists of species and lists from repeated visits to sites. This data is vital to enable us to continue to monitor changes in dragonfly populations and through this add to the knowledge of the changes that are occurring in our environment. We encourage all of those who post pictures on social media and ask for identification help to formally record what they have seen.

3. Funding Successes

Our focus during the year was on securing funding to follow on from the two large three year grants, one of which ended just before the start of the year and the other which ended during the year under review. The pandemic has made this more difficult both in terms of disruption and as funding bodies have sought to address needs created by effects of the pandemic. However, progress has been made and we were in the final stages of assessment for further funding by the year's end. No new funding grant was awarded during the year but there were a small number of donations as a result of more general appeals including one of £5,000 from Scottish Land Management Foundation.

4. Conservation and Outreach in England and Wales

Our conservation focus in England and Wales remains with Southern Damselfly, Norfolk Hawker and White-faced Darter, the three species of dragonfly in this area that are listed as Endangered on the Odonata Red List. This work includes monitoring populations, conserving and improving habitats through discussion with site managers and, where necessary, aiming to re-establish populations at sites where they have been lost, once the habitat has been restored to a suitable state. We are involved in projects to reintroduce White-faced Darter to suitable sites. This is a species which has been declining in England, at least partially from loss of habitat. We have also held discussions regarding re-introducing Southern Damselfly to sites where it has been lost, once the habitat at these has been restored and improving the habitat at sites where the population has declined. Norfolk Hawker is now being seen at more sites, probably through a combination of dispersal and immigration from Continental Europe. We are monitoring this increase in range.

Our outreach activities are intended to connect the public with dragonflies and to highlight the importance of their habitats to the overall health of the environment. Our approach to date has been through walks and talks at suitable sites and particularly at Dragonfly Hotspots. This was not possible in the current year because of the pandemic and the focus switched very successfully to using social media and particularly to highlighting garden ponds. This included promoting National Gardening Week with a series of activities on social media as well as our regular Dragonfly Week.

Communications remain important and our monthly email Newsletter "Hawker" has continued to develop during the year with the circulation continuing to increase beyond our membership. (It rose from 1960 to 2441 subscribers in the year.) While we hope new subscribers will decide to join the Society, the key aim of the publication is to raise awareness about dragonflies and their habitats more generally. We have reviewed our more conventional publications and the decision was made to cease publication of Darter, our magazine covering dragonfly recording activities, with the county reports published on our website instead and a summary of the highlights from these, together with some related articles included in Dragonfly News. This change will be implemented for Spring 2021 mailing and will save costs but will also allow more scope and space for County Dragonfly Recorders to report on the prior year. We are also reviewing how we publish our Journal in the future and have launched a consultation to seek the views of members. We also initiated a review of our website content with a particular focus on improving the support offered to visitors with identification and similar queries.

Particular points of note were:

- Our Conservation Officer continued to contribute to the steering group managing the re-introduction of White-faced Darter to Delamere Forest and the steering group examining new introduction projects for the species in the Solway Mosses. The Delamere population had a better year in 2020 but numbers were still small. Translocation to Drumburghin in the Solway Mosses continued for a second season, but staff were furloughed so no monitoring took place.
- PondWatch was launched to build on the public's increased interest in ponds as a result of the Lockdown and promoted via social media with a series of story videos and other initiatives. The i Newspaper picked up on the initiative and ran a feature on how ponds were helping people through the Lockdown.
- Dragonfly Week was also an online event this year with a range of videos, including the virtual launch of the Little Paxton Dragonfly Hotspot, and other activities.
- Discussions did continue with a view to progress plans for Dragonfly Hotspots and identifying potential new sites, but these were slowed by relevant people being furloughed together with other issues for major parts of the year.

5. Recording and Monitoring

Increasing our knowledge of our dragonflies remains a prime objective and recording is a key contributor to this. The data coming from general recording has allowed us to identify issues which would benefit from more specific study, and we have set up specific projects to address these issues. The restrictions during the recording season in the current year meant that recording for these projects was limited, although some progress was made where appropriate sites were close to volunteers.

Points of note were:

- **The Clubtail Count project** : This project was completed last year and a report produced https://british-dragonflies.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/report.pub_.pdf. The position will continue to be monitored via general recording and this will determine when and if a further project is appropriate.
- **White-legged Damselfly Investigation**: 2020 was the second full year of the project and while the project was limited to simple reporting rather than surveys, we did receive a good number of records. The results to date show that the species still occurs at most historic sites but there is concern that no records have been received from a small number of historic sites and the project page on our Website provides a map highlighting these and encouraging volunteers to target these sites when the situation allows them to. The website also provides an update on progress to date. <https://british-dragonflies.org.uk/recording/white-legged-damselfly-investigation/>.
- **Northern Damselfly Survey**: 2020 should have been the second year of this project but it suffered rather more from the pandemic than the White-legged Damselfly Investigation because potential sites are remote from the majority of volunteers. However, a small number of enthusiastic volunteers did manage to contribute records. We were also able to organise a survey of the condition of historic sites which has provided data on the current condition of a large proportion of the sites supporting this species. Results indicated that some sites had been lost but also identified a small number of new ponds. Worryingly a significant proportion of sites were suffering from infilling and the loss of open water. All of this work has increased the level of interest in this species and should result in increased

survey effort by volunteers when conditions allow. A dedicated page on our website provides information on the project and guidance for volunteers. <https://british-dragonflies.org.uk/recording/northern-damselfly-survey/>

- **New colonists:** We continue to track dragonfly species which are in the process of colonising the country, particularly Willow Emerald Damselfly, but recording effort is also allowing us to monitor the continuing spread of Small Red-eyed Damselfly, an earlier coloniser, and other migrants which may well be in the process of establishing themselves as residents, such as Southern Migrant Hawker and Southern Emerald Damselfly, both of which continued to show an increase in records in 2020. An important new site for Dainty Damselfly was also found in 2020. This is a species which was lost from England after the devastating East Anglian floods in 1953 destroyed the ponds of the isolated population. The species was re-found in Kent in 2010 where it has persisted but only in small numbers until this new find.
- **The State of Dragonflies 2021:** Work continued on developing the data for this publication with a dataset extracted from our records, including those received in 2019, and the UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology has carried out trend analysis on this dataset. Further progress has been slower than expected because of difficulties organising discussions between relevant experts to fully understand the data but publication is now scheduled for late summer 2021 and has been renamed to 2021 to reflect the delay.

6. Our Work in Scotland

Scotland is important for dragonfly conservation because it supports several species not occurring elsewhere in Britain as well as other species where most of their population is in Scotland. Several species which have previously only occurred to the south of the English/Scottish border are beginning to extend their range into Scotland. This is thought to be due to climate change and monitoring this expansion is of interest for this reason. There is also concern that climatic changes may pose a threat to the species with a more northerly distribution in Britain as a warmer climate may not favour their life cycle and may also adversely affect the habitats that they occupy. These species could also be adversely affected by competition from the species which are now spreading north into Scotland.

While we cannot alter the consequences of climate change, we are trying to monitor what is happening to better understand the issues, through developing a clearer understanding of the current distribution of the key species and the condition of their habitat. Improving habitat conditions and preventing existing sites from being degraded by factors that we can influence are actions that we can take, and these will help to maintain the species and provide a clearer picture of the reasons for any changes which do occur. We therefore have a particular focus on Northern Damselfly and Azure Hawker, which occur only in Scotland within the British Isles, and have a restricted distribution even within Scotland. We are also starting to focus on Northern Emerald, another species found only in Scotland within the UK.

As with other areas of our work, the pandemic disrupted most of our planned activities. However, the following activities did take place:

- We commissioned a survey of historic Northern Damselfly sites in autumn 2020 to determine their current condition and identify where management work was needed to restore suitable habitat. The work was slightly curtailed by the reintroduction of restrictions, but 43 historic sites were surveyed with Northern Damselfly larvae found at 17 sites. The main objective was to assess condition and only 10 of the sites were regarded as

in “good” or “very good” condition. The survey found that 24 of the sites required management work to remain in a suitable condition for Northern Damselfly. The main issue was infilling of ponds by vegetation and loss of open water. Three ponds no longer existed but the species was found at three new ponds near existing sites. Funding support for this survey was received from Cairngorms National Park, RSPB and Forestry and Land Scotland. Northern Damselfly has been added to the list of species being covered by the Rare Invertebrates in the Cairngorms Project.

- It was possible to carry out some limited survey work on sites for Azure Hawker, our other target species for work in Scotland. Effort was also focused on assembling current information on sites. This has identified 110 known sites, although defining a site for this species is somewhat arbitrary as they favour complexes of shallow bog pools. We only have information on the current condition of a very small number of these sites which tend to be remote and difficult to access. We are building up our knowledge of the landowners and managers of these sites to allow discussions and help gain a better understanding of site condition.
- It was agreed that Argaty Farm Red Kite Centre would become a new Dragonfly Hotspot before the Lockdown occurred. The restrictions prevented a launch event, but our staff managed to film an introduction on site and this was released on You Tube to publicise the site.
- A student from Stirling University carried out a project on Northern Emerald to study its habitat preferences. BDS provided a small grant to assist in the project. The scope had to be adjusted to more of a paper study because of the restrictions but resulted in an interesting report.
- The People for Ponds Project was mostly paused although some advice was still provided, and pond dipping equipment was loaned to support some activities. The same was true of other engagement initiatives. Our Scottish staff have given talks on Dragonflies via Zoom and taken part in virtual meetings and discussions to build links with other groups.

7. Partnerships

We have continued to cooperate with other organisations with similar aims to gain mutual benefits. Habitats which are attractive to dragonflies also support a wide range of other plants and creatures and working with other bodies and landowners to manage and improve sites which support dragonflies, helps conservation more generally and adds to the attractiveness of sites for visitors.

Dragonfly Hotspot Partners: We have continued to progress the designation and launch of Dragonfly Hotspots but this has been disrupted by the pandemic.

Scottish Partners: We continued our partnership work with Scottish Wildlife Trust, the RSPB and Forestry and Land Scotland (previously Forestry Commission), running training courses for their staff and supporting their recording and surveying activities. Cairngorms National Park, RSPB and Forestry and Land Scotland provided a funding contribution towards the cost of the survey of historic Northern Damselfly sites. NatureScot (previously known as Scottish Natural Heritage) has continued to contribute to the cost of our conservation work in Scotland, this year providing £4,750.

Ministry of Justice (MoJ): We have continued to liaise with MoJ staff and provided advice to them, but the pandemic has prevented any other activities.

British Trust for Ornithology: We continue to receive records of dragonflies through the Birdtrack and Garden Birdwatch schemes and BTO Mapping Software has been used to allow participants to

self-select their survey areas for the White-legged Damselfly Investigation in England and the Northern Damselfly survey in Scotland.

8. A Look Ahead

Our strategy will continue to be to improve our knowledge of our dragonflies, the changes they are undergoing and their needs in terms of habitat condition as well as promoting dragonflies and their place in conservation through public engagement. We want to attract more people to join British Dragonfly Society and become active members by recording dragonflies and/or volunteering to assist in the partnership activities that we are developing.

Points of note are:

- **Dragonfly Hotspot Launches:** We are planning to have launch events for Dragonfly Hotspots at Whisby Nature Reserve, Lincoln and Exbury Gardens in Hampshire in July. These had to be postponed from last year. Holding them will depend on the restrictions having been eased on schedule. An event is also planned at Little Paxton Pits on the anniversary of the virtual launch of the Dragonfly Hotspot there last year. We will also progress discussions for further Dragonfly Hotspots and will aim to identify some urban sites.
- **State of Dragonflies 2021:** While the publication date has slipped due, in part, to the restrictions the report will be launched in late summer 2021.
- **Strategy:** It has been considered timely to review the strategy that the Society should follow and surveys and consultations will take place in 2021 to help review and update our strategy. The review of publications will also continue although any changes that are agreed will not be implemented until 2022. The increased value of social media and other virtual communication methods which has been highlighted by the pandemic are expected to play an increasing role in delivering the Society's objectives.

9. Legal and Administrative requirements

Structure, Governance and Management

The charity was registered as a Charitable Incorporated Organisation with the Charity Commission (England and Wales) in July 2016 and in Scotland in June 2019. As at 1st September 2016 it took over the assets and liabilities of the previous unincorporated charity of the same name.

The Society's governing document is the CIO Constitution agreed by the Charity Commission in July 2016.

The trustees have paid due regard to guidance issued by the Charity Commission in deciding what activities the charity should undertake.

Recruitment and appointment of new Trustees

Trustees are elected by the membership at the Society's AGM. One-third of the Trustees retire by rotation on an annual basis. Trustees may serve a maximum of 9 years.

The Society seeks new Trustees from its membership and from other interested parties. The new CIO allows greater numbers than the former unincorporated charity and the Society is seeking to recruit new Trustees with appropriate skills.

Potential Trustees are invited to observe a Trustee Meeting before appointment. Their induction includes an information pack on the Society's status and legal position as well as discussions with the Officers and relevant staff.

Organisational structure

The Society is governed by its Trustees who meet formally four times a year. The Society has 5 staff, a full-time Conservation Officer based at the Natural England offices in Telford, Shropshire, two part-time Scottish Officers based at home near Perth, a part-time Fundraiser based at home in East Sussex and a full-time Conservation Outreach Officer based at home in Lincolnshire. The Officers of the Society, the Chairman and Hon Secretary carry out activities linked to their roles as well as supervising the staff. The Convenor of the Dragonfly Conservation Group also has responsibility for delivering policies and projects of the Society through the Society's volunteer networks.

Risk management

The Trustees have a duty to identify and review the risks to which the charity is exposed and to ensure appropriate controls and actions are in place to manage these risks. The Society considers that the main risks to which it is exposed are future income streams which it manages through a multi-year Budget, regular reporting and an annual review.

Financial position

Gross income for the year was £74,247 (2020: £132,956). This income, together with legacy income received in previous years has enabled the Trustees to continue to invest in the future of the charity. The Trustees believe this and prior year investments will provide a good return for the Society through increased activity, greater awareness which will lead to increased future income.

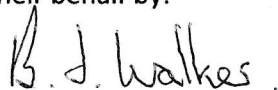
Expenditure for the year was £122,049 (2020: £146,276), reflecting the continuing of the investment described above.

Reserves policy

The policy of the charity is to hold sufficient funds to allow for the maintenance of existing activities, to cover any significant shortfall in income and to allow for future investment.

With the Expendable Endowment described above, the Trustees have considerable reserves which will be invested over the next few years. The value of Unrestricted funds and the Expendable Endowment at the year-end was £250,837 (2020: £285,108). The Trustees plan to reduce this figure to around 12 months of total expenditure over the next three financial years. However, legacy income is becoming a significant source of funds but is rather variable and unpredictable from year to year and hence this policy will be kept under review.

The Trustees' report was approved by the Board of Trustees on 6 December 21 and signed on their behalf by:



Mr B J Walker - Chairman

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT

TO THE TRUSTEES OF BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

I report to the trustees on my examination of the financial statements of British Dragonfly Society (the charity) for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Responsibilities and basis of report

As the trustees of the charity you are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 (the 2005 Act), the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) and the Charities Act 2011 (the 2011 Act). You are satisfied that your charity is not required by charity law to be audited and have chosen instead to have an independent examination.

I report in respect of my examination of the charity's financial statements carried out under section 44 (1) (c) of the 2005 Act and section 145 of the 2011 Act. In carrying out my examination I have followed the requirements of Regulation 11 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) and all the applicable Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the 2011 Act.

Independent examiner's statement

Since the charity has prepared its accounts on an accruals basis and is also registered in Scotland your examiner must be a member of a body listed in Regulation 11(2) of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended). I confirm that I am qualified to undertake the examination because I am a member of , which is one of the listed bodies.

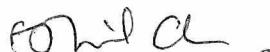
Your attention is drawn to the fact that the charity has prepared financial statements in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) in preference to the Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice issued on 1 April 2005 which is referred to in the extant regulations but has now been withdrawn.

I understand that this has been done in order for financial statements to provide a true and fair view in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015.

I have completed my examination. I confirm that no matters have come to my attention in connection with the examination giving me cause to believe that in any material respect:

- 1 accounting records were not kept in respect of the charity as required by section 44 (1) (a) of the 2005 Act and Regulation 4 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) and section 130 of the 2011 Act; or
- 2 the financial statements do not accord with those records; or
- 3 the financial statements do not comply with the accounting requirements of Regulation 8 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) and do not comply with the applicable requirements concerning the form and content of accounts set out in the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 other than any requirement that the accounts give a true and fair view which is not a matter considered as part of an independent examination.

I have no concerns and have come across no other matters in connection with the examination to which attention should be drawn in this report in order to enable a proper understanding of the financial statements to be reached.



Frances Wilde FCCA DChA

Warner Wilde
Chartered Certified Accountants
4 Marigold Drive
Bisley
Surrey
GU24 9SF

Dated: 6 December 2021

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Current financial year

	Notes	Unrestricted funds 2021 £	Restricted funds 2021 £	Endowment funds 2021 £	Total 2021 £	Total 2020 £
Income from:						
Donations and legacies	3	57,466	10,629	-	68,095	124,758
Charitable activities	4	5,860	-	-	5,860	6,688
Investments	5	292	-	-	292	1,510
Total income		<u>63,618</u>	<u>10,629</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>74,247</u>	<u>132,956</u>
Expenditure on:						
Raising funds	6	3,208	-	7,906	11,114	10,138
Charitable activities	7	83,557	27,378	-	110,935	136,138
Total resources expended		<u>86,765</u>	<u>27,378</u>	<u>7,906</u>	<u>122,049</u>	<u>146,276</u>
Net outgoing resources before transfers		(23,147)	(16,749)	(7,906)	(47,802)	(13,320)
Net outgoing resources before transfers		(23,147)	(16,749)	(7,906)	(47,802)	(13,320)
Gross transfers between funds		35,000	3,218	(38,218)	-	-
Net movement in funds		<u>11,853</u>	<u>(13,531)</u>	<u>(46,124)</u>	<u>(47,802)</u>	<u>(13,320)</u>
Fund balances at 1 April 2020		<u>156,099</u>	<u>13,531</u>	<u>129,009</u>	<u>298,639</u>	<u>311,959</u>
Fund balances at 31 March 2021		<u><u>167,952</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>82,885</u></u>	<u><u>250,837</u></u>	<u><u>298,639</u></u>

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year.

All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Prior financial year

		Unrestricted funds 2020 £	Restricted funds 2020 £	Endowment funds 2020 £	Total 2020 £
	Notes				
Income from:					
Donations and legacies	3	92,534	32,224	-	124,758
Charitable activities	4	6,688	-	-	6,688
Investments	5	1,510	-	-	1,510
Total income		<u>100,732</u>	<u>32,224</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>132,956</u>
Expenditure on:					
Raising funds	6	9,104	-	1,034	10,138
Charitable activities	7	70,303	65,835	-	136,138
Total resources expended		<u>79,407</u>	<u>65,835</u>	<u>1,034</u>	<u>146,276</u>
Net outgoing resources before transfers		<u>21,325</u>	<u>(33,611)</u>	<u>(1,034)</u>	<u>(13,320)</u>
Gross transfers between funds		<u>(25,373)</u>	<u>25,373</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net movement in funds		<u>(4,048)</u>	<u>(8,238)</u>	<u>(1,034)</u>	<u>(13,320)</u>
Fund balances at 1 April 2019		<u>160,147</u>	<u>21,769</u>	<u>130,043</u>	<u>311,959</u>
Fund balances at 31 March 2020		<u><u>156,099</u></u>	<u><u>13,531</u></u>	<u><u>129,009</u></u>	<u><u>298,639</u></u>

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year.

All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Notes	2021		2020 as restated	
		£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Stocks	12	3,630		2,381	
Debtors	13	27,497		18,438	
Investments	14	212,000		247,000	
Cash at bank and in hand		12,332		41,038	
		<u>255,459</u>		<u>308,857</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	<u>(4,622)</u>		<u>(10,218)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>250,837</u>		<u>298,639</u>
Capital funds					
Expendable endowment		<u>82,885</u>		<u>129,009</u>	
	17		82,885		129,009
Income funds					
Restricted funds	18		-		13,531
Unrestricted funds			167,952		156,099
			<u>250,837</u>		<u>298,639</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on 6 December 2021

B. J. Walker

Mr B Walker
Trustee

Ms C A Cooksey

Ms C A Cooksey
Trustee

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

Charity information

British Dragonfly Society is a Charitable Incorporated Organisation.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the charity's governing document, the Charities Act 2011, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005, the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2019)". The charity is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

The charity has taken advantage of the provisions in the SORP for charities applying FRS 102 Update Bulletin 1 not to prepare a Statement of Cash Flows.

The financial statements have departed from the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 only to the extent required to provide a true and fair view. This departure has involved following the Statement of Recommended Practice for charities applying FRS 102 rather than the version of the Statement of Recommended Practice which is referred to in the Regulations but which has since been withdrawn.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the charity. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the trustees have a reasonable expectation that the charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives.

Restricted funds are subject to specific conditions by donors as to how they may be used. The purposes and uses of the restricted funds are set out in the notes to the financial statements.

1.4 Income

Income is recognised when the charity is legally entitled to it after any performance conditions have been met, the amounts can be measured reliably, and it is probable that income will be received.

Cash donations are recognised on receipt. Other donations are recognised once the charity has been notified of the donation, unless performance conditions require deferral of the amount. Income tax recoverable in relation to donations received under Gift Aid or deeds of covenant is recognised at the time of the donation.

Legacies are recognised on receipt or otherwise if the charity has been notified of an impending distribution, the amount is known, and receipt is expected. If the amount is not known, the legacy is treated as a contingent asset.

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Expenditure

All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under headings that aggregate all costs related to that category. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated to activities on a basis consistent with use of the resources.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition. Items held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured the lower of replacement cost and cost.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 Financial instruments

The charity has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the charity's balance sheet when the charity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the charity's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.9 Employee benefits

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the charity is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.10 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the charity's accounting policies, the trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total
	2021	2021	2021	2020	2020	2020
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Donations and gifts	21,057	-	21,057	29,536	-	29,536
Grants Receivable	-	10,629	10,629	29,539	32,224	61,763
Membership fees	36,409	-	36,409	33,459	-	33,459
	<u>57,466</u>	<u>10,629</u>	<u>68,095</u>	<u>92,534</u>	<u>32,224</u>	<u>124,758</u>

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

3 Donations and legacies

(Continued)

Grants receivable for core activities

Esmee Fairbairn Foundation	-	-	-	-	25,000	25,000
NatureScot	-	8,129	8,129	-	7,224	7,224
John Ellerman Foundation	-	-	-	25,000	-	25,000
D'Oyly Carte Foundation	-	-	-	2,000	-	2,000
Groundwork UK	-	-	-	2,250	-	2,250
Forest and Land Scotland	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Cairngorms National Park	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
RSPB	-	500	500	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	289	-	289
	-	10,629	10,629	29,539	32,224	61,763

4 Charitable activities

	2021 £	2020 £
Sales within charitable activities	5,860	6,688

5 Investments

	Unrestricted funds 2021 £	Unrestricted funds 2020 £
Interest receivable	292	1,510

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

6 Raising funds

	Unrestricted funds	Endowment funds general	Total	Unrestricted funds	Endowment funds general	Total
	2021	2021	2021	2020	2020	2020
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<u>Fundraising and publicity</u>						
Membership schemes and social lotteries	2,936	-	2,936	2,541	-	2,541
Other fundraising costs	-	51	51	-	-	-
Staff costs	-	7,855	7,855	-	1,034	1,034
	<u>2,936</u>	<u>7,906</u>	<u>10,842</u>	<u>2,541</u>	<u>1,034</u>	<u>3,575</u>
<u>Trading costs</u>						
Operating a charity shop	272	-	272	6,563	-	6,563
	<u>3,208</u>	<u>7,906</u>	<u>11,114</u>	<u>9,104</u>	<u>1,034</u>	<u>10,138</u>

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

7 Charitable activities

	2021 £	2020 £
Staff costs	70,226	76,433
Direct Project costs	5,952	19,529
Recording costs	8,993	9,640
Storage costs	1,053	1,053
Publications	19,275	11,328
Exhibitions and Fairs	-	239
Members' Days	-	827
Dragonfly Centre	-	452
Central office costs	1,186	5,343
	<u>106,685</u>	<u>124,844</u>
Grant funding of activities (see note 8)	250	-
Share of support costs (see note 9)	1,794	9,217
Share of governance costs (see note 9)	2,206	2,077
	<u>110,935</u>	<u>136,138</u>
Analysis by fund		
Unrestricted funds	83,557	70,303
Restricted funds	27,378	65,835
	<u>110,935</u>	<u>136,138</u>

8 Grants payable

	2021 £	2020 £
Grants to individuals	250	-
	<u>250</u>	<u>-</u>

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

9 Support costs

	Support costs	Governance costs	2021	Support costs	Governance costs	2020
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Insurance	1,113	-	1,113	885	-	885
Recruitment	59	-	59	30	-	30
Payroll and Accounting	810	-	810	964	-	964
Subscriptions	108	-	108	-	-	-
Website	(296)	-	(296)	7,338	-	7,338
Independent Examiner fees	-	990	990	-	960	960
Bank charges	-	1,216	1,216	-	894	894
Trustee costs	-	-	-	-	223	223
	<u>1,794</u>	<u>2,206</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>9,217</u>	<u>2,077</u>	<u>11,294</u>
Analysed between						
Charitable activities	<u>1,794</u>	<u>2,206</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>9,217</u>	<u>2,077</u>	<u>11,294</u>

Governance costs includes Independent Examiners fees of £990 (2020- £960)

10 Trustees

None of the trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration or benefits from the charity during the year.

11 Employees

Number of employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was:

	2021	2020
	Number	Number
	3	4
	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Employment costs	2021	2020
	£	£
Wages and salaries	75,012	72,977
Social security costs	583	2,120
Other pension costs	2,486	2,370
	<u>78,081</u>	<u>77,467</u>
	<u>78,081</u>	<u>77,467</u>

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

12 Stocks	2021	2020
	£	£
Finished goods and goods for resale	3,630	2,381
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
13 Debtors	2021	2020
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Other debtors	27,497	18,438
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
14 Current asset investments	2021	2020
	£	£
Unlisted investments	212,000	247,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade creditors	604	6,915
Other creditors	444	403
Accruals and deferred income	3,574	2,900
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	4,622	10,218
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
16 Retirement benefit schemes		

Defined contribution schemes

The charity operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the charity in an independently administered fund.

The charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes was £2,486 (2020 - £2,370).

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

17 Endowment funds

	Movement in funds					Movement in funds					
	Balance at 1 April 2019	Incoming resources	Resources expended	Transfers	Revaluations gains and losses	Balance at 1 April 2020	Incoming resources	Resources expended	Transfers	Revaluations gains and losses	Balance at 31 March 2021
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expendable endowments											
Expendable Endowment	130,043	-	(1,034)	-	-	129,009	-	(7,906)	(38,218)	-	82,885
	<u>130,043</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,034)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>129,009</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(7,906)</u>	<u>(38,218)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>82,885</u>
	<u><u>130,043</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>(1,034)</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>129,009</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>(7,906)</u></u>	<u><u>(38,218)</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>82,885</u></u>

Expendable Endowment - This fund is legacies received in 2016 and 2017 which the charity cannot be reasonably expect to spend in one financial year. The Trustees have decided to classify this as an expendable endowment and to treat it as investment in staff posts in 2017/18 and subsequent years to grow the work of the Society.

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

18 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:

	Movement in funds				Movement in funds				Balance at 31 March 2021 £
	Balance at 1 April 2019 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Transfers £	Balance at 1 April 2020 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Transfers £	
Esmee Fairbairn Foundation	17,985	25,000	(32,820)	-	10,165	-	(10,165)	-	-
John Spedan Lewis	3,784	-	(418)	-	3,366	-	(3,366)	-	-
NatureScot	-	7,224	(32,597)	25,373	-	8,129	(11,347)	3,218	-
Northern Damselfly Survey	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	(2,500)	-	-
	<u>21,769</u>	<u>32,224</u>	<u>(65,835)</u>	<u>25,373</u>	<u>13,531</u>	<u>10,629</u>	<u>(27,378)</u>	<u>3,218</u>	<u>-</u>

Scottish Office - This fund aggregates all grants for work by our Scottish Officer and the related costs. The main income is a grant from Scottish Natural Heritage.

Esmee Fairbairn Foundation - This Fund represents a grant to fund Conservation Outreach, initially through a staff member over 3 years.

John Spedan Lewis - This fund represents a grant to fund signage at newly designated Hotspots in England.

NatureScot (previously Scottish National Heritage) and Northern Damselfly Survey - Funding for surveys relating to the Northern Damselfly and the Azure Hawker and improving their habitats.

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

19 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted Funds 2021 £	Restricted Funds 2021 £	Expendable Endowment 2021 £	Total 2021 £	Unrestricted Funds 2020 £	Restricted Funds 2020 £	Expendable Endowment 2020 £	Total 2020 £
Fund balances at 31 March 2021 are represented by:								
Current assets/(liabilities)	167,952	-	82,885	250,837	156,099	13,531	129,009	298,639
	<u>167,952</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>82,885</u>	<u>250,837</u>	<u>156,099</u>	<u>13,531</u>	<u>129,009</u>	<u>298,639</u>

BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

20 Related party transactions

There were no disclosable related party transactions during the year (2020 - none).

21 Prior period adjustment

Changes to the balance sheet

	At 31 March 2020		
	As previously reported	Adjustment	As restated
	£	£	£
Current assets			
Debtors due within one year	16,000	2,438	18,438
Creditors due within one year			
Other creditors	(3,303)	(6,915)	(10,218)
	<u>16,000</u>	<u>(6,915)</u>	<u>(10,218)</u>
Net assets	<u>303,116</u>	<u>(4,477)</u>	<u>298,639</u>
Capital funds			
Endowment funds	129,009	-	129,009
Income funds			
Restricted funds	13,531	-	13,531
Unrestricted funds	160,576	(4,477)	156,099
	<u>160,576</u>	<u>(4,477)</u>	<u>156,099</u>
Total equity	<u>303,116</u>	<u>(4,477)</u>	<u>298,639</u>

Changes to the profit and loss account

	Period ended 31 March 2020		
	As previously reported	Adjustment	As restated
	£	£	£
Raising funds	9,699	439	10,138
Charitable activities	132,100	4,038	136,138
	<u>132,100</u>	<u>4,038</u>	<u>136,138</u>
Net movement in funds	<u>(8,843)</u>	<u>(4,477)</u>	<u>(13,320)</u>