

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)

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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

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BRITISH DRAGONFLY SOCIETY

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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.

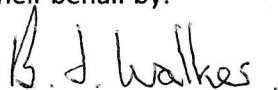
Expenditure for the year was £122,049 (2020: £146,276), reflecting the continuing of the investment described above.

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.

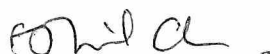
Your attention is drawn to the fact that the charity has prepared financial statements in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) in preference to the Accounting 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

		Unrestricted funds 2021 £	Restricted funds 2021 £	Endowment funds 2021 £	Total 2021 £	Total 2020 £
	Notes					
<u>Income from:</u>						
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		63,618	10,629	-	74,247	132,956
<u>Expenditure on:</u>						
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		86,765	27,378	7,906	122,049	146,276
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		11,853	(13,531)	(46,124)	(47,802)	(13,320)
Fund balances at 1 April 2020		156,099	13,531	129,009	298,639	311,959
Fund balances at 31 March 2021		167,952	-	82,885	250,837	298,639

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

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

		2021		2020 as restated	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
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	(4,622)		(10,218)	
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
	<u>-</u>	<u>10,629</u>	<u>10,629</u>	<u>29,539</u>	<u>32,224</u>	<u>61,763</u>

4 Charitable activities

	2021 £	2020 £
Sales within charitable activities	<u>5,860</u>	<u>6,688</u>

5 Investments

	Unrestricted funds 2021 £	Unrestricted funds 2020 £
Interest receivable	<u>292</u>	<u>1,510</u>

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>Fundraising and publicity</u>	<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>
	<u><u>3,208</u></u>	<u><u>7,906</u></u>	<u><u>11,114</u></u>	<u><u>9,104</u></u>	<u><u>1,034</u></u>	<u><u>10,138</u></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 Number	2020 Number
	<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>

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

13 Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	27,497	18,438

14 Current asset investments

	2021 £	2020 £
Unlisted investments	212,000	247,000

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
	4,622	10,218

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 1 April 2019	Incoming resources	Resources expended	Transfers	Balance at 1 April 2020	Incoming resources	Resources expended	Transfers	Balance at 31 March 2021
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
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>(4,477)</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>174,107</u>	<u>(4,477)</u>	<u>169,630</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>141,799</u>	<u>4,477</u>	<u>146,276</u>
Net movement in funds	<u>(8,843)</u>	<u>(4,477)</u>	<u>(13,320)</u>