

THE LIFESCAPE PROJECT LIMITED

England & Wales · Charity number 1191303

Details

Other names	THE LIFESCAPE PROJECT
Status	Registered
Legal form	Charitable company
Company number	11334803
Registered	2020-09-15
Register	View on the Charity Commission register

Contact

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Website	https://lifescapeproject.org/

Activities

Objects: 3.1 THE CHARITY'S OBJECTS ("OBJECTS") ARE SPECIFICALLY RESTRICTED TO THE FOLLOWING:3.1.1 TO PROMOTE THE CONSERVATION, PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD, THROUGH:(A) THE CONSERVATION AND RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF NATURAL HABITATS AND ECOSYSTEMS;(B) THE CONSERVATION AND RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIES OF FLORA AND FAUNA;(C) THE PROMOTION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY.3.1.2 TO ADVANCE THE EDUCATION OF THE PUBLIC IN SUBJECTS RELATING TO BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY, AND THE CONSERVATION, PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND TO PROMOTE STUDY AND RESEARCH IN SUCH SUBJECTS PROVIDED THAT THE USEFUL RESULTS OF SUCH STUDY ARE DISSEMINATED TO THE PUBLIC AT LARGE.3.1.3 NOTHING IN THE ARTICLES SHALL AUTHORISE AN APPLICATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE CHARITY FOR PURPOSES WHICH ARE NOT CHARITABLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 7 OF THE CHARITIES AND TRUSTEE INVESTMENT (SCOTLAND) ACT 2005 AND/OR SECTION 2 OF THE CHARITIES ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND) 2008.

Activities: The Lifescape Project works toward a world rich in wild landscapes, providing a sustainable future for life on earth. To do this, Lifescape has set out on a mission to catalyse the creation, restoration and protection of wild landscapes by pursuing projects globally which utilise skills including science, technology, law, economics, and communications.

Classification

- **How:** Provides Services, Provides Advocacy/advice/information, Sponsors Or Undertakes Research
- **What:** Environment/conservation/heritage, Economic/community Development/employment
- **Who:** Other Charities Or Voluntary Bodies, The General Public/mankind

Geography

- Scotland
- Throughout England And Wales

Finances

Period end	Income	Expenditure	Assets	Employees
2025-04-30	£1,081,405	£1,104,154	£138,243	11
2024-04-30	£1,021,257	£965,299	£160,992	9
2023-04-30	£830,966	£791,085	£105,034	6
2022-04-30	£575,830	£527,788	£65,153	3
2021-04-30	£265,002	£244,578	-	-

Trustees

Name	Role	Appointed
Roger Leese	Chair	2018-04-28
Darrell Smith		2019-03-18
Dr Hannah Catherine James		2025-09-29
Lily Marcel		2020-07-23
Patricia Ann Eagle		2022-12-15
Paul Sebastian Whitfield		2025-10-02
Professor Ian Convery		2019-03-18
Steven Smith		2019-11-12

THE LIFESCAPE PROJECT LIMITED

England & Wales - Charity number 1191303

Accounts

The Lifescape
Project Limited

Trustees' Annual Report

May 2024 to April 2025





Our aim is to protect and restore wild, natural landscapes, and in doing this we tackle some of the most complex challenges in this space.”

Adam Eagle, CEO

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The team on our annual get together - this year we met in Romania's wild Carpathian Mountains

Thoughts From Our Chair on the Year

I am delighted to introduce what is only our fifth Annual Report the contents of which I am confident provide ample evidence that the mission we set ourselves at the outset was and remains the right one: to catalyse the creation, restoration and protection of wild landscapes by pursuing projects which address the themes of science, technology, law, economics, and culture.

We have continued to grow our team in a balanced way, both to deepen our expertise across our themes, and, just as importantly, to ensure we have a strong institutional infrastructure to support our “front line” team. As at Year End, the Lifescape Project has 19 team members, representing an 58% increase over the year. This is also the first year in which our accounts will be audited due to our revenue exceeding £1,000,000, which is something of a milestone for us. Lifescape continues to operate as a decentralised team, with no permanent premises and our team members based across a number of countries. We continue to believe that offering such working flexibility has allowed us to attract a much wider range of talented people to join us and to be international in outlook.

Finally, in addition to congratulating and thanking Adam and his team, I must once again take this opportunity to thank our many volunteers, funders and supporters for their invaluable support, and also to my talented fellow trustees who have continued to give their time and expertise well above and beyond their formal trustee duties. In particular, I would like to record the current trustees' gratitude and thanks to Sally Hawkins and Chris White both of whom stepped down as trustees this year.

Roger Leese
Chair of the Board of Trustees

Trustees' Report



The Lifescape Project



¹ **Charitable Objects:** Our charitable objects, as stated in our articles of association, are to promote the conservation, protection and improvement of the natural environment anywhere in the world.

Background

The Lifescape Project was established in 2017 by a team of individuals who, motivated by the significant degradation of the world's ecosystems in recent times, wanted to volunteer their time to the protection of nature, and to undertake ecological restoration.

The collaboration stemmed from previous work which introduced a unique set of individuals and skill sets to one another, and those involved soon realised that they could combine their expertise in fields such as ecology, law, economics and the sciences with their love for the natural world in an entirely new organisation. This blend of driven professionals across a variety of disciplines helped generate the idea for an independent charity which could continue to build on the work and relationships already initiated.

In this way the Lifescape Project was born. Since its establishment, the Lifescape Project has sought to foster the passion and expertise of those involved to make a long-term positive impact on global ecosystems.

From 2019 the Lifescape Project has been building a staff team of professionals across the relevant mission themes with the team now numbering 19 personnel. We are pursuing an ambitious five-year strategic plan, ending in May 2026, which envisages very material growth in our work and impact.

Projects and Activities Undertaken

In this report we set out the key projects and activities we have been involved in during the reporting period.

Eurasian Lynx Reintroduction

We are leading the [Missing Lynx Project](#), an effort to restore the Eurasian lynx to Northumberland and bordering areas of Cumbria and Southern Scotland.

Lynx once lived in the UK. They are elusive yet beautiful cats, living in woodlands where they hunt for roe deer in the twilight of dusk and dawn, or the dark of night. The project supports lynx reintroduction to Britain if there is both an area in Britain where lynx can live (which we have now evidenced is possible) and if local people are accepting of the animal back in the landscape.

Over the past year, the Missing Lynx Project has made huge progress. This year has seen the delivery of a wide-ranging local consultation, including:

- Meeting 50 local residents for one-to-one interviews, to understand in depth their views on the topic.
- Running 12 community workshops.
- Undertaking 44 stakeholder group meetings, to ensure local organisations are aware of and understand proposals.
- Meeting with groups of local farmers 9 times to discuss the benefits and risks of reintroduction.
- Visiting European lynx reintroduction projects with 7 local farmers, to better demonstrate the reality of living alongside lynx.
- Setting up focus groups for farmers, forestry, businesses and the local community.
- Deploying the Missing Lynx Exhibition across 15 locations to engage and consult local residents.
- Ultimately engaging with over 10,000 people and receiving 1073 survey responses from within the project region.



Members of the public engaging at our Missing Lynx Exhibition, which toured the project area



Eurasian Lynx Reintroduction (continued)

We have also made very substantial steps forward in areas of research and planning, including the question of how a reintroduction project would source lynx, the interactions lynx would have with other species and livestock, the costs and benefits of a reintroduction, and what a release and monitoring process would look like.

To secure the future of this important and exciting work, we held a fundraising event in central London in February, hosted by celebrities Deborah Meaden and Ellie Goulding. This raised over £300,000 for the cause, allowing us to continue work into the next two years.

Over the coming months the Missing Lynx Project will continue working with local communities to consider how a reintroduction project could be managed to maximise benefits and reduce risks. The partnership hopes to apply for a licence to reintroduce lynx to north-west Northumberland once we have a plan that's collaboratively designed with local people, and which sets out measures that are acceptable, feasible and can be implemented.

Finally, the Lynx to Scotland initiative, of which Lifescape is one of three partners, also made significant progress over the past twelve months. The project convened a cross-sectoral group of 53 national stakeholder representatives to objectively assess concerns which had previously been identified, and to discuss the benefits and challenges of a lynx reintroduction to the Scottish Highlands. Stakeholders supported a move towards a local level consultation process, involving individual landowners and others who may be directly impacted by a potential reintroduction of lynx to Scotland, and this will take place over the coming year.

KEY THEMES ADDRESSED

Science | Economics | Culture | Law

Cumbrian White-Tailed Eagle Project

This project is investigating the possibility of restoring the majestic white-tailed eagle to Cumbria.

With a wingspan of up to 2.5 metres, white-tailed eagles, sometimes called sea eagles, are Britain's largest native bird of prey. White-tailed eagles were once widespread in Britain, but numbers declined due to a reduction of areas for the birds to live, and the disturbance, harm and killing of these eagles, leading to their loss from the United Kingdom in 1918. We are now progressing toward their restoration in Cumbria, in the North-West of England.

Under the continued guidance of the Cumbrian White-Tailed Eagle Steering Committee, this year we have focussed on understanding social and community aspects of a possible reintroduction of white-tailed eagles to Cumbria. The team started the year by designing and building an exhibition looking at the history of the species in Britain, the future of white-tailed eagles and what a reintroduction could look like in Cumbria.

Once complete, this was taken to local communities in the project area and, alongside film screenings, expert seminars and webinars, we have engaged 523 local residents. This process has also generated 533 questionnaire responses to help us to better understand local community views on the reintroduction of this beautiful species.

Alongside this engagement work, we are now well underway with a 'habitat regulation assessment' a 'disease risk assessment' and a plan for sourcing eagles from Norway.

These are all critical parts of the planning which is required by the licensing body (Natural England) before a reintroduction project can proceed, and we plan to complete them over coming months.

Over the coming months we will also be completing further engagement with communities and finishing up the technical aspects of the planning. We hope to seek a reintroduction licence in 2026 if the proposals are feasible and if local people are accepting of their return.

KEY THEMES ADDRESSED

Science | Economics | Culture



Rewilding Law

Our Rewilding Law work aims to develop, share and deploy legal knowledge in relation to legal issues which apply to, support and/or impair nature restoration, thereby unlocking restoration actions.

It also seeks to identify and remove legal and bureaucratic barriers to rewilding, allowing our colleagues across Europe to get on with the critically important work of restoring ecosystems.

We continued to add guidance to our 'Rewilding Law Hub' over the past twelve months, helping rewilders across Europe to navigate the most challenging legal processes and issues which arise as they seek to restore nature. We published six new resources across various topics and countries, including local language translations to make sure those on the ground in rewilding projects can properly understand the complex legal issues being discussed. Feedback from users has been very positive, with 97% of survey respondents finding the Rewilding Law Hub a valuable resource. Whilst we continue to produce more guidance on new topics which rewilders are asking for help with, we are now also exploring additional types of support we can offer to ensure the law and bureaucratic processes are not getting in the way of important rewilding efforts.

The team also put energy into new forms of engagement this year, presenting at key conferences to over 135 practitioners/organisations (such as the Citizen Zoo 'Rewilding our future' conference), deploying the Hub through MSc courses (University of Manchester, Nature Recovery MSc), and through a new Rewilding Law LinkedIn group which has 138 engaged members.

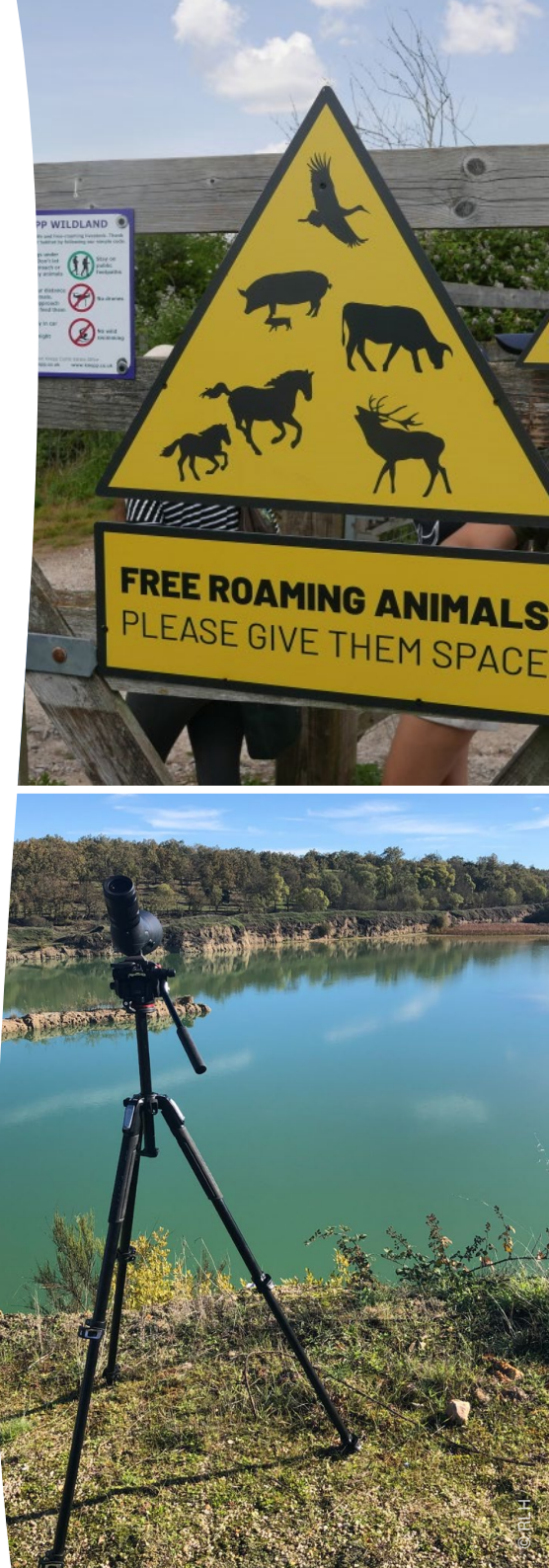
Beyond helping rewilders to navigate legal issues which come up in their work, we are also seeking to remove legal barriers which prove a complete block to key nature restoration actions. This year we have been working on several key obstacles:

- Collaborating with Rewilding Portugal to create a permanent legal protection for land being rewilded, to avoid the destruction of ecosystems in the future – essentially creating new 'protected areas'.
- Determining the best approach to gain legal access to 'common lands' for rewilding in Italy, alongside Rewilding Apennines.

- Working to allow large herbivores such as bison, wilder cattle breeds and wild horses to shake off legal shackles and live a wilder lifecycle, alongside Rewilding Spain, the Wildlife Trusts and the UK's Large Herbivore Working Group.
- Working alongside Knepp Estate and the Large Herbivore Working Group to make full use of the "semi-wild pony" derogation which reduces the burden of horse passporting for horses living in semi-wild conditions.
- Liaising with the UK's Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs to ensure that the Dangerous Wild Animals Act does not become a legal barrier to key species reintroductions, such as lynx, bison and elk.

KEY THEMES ADDRESSED

Law | Economics | Culture | Science





Conservation Covenants and Legal Mechanisms to Protect Nature

Momentous progress has been made by our legal team over the past year in securing long term legal protections for rewilding land.

This work's objective is, ultimately, to put thousands of hectares of rewilding land under legal protections which will secure nature for generations to come.

Early in the year our application to be a statutory 'responsible body' was approved, paving the way for us to enter into conservation covenants in England (we have held the equivalent status in Scotland for two years now), to ensure rewilding sites are legally secure. Building on this we developed a template legal agreement, instructed lawyers, and set about putting protections in place, to lock rewilding in as a mandatory land use for decades to come. In the year we brought 307 hectares of land under legally binding protections, and we are in negotiations with many more landowners to secure more protections in the coming year.

For now, this work focusses on 'biodiversity net-gain' market projects, but we intend to expand our work to also secure rewilding land which is not benefitting from the funding that this market offers.

Looking beyond the UK, we also completed research projects in Poland and Italy this year, which give us a good understanding of how legal protections could be used to protect and secure rewilded land in those countries. In Germany and Romania we have also commenced the same process. Once we understand this topic better in these countries we will be able to move forward toward securing legal protections for European rewilding projects in the future.

KEY THEMES ADDRESSED

Law | Science | Economics | Culture

Litigation for Nature

Although lacking in some areas, governments, public bodies and companies have many obligations to protect nature and biodiversity.

The issue comes when these organisations fail to comply with such obligations and nature suffers as a result. Through our Litigation for Nature work, we collaborate with other NGOs and local activists across countries globally to challenge decisions and policies which fall short of existing legal obligations. In this way, we can make seismic shifts towards nature positive policies and decisions.

Combatting the hunting of Capercaillie, Chamois and Deer in Romania

This year saw us commence a new collaboration with 'Alianta pentru Combaterea Abuzurilor' (the alliance for combatting abuses) in Romania. These two activists have an amazing track record of bringing successful legal cases against Romanian authorities, striking down decisions which threaten the incredible wild landscapes of Romania.

This year we assisted the local team with their legal actions, including successful lawsuits which concluded with the courts declaring hunting quotas for twenty-six native species to be illegal (including Capercaillie, Chamois and Deer species). This incredible success now positions our collaborators to substantially reduce, or even end, the sport hunting of these species in Romania which has to date been permitted with little or no regard to its impacts on natural ecosystems, or European law.

As well as supporting these legal successes, we also assisted our collaborators in becoming active in efforts to prevent the removal of legal protected status from the grey wolf in Europe, and in opposing authorities' careless approach to the management of brown bears in Romania.





Litigation for Nature (continued)

Ending Peat Extraction in Somerset, UK

Peatlands, also known as bogs, are vital ecosystems of significant importance to people. They act as carbon sinks, store vast amounts of water, and support unique biodiversity. Yet in Somerset the UK government is still complicit in the extraction of vast quantities of peat, including from sites which are supposedly 'legally protected'.

We have now begun work with an alliance of local NGOs to explore how the law can be used to end this extraction. At present we are gathering information and developing potential strategies to bring court challenges to this absurd practice and in the coming year we hope to bring a forceful legal challenge in an attempt to bring it to an end.

Scottish Beavers

Back in 2021, alongside claimants Trees for Life, Lifescape led a successful legal challenge of the Scottish Government's policy of approving the culling of beavers, without considering translocation as an alternative, and without even providing reasons for doing so.

In time, this contributed to a new government policy which allowed beavers to be translocated to new areas as an alternative, which was a huge step forward for the species in Scotland.

Sadly, over the past year we have had to engage again on this topic, as public bodies have continued to hold up translocation projects. These failures mean that more beavers are killed instead of finding new homes in other parts of the country, where they can enrich nature and bring countless benefits to people. Over the year we have provided legal support to local NGOs. We hope that this will not go any further and that beavers will be permitted to be moved to new sites, but we stand ready to support our collaborators if legal action is ultimately needed.

KEY THEMES ADDRESSED

[Law](#) | [Science](#) | [Economics](#) | [Culture](#)



Forest Litigation Collaborative

This partnership programme with US NGO [PEPI](#) focusses on using legal challenges and law enforcement as a tool to prevent and reverse the destruction of forests - a vital natural asset on our planet – by using litigation and other quasi-legal challenges against governments, corporates and other relevant actors.

An update on our current cases:

UK OECD

This greenwashing complaint focusses on the way that big business misleads the public and policymakers with statements that the burning of forest wood is low carbon and 'sustainable', which it is not. We filed against Drax Group plc in October 2021 and the assessment of our arguments is ongoing following the UK National Contact Point's initial assessment in July 2022, which found that the majority of our complaints warranted further investigation. We await the NCP's final assessment, but in the meantime Drax published its 2023 Annual Report in March 2024 and the language used to describe its bioenergy has been significantly amended and qualified, which is a positive development, albeit their description of forest biomass energy continues to be misleading in our view. This UK focussed work has also contributed to public discourse

regarding forest biomass energy, with the former Secretary of State Claire Coutinho and the Public Accounts Committee now acknowledging its absurdity from a climate and biodiversity perspective and flagging serious concerns about the integrity of the current system.

Financial Reporting Council complaint against Drax plc

Another challenge focussed on the way that forest biomass energy is wrongly portrayed as sustainable and low emissions by industry, we submitted a complaint to the Financial Reporting Council in March 2025. This complaint seeks to highlight and disincentivise greenwashing of forest biomass through legal arguments based on environmental obligations within the Companies Act 2006, and through the potential for Directors to be fined or a court order requiring a revision to the Strategic Report, should a breach be established. The Council has accepted the complaint and we hope

that they will both investigate and take action in due course.

UK Biomass Strategy Judicial Review

This case, filed in 2023, alleged the government is fundamentally misrepresenting the dangers of the technology, known as 'biomass energy with carbon capture and storage' (BECCS). The government subscribes to the idea that this technology could result in 'negative emissions', ignoring the impact of cutting down and burning forests which would otherwise be storing and sequestering carbon to help mitigate climate change. In December the case was refused permission to be heard and as such will not result in the legal outcome we had hoped for, however it was a valuable and positive exercise in airing important messages in public and before a senior judge, thereby increasing the pressure on the government to reduce its support for this destructive industry.

Forest Litigation Collaborative (continued)

EU Taxonomy

After the case was heard in the European Court of Justice in November 2024, we now eagerly await judgement. This case was filed in 2023 against the European Commission, challenging the labelling of forest biomass energy and business as usual forest management as “sustainable” economic activities under the EU’s Sustainable Finance Taxonomy Regulation, which if unchallenged could lead to substantial increased investment in these harmful practices under the guise of being ‘sustainable’. The claimants in the case are Save Estonia’s Forests (Estonia), Robin Wood (Germany), Clean Air Committee (Netherlands), Workshop for All Beings (Poland), ZERO (Portugal), 2Celcius (Romania) and Protect the Forest (Sweden).

Natura 2000, Estonia

We continue to support Estonian NGO Save Estonia’s Forests which seeks a nationwide injunction to prohibit logging within Natura 2000 sites unless an appropriate environmental impact assessment has been conducted. After being sent to the Supreme Court of Estonia on the basis that the claim was not technically admissible to the courts, we have received a ruling from the Supreme Court that the case is indeed admissible and that the lower courts must properly consider it. Since then, the Lower Court picked the case back up and then dismissed it on the basis that the Estonian authorities had remedied their approach, which they have not. As a result, we have appealed again to the higher court, and the case continues its circuitous path toward our objective of protecting natural forests in Estonia.

KEY THEMES ADDRESSED

[Law](#) | [Science](#) | [Economics](#) | [Culture](#)



Wetland and Forest Restoration in Rwanda

This project aims to implement a Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) pilot in Rwanda's Eastern District, in partnership with the Rwanda Wildlife Conservation Association (RWCA).

Our vision is to restore the land to a high level of ecological functioning by accessing funding from global markets for high-quality carbon credits. The project will deliver climate benefits, promote biodiversity recovery, provide jobs for local communities, fund selected local community development projects, and generate ecosystem services such as improved water and soil quality, microclimate regulation, and erosion control.

Having secured funding at the end of last year, RWCA and Lifescape started this year with a purchase of 33 hectares of semi-arid grazing land to host the restoration project, which we plan to restore to a nature-rich wooded savannah ecosystem. Having secured the land, the team then began engagement with local community members to ensure that we had the backing from those living in the area, and that we understand how they would hope to benefit from the project.

Building on this and with help from our internal legal team, we developed a governance mechanism for a 'community restoration committee' to ensure that the project would at all times have community support and self-governance.

We have worked closely alongside the Plan Vivo standard this year, as part of the first cohort for the Plan Vivo Accelerator, which is designed to allow viable projects to be fast-tracked through an intensive capacity building programme, in order to accelerate community and carbon benefits from projects. Making full use of this benefit, we have had our 'project information note' approved and have also now submitted a 'project design document' which, once approved, will allow us to access global carbon markets to fund community roles in the restoration of the site.

Encouraged by the progress we've made as a partnership, RWCA have committed a further 13 hectares of adjacent land they own to the carbon project, which will enhance both the restoration impact and the projected carbon finance. We hope that in the coming year the process will be completed and sales of carbon will begin, generating the funding needed to support local communities, begin sequestering carbon as a climate change mitigation measure, and restore the natural ecology of the site.

KEY THEMES ADDRESSED

Law | Science | Economics | Culture

Amelia (Lifescape's Rewilding Economist) and Diogene (RWCA team member) visiting RWCA's native tree nursery



The Natural Capital Laboratory

Bringing the Natural Capital Laboratory's initial 5-year work plan to its conclusion, we published a landmark [legacy piece](#) in January 2025.

This report summarises key learnings from the project's pursuit of innovation in the way that we restore ecosystems and place value on the outcomes of that restoration. It covers topics ranging from eDNA use for biodiversity monitoring, advancements in methods for valuing specific ecosystem services such as climate regulation, the use of AI to sift ecological data, through to deploying virtual reality to bring the project to life. We encourage others embarking on rewilding projects to consider our learnings from the first five years of this project and have widely disseminated these findings.

With the original project plan having drawn to a close and the significant generation of knowledge around restoration, monitoring and natural capital now published and disseminated, we have transitioned to a new approach with greater emphasis on restoration actions. In pursuit of this, we have achieved a lot over the past year.

At the beginning of the year, in May 2024, we translocated four wood ant nests from the west side of Loch Ness to the site, with the technical and scientific aspects of the translocation led by entomologist Alex Dittrich of Nottingham Trent University. This collaboration catalysed an ongoing, strong academic partnership with the University, who are now a member of the steering group of the NCL. Hairy wood ants are ecosystem engineers, shaping insect communities and influencing how nutrients flow through woodland ecosystems. For example, they control herbivorous insect populations, provide microhabitats for other invertebrates, and provide an important food source for birds, mammals, and other species. Excitingly, returning to the site after the snows of a Highlands winter, researchers from Nottingham Trent University observed that these four nests had merged into two established nest networks, each consisting of central colonies and multiple satellite nests.

The Natural Capital Laboratory (continued)

A number of university students have spent time monitoring these networks over the year, with one student focussing a master's thesis on the translocation, specifically exploring population dynamics, behaviour, and colony structure. Building on these successes, economists at AECOM also assessed the wood ant reintroduction through a climate-action lens, and they produced infographics to illustrate the role of wood ants in specific ecosystem processes that sequester and store carbon, directly through nest building and indirectly through ecosystem influence more broadly.

Again, relating to the ecological restoration of the site, this year saw the erection of a fence to create an enclosure as a method of managing the impact of deer on native woodland regeneration. This has proven a success, with birch, willow and other native species quickly emerging as soon as browsing pressure was removed.

In the absence of deer culling, which is used by forestry and rewilding groups across the country, the success of this small trial is of huge relevance to the site as it means we can unlock natural regeneration whilst complying with the project's vegan management principles.

Starting in the spring, we also commenced an investigation into the presence of adders and slow worms (a species of legless lizard) at Birchfield. We suspect these species are not present on the site due to the previous use as a commercial forest. Now, with the emergence of heathland and grasslands, we believe Birchfield offers ideal habitat and, if we do not find them, we shall commence work to assess the feasibility of returning the species.

Finally, following the 2023 Biodiversity Metrics Review and the recommendation to use the Pivotal Biodiversity Multi-Metric, we began a more focused collaboration with the University of Cumbria and Pivotal at Birchfield.

The overlap between University of Cumbria's long-term interval sampling at the NCL and Pivotal's continuous, intensive sampling over a few consecutive days, created a rare opportunity to compare these sampling methods scientifically. The aim is for the analysis to result in a peer-reviewed journal article as well as practical, evidence-based guidance to help rewilders and others monitor biodiversity (particularly birds and bats) most effectively with limited resources. First draft papers are expected in November 2025.

KEY THEMES ADDRESSED

Economics | Technology | Science | Culture





Pine Marten Restoration

The South Cumbria Pine Marten Recovery Project, led by the University of Cumbria, is a partnership of public and private sector organisations including Lifescape. Lifescape hosts a project officer who is involved in the practicalities of translocation and field-based monitoring activities.

Across 2024 and 2025 a total of 29 adult pine martens were translocated from sites in the Scottish Highlands to Grizedale Forest and Graythwaite Estate in South Cumbria.

Translocated martens are fitted with VHF collars and monitored via telemetry for the first few months and have already dispersed across Cumbria.

A wide network of 80+ camera traps has been installed across the region with support from landowning organisations and individuals. They allow the project to monitor not only the translocated martens but also kits born in the summer of 2025 and a small number of pre-existing residents. At the end of 2025 the population is estimated at 40-45 individuals.

KEY THEMES ADDRESSED

Science | Culture

Our Supporters



Our Supporters²

We are lucky to receive both financial support and volunteer time contributions from a variety of organisations and individuals. Below we list all supporters who have provided us with £1000 or more of support over the financial year.

Funders

Adam Sweidan	Lily Marcel
AECOM	Manchester University
Alex Eagle	Nicola Knop
ALV Foundation	Northumberland Wildlife Trust
Anton Bilton	Oak Foundation
Becky Holmes	Partnership For Policy Integrity
Carman Family Foundation	Rewilding Britain
Clifford Chance Foundation	Roger Leese
Credit Nature	Royal Society of Wildlife Trusts
Ecological Restoration Fund	The John Swire 1969 Charitable Trust
High Fen Ltd	Trees For Life
James & Jackie Lambert	University Of Cumbria
James Raynor	VP PLC
Jessica Sweidan	Walter Riddell
Nigel Newton	

Individual Time Donors

Edwina Dunn
Gulnaar Zafar
Hannah James
Johanna Gluhak
Nick Sidwell
Pat Eagle

Institutional Time Donors

6 Pump Court
37 Essex Chambers
38 Essex Chambers
39 Essex Chambers
A&O Shearman
Addleshaw Goddard LLP
Burness Paull LLP
Clifford Chance LLP
Copia De Copia Maio
Gowlings
Mishcon De Reya LLP
PLMJ
Police and Partners
Ramboll
Sidley Austin LLP

² Our supporters list includes charitable donors, corporate sponsors, recipients of professional conservation services, and time donors.

Governance Matters





Governance Matters

Lifescape is committed to good governance: achieving our strategic aims, developing a balanced board with diverse skills, and implementing processes for transparent decision-making and accountability.

The Governance sub-committee set up in January 2024 is tasked with implementing the small Charity Governance Code (now the Governance Code 2025). It has undertaken a trustees' skills audit, developed an induction package and supported the Board in recruiting two new trustees. The sub-committee has considered and reviewed/developed policies and procedures for conflict of interest, supplier credentials, risk management, whistleblowing, complaints and safeguarding.

There is more to do to ensure that our governance develops appropriately as Lifescape grows and a significant programme of work in line with the governance code has been identified and taken forward into 2025-26.

Equity, Diversity and Inclusion

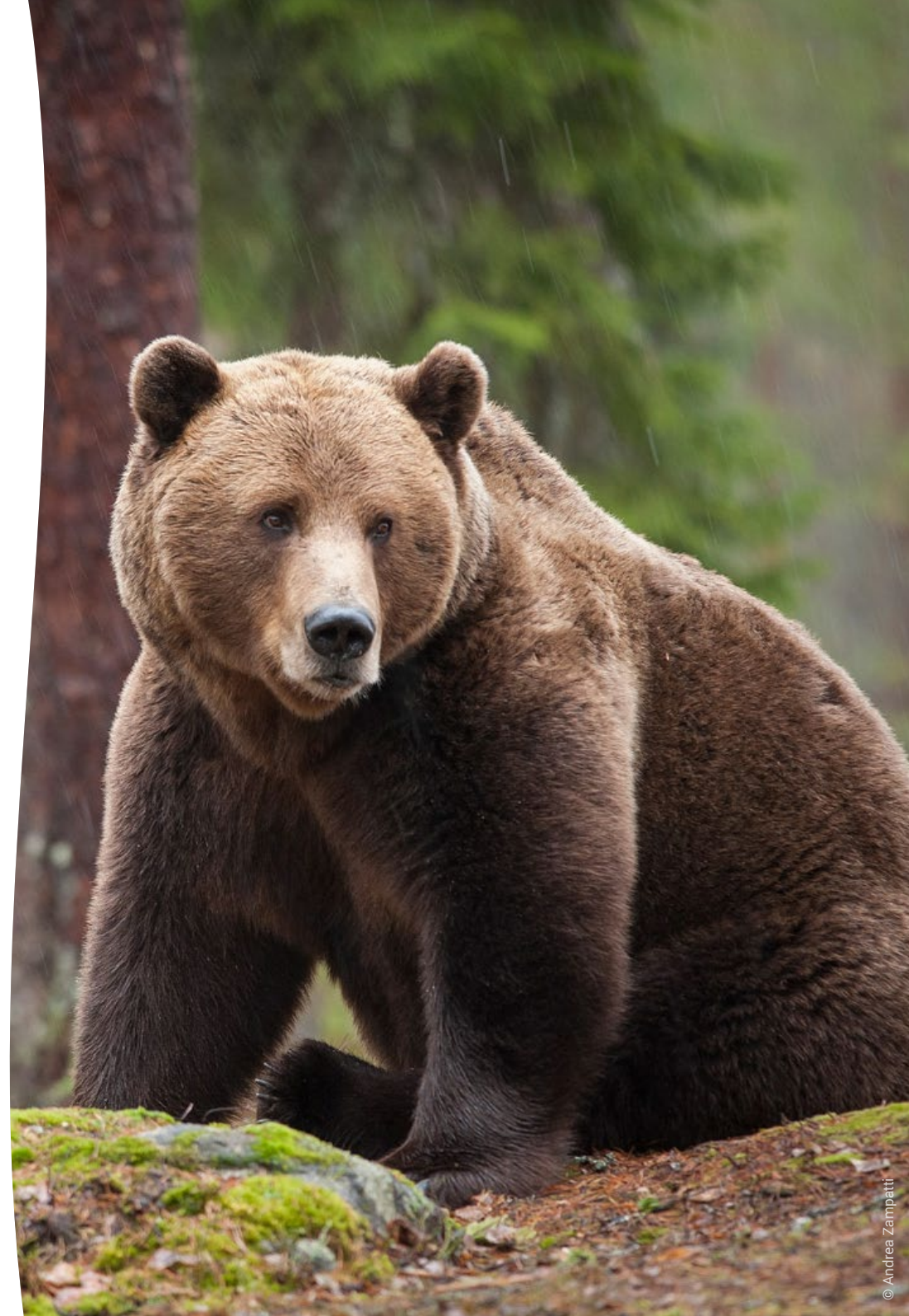


Equity, Diversity and Inclusion

At Lifescape, we take equality, diversity and inclusion seriously.

We have adopted and published an EDI statement. We aim to cultivate a workplace that values and celebrates diversity, fostering an inclusive working environment where all individuals (staff, volunteers, trustees, partners, and beneficiaries), regardless of background or identity, feel respected and empowered. We will take action to promote equal opportunities, avoid discrimination, and seek to ensure that our organisation reflects a rich tapestry of perspectives from across society.

By embracing diversity in all its forms, we strive to enhance creativity, innovation, and collaboration within our team. We will reflect these values when working with others, ultimately contributing to a more equitable and just culture in the fields in which we work. We recognise that we have work to do to achieve these aims and that our staff and board is currently under-represented in terms of racial diversity.



Financial Report



Financial Report

Financial Review

Total income for the year was £1,081k, an increase of £60k over 2023-24. The income includes donations of voluntary time valued at £261k (£313k 23-24). The increase in operations reflects the continuing diversity of projects described in the Trustees' report and takes Lifescape over the £1m threshold so this year the accounts have had the benefit of an external audit by Auditors Thompson Jenner who were appointed in December 2023 after a competitive process. Lifescape became vat registered on 1 May 2025.

Unrestricted income for the year was £237k (2024: £257k). Of this, £100k was received from the Oak Foundation to be applied to core costs. £39k (£75k) came from regular and one-off donations from individuals and £38k (£30k) was received in voluntary time from partner organisations and individuals. Income earning activities achieved £48k (£32k).

Restricted income for the year was £844k (compared to £764k achieved in 2023-24). Of this, £499k (£482k) was received from Trusts and Foundations. £343k came from

donations of which £222k (£282k) was from voluntary time.

Expenditure related to unrestricted funds was £235k (£199k). Unrestricted expenditure relates to the management time of key staff and operational expenses such as computer equipment, insurance, bought in services, staff meetings, training, travel and subsistence.

Expenditure on restricted funds £869k (£766k) met the cost of staff time dedicated to projects, independent experts, equipment, public consultation and travel and subsistence.

A £22k audited deficit (2024: £55k surplus) was achieved in the year, decreasing total reserves from £160k to £138k, of this £6k relates to restricted funds required to complete projects in 2025-26 and £5k is a designated fund related to conservation covenant enforcement. The remaining £127k is general unrestricted. The increase in the general unrestricted reserves from £98k in 2023-24 to £127k reflects the £29k operating surplus achieved in the year.

Since 2022 the Trustees have maintained staff salaries in line with

annual cost-of-living increases and awarded a further 3.7% COL increase in 2025 keeping the value of salaries broadly stable over the period. The Employee Retention Fund created from reserves in 2022-23 and 2023-24 has been deployed to bring the salaries of some staff members closer to market rates in 2024-25. A pay structure has been developed to be implemented during 2025-26.

During the year the Board received CEO reports, project and financial updates and budget monitoring at its regular meetings. The Board is mindful of risk approving a risk management policy in April 2025 and reviewing its major risks during the year. Its delegated authority matrix has been updated to reflect the role of the sub committees and increased seniority in the management team. A streamlined approach to project plans and audits approved in September 23 facilitates Trustees oversight of how projects are progressing.

The Finance and HR sub-committee established in August 2024 has a range of delegated responsibilities from the Board, supports the executive in financial and HR matters, has developed a pay structure for

all staff including the CEO to be implemented in 2025-26, reviewed existing policies and the authority matrix and developed new policies for bullying and harassment, safeguarding, employment of ex-offenders and operational HR matters.

Financial Reserves Policy

The Board approved a financial reserves policy in May 2024. As a new charity it is recognised that the ability to build reserves is limited and will take place over a period of several years. The aim is to hold reserves sufficient to meet a minimum of 3 months operating costs. The year ended with £127k general unrestricted reserves which represent 11% of the 2025-26 approved budget (£1,108k), and will fund 6 weeks planned expenditure. Whilst this remains some way off the target 12 weeks the majority of funding is received in advance and therefore salaries and operating expenses are covered for 12 months in many cases.

Reserves and surplus cash funds are held in interest earning accounts at Triodos bank to improve returns on funds held.

Financial Report (continued)

Fundraising approach and performance

Ongoing funding from the Oak Foundation, Clifford Chance Foundation for rewilding law and the Partnership for Policy Integrity (PFPI) for the Forest Litigation Collaboration all help to take the pressure off the annual need to fundraise for our core team. New funding has facilitated work on reintroduction feasibility studies for pine martens and white-tailed eagles, a fifth year of funding for NCL, additional funds from PFPI for a further judicial review and funding to support legal work in Romania.

New multi-year funding in 2024-25 from the Clifford Chance Foundation (CCF) to progress our economics and conservation work in Rwanda funds activity valued at £150k over 3 years and we are part of a consortium that has secured a four-year funding programme from the EU: known as FORBEST this brings 308k euros for Lifescape from April 2025. An extremely successful fund-raising event for the Lynx project has ensured a further two years of project development.

As a 'Responsible Body' in England, Lifescape successfully competed for conservation covenant work during the year and this represents a significant new multi-year workstream going forward.

The focus of future fundraising is two-fold: to secure the core team with significant multi-year bids in progress which if successful will support the work of the core teams, and to develop projects with partners that will fund our five key themes. All fundraising is carried out by Lifescape staff.

We are very grateful for the support we received from individual donors through payroll giving and unrestricted donations including gift aid.

We are also very fortunate to receive substantial in-kind support from companies and individuals. The £261k provided in this financial year is very significant and particularly underpins our Rewilding Law work (£147k). We extend our huge thanks to these volunteers who are all making a significant contribution to the achievement of our objectives to restore, create and protect wild landscapes.

Going Concern

The Board reviewed its 2020 to 2026 strategic plan in July 2024 confirming its continued growth trajectory and the steps needed to achieve this. This is a precursor to the next multi-year strategic plan commencing in 2026-27. At the time of approving the financial statements, the Trustees have reasonable expectation that Lifescape will have the adequate resources to continue its operational objectives for the foreseeable future. As such, the Trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.



Administrative & Governance Details





Administrative & Governance Details

Board of Trustees

Roger Leese (Chair), Pat Eagle (Treasurer), Steve Smith, Darrell Smith, Ian Convery, Lily Marcel, Max Heaver, Chris White (resigned 12.12.2024), Sally Hawkins (resigned 12.09.24), Paul Whitfield (appointed 2.10.25), Hannah James (appointed 29.9.25)

Chief Executive Officer

Adam Eagle

Auditor

Thompson Jenner LLP
1 Colleton Crescent
Exeter, Devon
EX2 4DG

Bankers

Triodos Bank
Deanery Road
Bristol
BS1 5AS

Metro Bank PLC
One Southampton Row
London
WC1B 5HA

Details

- The Lifescape Project Limited is a company limited by guarantee, having no share capital, incorporated and registered in England and Wales under company number 11334803 and whose registered office is at The Willows, Ipswich Road, Long Stratton, Norfolk NR15 2TG.
- The Lifescape Project's registered name is The Lifescape Project Limited. The charity also uses the name The Lifescape Project.
- The Lifescape Project's governing document is in the form of articles of association which were filed with Companies House on 28 April 2018. A full copy can be requested by contacting Mark Tipping mark.tipping@lifescapeproject.org.
- The Lifescape Project is registered with the Charity Commission for England and Wales under charity number 1191303.
- The Lifescape Project is developing a formal recruitment process for trustees, however at this stage it recruits persons with the appropriate expertise to carry out the role from a range

of backgrounds. Article 20 of The Lifescape Project's articles of association provides that a person may be appointed as a director/trustee by ordinary resolution and the directors may appoint a person who is willing to act as a director/trustee.

- None of the trustees hold title to property belonging to the charity as at the date of approval of this report.
- None of the trustees served as a trustee for the charity in holding the title to property belonging to the charity in the reporting period.

Public benefit statement

The trustees confirm that they have complied with the requirements of section 17 of the Charities Act 2011 to have due regard to the guidance on public benefit published by the Charities Commission for England and Wales.

The annual report was approved by the trustees of the charity on 4.12.2025 and signed on its behalf by:

Roger J Leese

Roger Leese
Chair of the Board of Trustees

Financial statements



Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities

The trustees (who are also the directors of The Lifescape Project Limited for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the trustees' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under company law the trustees must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards, comprising FRS 102 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in business.

The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that can disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The trustees are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the charitable company's website. Legislation governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Approved by the trustees of the charity on 4.12.2025 and signed on its behalf by:

Roger J Leese
.....
R Leese
Trustee

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of The Lifescope Project Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Lifescope Project Limited (the 'charity') for the year ended 30 April 2025, which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, Balance Sheet, Statement of Cash Flows, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising Charities SORP - FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 30 April 2025 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the original financial statements were authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of The Lifescape Project Limited (continued)

Other information

The trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Other matter

The Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2024 were not audited. Accordingly our opinion on the current year financial statements does not extend to the comparative information and we do not express an opinion on the prior year figures presented for comparison purposes.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Trustees' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Trustees' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of The Lifescope Project Limited (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the charity and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Trustees' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities (set out on page 31), the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of The Lifescope Project Limited (continued)

The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the charity through discussions with directors and other management, and from our knowledge and experience of the charity sector;
we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the charity,
- including the Companies Act 2006, Charities Act 2011, taxation legislation, data protection, anti-bribery, employment, environmental, fire safety and health and safety legislation;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management, reviewing licenses, certificates and relevant correspondence including the inspection of legal correspondence; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the charity's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias; and
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of The Lifescope Project Limited (continued)

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- reading the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims; and
- reviewing correspondence with HMRC, relevant regulators and the charity's legal advisors.

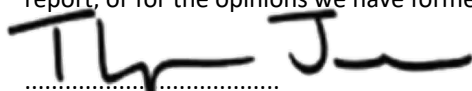
There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charitable company's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charitable company and its trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



.....
Dave Tucker ACA FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Thompson Jenner LLP, Statutory Auditor

1 Colleton Crescent
Exeter
Devon
EX2 4DG

Date: 08/01/2026
.....

Statement of Financial Activities for the Year Ended 30 April 2025

(Including Income and Expenditure Account and Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses)

The Lifescape Project Limited

	Note	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2025 £
Income from:				
Donations	3	77,779	343,460	421,239
Charitable activities	4	158,042	500,542	658,584
Investment income	5	1,582	-	1,582
Total income		237,403	844,002	1,081,405
Expenditure on:				
Raising funds	7	(15,308)	(56,226)	(71,534)
Charitable activities	8	(219,977)	(812,643)	(1,032,620)
Total expenditure		(235,285)	(868,869)	(1,104,154)
Net income/(expenditure)		2,118	(24,867)	(22,749)
Net movement in funds		2,118	(24,867)	(22,749)
Reconciliation of funds				
Total funds brought forward		130,492	30,500	160,992
Total funds carried forward	21	132,610	5,633	138,243

The notes on pages 41 to 64 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Activities for the Year Ended 30 April 2025 (continued)

(Including Income and Expenditure Account and Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses)

The Lifescope Project Limited

Prior year comparative

	Note	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2024 £
Income from:				
Donations	3	105,606	439,939	545,545
Charitable activities	4	118,500	324,111	442,611
Investment income	5	723	-	723
Other income	6	32,378	-	32,378
Total income		257,207	764,050	1,021,257
Expenditure on:				
Raising funds	7	(15,389)	-	(15,389)
Charitable activities	8	(151,208)	(766,190)	(917,398)
Other expenditure	9	(32,512)	-	(32,512)
Total expenditure		(199,109)	(766,190)	(965,299)
Net income/(expenditure)		58,098	(2,140)	55,958
Transfers between funds		(25,255)	25,255	-
Net movement in funds		32,843	23,115	55,958
Reconciliation of funds				
Total funds brought forward		97,649	7,385	105,034
Total funds carried forward	21	130,492	30,500	160,992

All of the charity's activities derive from continuing operations during the above two periods.

The funds breakdown for 2024 is shown in note 21.

The notes on pages 41 to 64 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet as at 30 April 2025

(Registration number: 11334803)

The Lifescape Project Limited

	Note	2025 £	2024 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	16	2,998	5,006
Current assets			
Debtors	17	50,669	17,281
Cash at bank and in hand	18	772,971	534,586
		823,640	551,867
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	19	(688,395)	(395,881)
Net current assets		135,245	155,986
Net assets		138,243	160,992
Funds of the charity:			
Restricted income funds			
Restricted funds	21	5,633	30,500
Unrestricted income funds			
Unrestricted funds		132,610	130,492
Total funds	21	138,243	160,992

The financial statements on pages 38 to 64 were approved by the trustees, and authorised for issue on 4.12.2025 and signed on their behalf by:

Roger J Leese
.....
R Leese
Trustee

The notes on pages 41 to 64 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 30 April 2025

The Lifescape Project Limited

	Note	2025 £	2024 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net cash (expenditure)/income		(22,749)	55,958
Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items			
Depreciation	7, 9	3,172	3,709
Investment income	5	(1,582)	(723)
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets		2,178	-
		(18,981)	58,944
Working capital adjustments			
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	17	(33,388)	27,754
Increase in creditors	19	19,754	4,992
Increase in deferred income		272,760	129,248
Net cash flows from operating activities		240,145	220,938
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest receivable and similar income	5	1,582	723
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	16	(3,342)	(3,714)
Net cash flows from investing activities		(1,760)	(2,991)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		238,385	217,947
Cash at 1 May		534,586	316,639
Cash at 30 April		772,971	534,586

All of the cash flows are derived from continuing operations during the above two periods.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2025

The Lifescope Project Limited

1 Charity status

The charity is limited by guarantee, incorporated in England and Wales, and consequently does not have share capital. Each of the trustees is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 towards the assets of the charity in the event of liquidation.

The address of its registered office is:

The Willows
Ipswich Road
Long Stratton
Norwich
Norfolk
NR15 2TG

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with 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)) (issued in October 2019) - (Charities SORP (FRS 102)), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

The Lifescope Project Limited meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy notes.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2025 (continued)

The Lifescape Project Limited

Going concern

The trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the charity's ability to continue as a going concern nor any significant areas of uncertainty that affect the carrying value of assets held by the charity.

Income

All income is recognised once the charity has entitlement to the income, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount of the income receivable can be measured reliably.

Donations

Donations are recognised when they are received. In the event that a donation is subject to conditions that require a level of performance by the charity before the charity is entitled to the funds, the income is deferred and not recognised until either those conditions are fully met, or the fulfilment of those conditions is wholly within the control of the charity and it is probable that these conditions will be fulfilled in the reporting period.

Deferred income

Deferred income represents amounts received for future periods and is released to incoming resources in the period for which, it has been received. Such income is only deferred when:

- The donor specifies that the grant or donation must only be used in future accounting periods; or
- The donor has imposed conditions which must be met before the charity has unconditional entitlement.

Donated services and facilities

The time provided by volunteers has been costed based on the value to the charity had it been a service that Lifescape had decided to purchase and is included in professional fees and in charitable income.

Investment income

Interest is recognised once the interest has been declared and notification has been received of the interest due.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2025 (continued)

The Lifescape Project Limited

Expenditure

All expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to that expenditure, it is probable settlement is required and the amount can be measured reliably. All costs are allocated to the applicable expenditure heading that aggregate similar costs to that category. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated on a basis consistent with the use of resources, with central staff allocated to projects on the basis of 20% of project budgets or 20% addition to direct staff costs or as specified by the funder.

Raising funds

These are costs incurred in attracting voluntary income and those incurred in trading activities that raise funds.

Charitable activities

Charitable expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the charity in the delivery of its activities and services for its beneficiaries. It includes both costs that can be allocated directly to such activities and those costs of an indirect nature necessary to support them.

Support costs

Support costs include central functions and have been allocated to activity cost categories on a basis consistent with the use of resources normally calculated as 20% of total project costs or 20% of direct salary costs or as specified by funders.

Governance costs

These include the costs attributable to the charity's compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements, including audit fees, trustees meetings and reimbursed expenses.

Taxation

The charity is considered to pass the tests set out in Paragraph 1 Schedule 6 of the Finance Act 2010 and therefore it meets the definition of a charitable company for UK corporation tax purposes. Accordingly, the charity is potentially exempt from taxation in respect of income or capital gains received within categories covered by Chapter 3 Part 11 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 or Section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent that such income or gains are applied exclusively to charitable purposes.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2025 (continued)

The Lifescape Project Limited

Tangible fixed assets

Individual fixed assets costing £250.00 or more are initially recorded at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	33.33% Straight Line
Field equipment	20% Straight Line

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the charity will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the charity does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised at the transaction price.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2025 (continued)

The Lifescape Project Limited

Fund structure

Unrestricted income funds are general funds that are available for use at the trustees discretion in furtherance of the objectives of the charity.

Restricted income funds are those donated for use in a particular area or for specific purposes, the use of which is restricted to that area or purpose.

Pensions and other post retirement obligations

The charity operates a defined contribution pension scheme which is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the charity has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2025 (continued)

The Lifescape Project Limited

3 Income from donations

	Unrestricted funds General £	Restricted £	Total 2025 £	Total 2024 £
Donations;				
Donations	39,419	120,964	160,383	232,900
Donated services and facilities	38,360	222,496	260,856	312,645
	<u>77,779</u>	<u>343,460</u>	<u>421,239</u>	<u>545,545</u>

Of the total income from donations in 2024, £105,606 was unrestricted and £439,939 was restricted.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2025 (continued)

The Lifescope Project Limited

4 Income from charitable activities

	Unrestricted funds General £	Restricted funds £	Total 2025 £	Total 2024 £
Conservation Covenants	33,165	-	33,165	-
Core Costs Grant	110,001	-	110,001	118,500
Income Earning Contracts	14,876	-	14,876	-
Forest Litigation Collaborative	-	109,362	109,362	90,269
Litigation for Nature	-	60,942	60,942	-
Missing Lynx Project	-	207,072	207,072	-
Lynx Missing Species	-	-	-	137,050
Lynx Missing Species - Scotland	-	-	-	3,296
Pine Marten Reintroduction	-	5,812	5,812	-
Rewilding Law	-	74,149	74,149	-
Rewilding Law - CCF	-	-	-	70,000
Rewilding Law - RB	-	-	-	2,300
Rewilding Legal Briefings - CCF	-	-	-	3,746
Rwanda PES	-	34,283	34,283	-
White Tailed Eagles	-	8,922	8,922	-
White Tailed Eagles - NE	-	-	-	14,885
White Tailed Eagles - RB	-	-	-	2,565
	158,042	500,542	658,584	442,611

Of the total income from charitable activities in 2024, £118,500 was unrestricted and £324,111 was restricted.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2025 (continued)

The Lifescape Project Limited

5 Investment income

	Unrestricted funds General £	Total 2025 £	Total 2024 £
Interest receivable and similar income;			
Interest receivable on bank deposits	1,582	1,582	723
Of the total investment income in 2024, £723 was unrestricted.			

6 Other income

	Total 2025 £	Total 2024 £
Sale of Services	-	32,378

The Lifescape Project Limited

a) **Costs of generating donations**

	Direct costs £	Total costs £
Costs of generating donations	71,534	71,534
Total for 2025	71,534	71,534
Total for 2024	15,389	15,389

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2025 (continued)

The Lifescape Project Limited

8 Expenditure on charitable activities

	Unrestricted funds General £	Restricted funds £	Total 2025 £	Total 2024 £
Corporate governance	13,840	-	13,840	20,639
Professional Fees (including in-kind time)	65,835	449,918	515,753	505,135
Salaries and employer overheads	163,431	227,424	390,855	343,043
IT Equipment and Expenses	6,539	2,568	9,107	7,743
Equipment Non-IT	604	1,836	2,440	470
Operating Expenses	13,587	24,410	37,997	15,999
Travel, Accommodation and Subsistence	23,226	35,052	58,278	25,379
Insurance	4,660	1,532	6,192	2,357
Depreciation	3,172	-	3,172	3,709
Contribution to Management and Operations	(74,917)	69,903	(5,014)	(7,076)
	219,977	812,643	1,032,620	917,398

Of the total expenditure on charitable activities in 2024, £151,208 was unrestricted and £766,190 was restricted.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2025 (continued)

The Lifescope Project Limited

	Activity undertaken directly £	Activity support costs £	2025 £	2024 £
Biomass Judicial Review	-	-	-	41,389
FORBEST	347	-	347	-
Forest Litigation Collaborative	141,392	18,750	160,142	102,553
Kept Wild	-	-	-	2,127
Litigation for Nature	85,938	2,854	88,792	-
Lynx Missing Species	-	-	-	280,902
Lynx Missing Species - Scotland	-	-	-	3,296
Missing Lynx Project	214,672	25,895	240,567	-
Pine Marten Reintroduction	18,657	1,510	20,167	-
Rewilding Law	245,372	12,834	258,206	-
Rewilding Law - CCF	-	-	-	266,568
Rewilding Law - RB	-	-	-	2,299
Rewilding Law - RSWT	-	-	-	10,000
Rewilding Legal Briefings - CCF	-	-	-	23,733
Rwanda (PES)	29,658	4,625	34,283	-
Save our Rivers	-	-	-	14,549
White Tailed Eagles	9,597	542	10,139	-
White Tailed Eagles - NE	-	-	-	8,577
White Tailed Eagles - RB	-	-	-	2,565
Wolf Culling - Switzerland	-	-	-	7,632
Non-Income earning charitable activity	44,053	-	44,053	56,622
Corporate Governance	13,840	-	13,840	20,639
Management and Operations	229,094	(67,010)	162,084	73,947
	1,032,620	-	1,032,620	917,398

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2025 (continued)

The Lifescape Project Limited

9 Other expenditure

	Total 2025 £	Total 2024 £
Cost of delivering sales contracts	-	32,512
	-	32,512

10 Net incoming/outgoing resources

Net (outgoing)/incoming resources for the year include:

	2025 £	2024 £
Audit fees	4,600	-
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	2,178	-
Depreciation of fixed assets	3,172	3,709
Independent Examination Fees	-	2,750

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2025 (continued)

The Lifescape Project Limited

11 Trustees remuneration and expenses

During the year the charity made the following transactions with trustees:

P Eagle

£1,116 (2024: £346) of expenses were reimbursed to P Eagle during the year.

A Eagle is an employee of The Lifescape Project Limited and is a related party to P Eagle. A Eagle received remuneration as their role as Chief Executive Officer, the total cost to the charity was £82,867 (2024: £80,182.)

S Hawkins

£Nil (2024: £111) of expenses were reimbursed to S Hawkins during the year.

I Convery

£346 (2024: £Nil) of expenses were reimbursed to I Convery during the year.

M Heaver

£202 (2024: £Nil) of expenses were reimbursed to M Heaver during the year.

R Leese

£227 (2024: £Nil) of expenses were reimbursed to R Leese during the year.

E Leese, wife of R Lease received £251.14 for cleaning services during the year.

S Smith

£93 (2024: £Nil) of expenses were reimbursed to S Smith during the year.

No trustees have received any other benefits from the charity during the year.

Donations made by the trustees without any conditions attached totalled £8,080 for the year (2024 - £46,525).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2025 (continued)

The Lifescape Project Limited

12 Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs were as follows:

	2025 £	2024 £
Staff costs during the year were:		
Wages and salaries	373,791	345,190
Social security costs	35,819	30,934
Pension costs	9,347	7,008
Other staff costs	135,747	49,215
	<u>554,704</u>	<u>432,347</u>

The monthly average number of persons (including senior management team) employed by the charity during the year was as follows:

	2025 No	2024 No
Employees	<u>11</u>	<u>9</u>

10 (2024 - 8) of the above employees participated in the Defined Contribution Pension Schemes.

Contributions to the employee pension schemes for the year totalled £9,347 (2024 - £7,008).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2025 (continued)

The Lifescape Project Limited

The number of employees whose emoluments fell within the following bands was:

	2025 No	2024 No
£70,001 - £80,000	1	1

The total employee benefits of the key management personnel of the charity were £174,837 (2024 - £80,182).

13 Independent examiner's remuneration

	2025 £	2024 £
Examination of the financial statements	-	2,750

14 Auditors' remuneration

	2025 £	2024 £
Audit of the financial statements	4,600	-
Other fees to auditors		
All other non-audit services	2,873	-

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2025 (continued)

The Lifescape Project Limited

15 Taxation

The charity is a registered charity and is therefore exempt from taxation.

16 Tangible fixed assets

	Equipment £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 May 2024	13,942	13,942
Additions	3,342	3,342
Disposals	(4,953)	(4,953)
At 30 April 2025	12,331	12,331
Depreciation		
At 1 May 2024	8,936	8,936
Charge for the year	3,172	3,172
Eliminated on disposals	(2,775)	(2,775)
At 30 April 2025	9,333	9,333
Net book value		
At 30 April 2025	2,998	2,998
At 30 April 2024	5,006	5,006

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2025 (continued)

The Lifescape Project Limited

17 Debtors

	2025	2024
	£	£
Trade debtors	22,200	-
Accrued income	24,500	17,281
Other debtors	3,969	-
	<u>50,669</u>	<u>17,281</u>

18 Cash and cash equivalents

	2025	2024
	£	£
Cash at bank	<u>772,971</u>	<u>534,586</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2025 (continued)

The Lifescape Project Limited

19 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Trade creditors	7,087	4,621
Other taxation and social security	11,060	6,350
Pension scheme creditor	2,588	1,535
Accruals	32,447	20,922
Deferred income	635,213	362,453
	<u>688,395</u>	<u>395,881</u>

	2025	2024
	£	£
Deferred income at 1 May 2024	362,453	233,205
Resources deferred in the period	635,213	362,453
Amounts released from previous periods	<u>(362,453)</u>	<u>(233,205)</u>
Deferred income at 30 April 2025	<u>635,213</u>	<u>362,453</u>

20 Pension and other schemes

Defined contribution pension scheme

The charity operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the charity to the scheme and amounted to £9,347 (2024 - £7,008).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2025 (continued)

The Lifescope Project Limited

21 Funds

	Balance at 1 May 2024 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Transfers £	Balance at 30 April 2025 £
Unrestricted funds					
<i>General</i>					
Income Earning Contracts	-	14,876	(14,876)	-	-
Non-income earning charitable activity	-	-	(44,053)	44,053	-
Management and Operations	98,392	185,853	(124,970)	(33,100)	126,175
Conservation Covenants	-	36,674	(30,239)	(5,000)	1,435
	98,392	237,403	(214,138)	5,953	127,610
<i>Designated</i>					
Employee Retention Fund	32,100	-	(21,147)	(10,953)	-
Enforcement fund	-	-	-	5,000	5,000
	32,100	-	(21,147)	(5,953)	5,000
Total unrestricted funds	130,492	237,403	(235,285)	-	132,610
Restricted funds					
FORBEST	-	-	(347)	-	(347)
Forest Litigation Collaborative	-	160,142	(160,142)	-	-
Litigation for Nature	-	88,792	(88,792)	-	-
Missing Lynx Project	8,424	288,548	(296,794)	-	178
Pine Marten Reintroduction	-	20,167	(20,167)	-	-
Rewilding Law	15,768	242,437	(258,205)	-	-
Rwanda (PES)	-	34,283	(34,283)	-	-
White Tailed Eagles	6,308	9,633	(10,139)	-	5,802
Total restricted funds	30,500	844,002	(868,869)	-	5,633
Total funds	160,992	1,081,405	(1,104,154)	-	138,243

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2025 (continued)

The Lifescope Project Limited

	Balance at 1 May 2023 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Transfers £	Balance at 30 April 2024 £
Unrestricted funds					
<i>General</i>					
Income Earning Contracts	-	20,912	(32,512)	11,600	-
Non-income earning charitable activity	-	-	(56,622)	56,622	-
Management and Operations	78,649	236,295	(88,075)	(128,477)	98,392
	78,649	257,207	(177,209)	(60,255)	98,392
<i>Designated</i>					
Employee Retention Fund	19,000	-	(21,900)	35,000	32,100
Total unrestricted funds	97,649	257,207	(199,109)	(25,255)	130,492
Restricted					
Biomass Judicial Review	-	41,389	(41,389)	-	-
Forest Litigation Collaborative (Biomass)	(4,107)	106,732	(102,552)	(73)	-
Kept Wild	2,127	-	(2,127)	-	-
Lynx Missing Species	6,228	257,598	(280,902)	25,500	8,424
Lynx Missing Species - Scotland	-	3,296	(3,296)	-	-
Rewilding Law - CCF	-	282,336	(266,568)	-	15,768
Rewilding Law - RB	-	2,300	(2,300)	-	-
Rewilding Law - RSWT	-	10,000	(10,000)	-	-
Rewilding Legal Briefings - CCF	3,137	20,596	(23,733)	-	-
Save our Rivers	-	14,549	(14,549)	-	-
White Tailed Eagles - NE	-	14,885	(8,577)	-	6,308
White Tailed Eagles - RB	-	2,565	(2,565)	-	-
Wolf Culling Switzerland	-	7,804	(7,632)	(172)	-
Total restricted funds	7,385	764,050	(766,190)	25,255	30,500
Total funds	105,034	1,021,257	(965,299)	-	160,992

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2025 (continued)

The Lifescope Project Limited

The specific purposes for which the funds are to be applied are as follows:

Biomass Judicial Review - A judicial review of the UK biomass strategy. Included in Forest Litigation Collaborative below.

FORBEST - Safeguarding Carbon and Biodiversity across European Forest Ecosystems through Multi-actor Innovation.

Forest Litigation Collaborative - Legal Action for the protection and restoration of forests.

Forest Litigation Collaborative (Biomass) - Legal Action for the protection and restoration of forests.

Kept Wild - Exploring legal barriers to ecological restoration. Included in Rewilding Law below.

Litigation for Nature – Harnessing litigation to promote the restoration and protection of nature.

Lynx Missing Species - Public consultation on a potential Lynx reintroduction.

Lynx Missing Species - Scotland - Public consultation on a potential Lynx reintroduction.

Missing Lynx Project - Public consultation and feasibility study on a potential lynx reintroduction.

Pine Marten Reintroduction - Supporting the reintroduction of pine marten to Cumbria.

Rewilding Law - Providing legal guidance to others involved in ecological restoration and removing barriers to ecological restoration.

Rewilding Law - CCF - Providing legal guidance to others involved in ecological restoration. Included in Rewilding Law above.

Rewilding Law - RB - Providing legal guidance to others involved in ecological restoration. Included in Rewilding Law above.

Rewilding Law - RSWT - Providing legal guidance to others involved in ecological restoration. Included in Rewilding Law above.

Rewilding Legal Briefings - CCF - Providing legal guidance to others involved in ecological restoration. Included in Rewilding Law above.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2025 (continued)

The Lifescape Project Limited

Rwanda (PES) - Developing new income streams for community-led nature restoration in Rwanda.

Save our Rivers - Potential legal challenge to an infrastructure project impacting a protected area. Included in Litigation for Nature above.

White Tailed Eagles - Scientific feasibility study and public consultation.

White Tailed Eagles - NE - Scientific feasibility study and public consultation. Included in White Tailed Eagles above.

White Tailed Eagles - RB - Scientific feasibility study and public consultation. Included in White Tailed Eagles above.

Wolf Culling Switzerland - Legal challenge of the Swiss government decision to cull wolves. Included in Litigation for Nature above.

A number of funds have been grouped together for a clearer presentation of the fund categories and movement.

Designated

Employee Retention Fund - Fund to provide for regradings to reflect experience and expertise.

Enforcement fund - A fund designated for future liabilities relating to the enforcement of conservation covenants.

Unrestricted

Income Earning Contracts - Different projects that include:

- Assessment of values of nature.
- The Natural Capital Laboratory Project.
- Monitoring biodiversity change and trialling new methodologies.
- Rewilding advice and guidance.

Non-income earning charitable activity - Activities to support charitable work associated with rewilding.

Management and Operations - Core staff and operating expenses.

Conservation Covenants - Holding the benefit of conservation covenants in England to ensure and enforce the proper restoration of sites being funded through Biodiversity Net Gain.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2025 (continued)

The Lifescape Project Limited

22 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds		Restricted funds	Total funds at 30 April 2025
	General	Designated		
	£	£	£	£
Tangible fixed assets	2,998	-	-	2,998
Current assets	161,967	5,000	656,673	823,640
Current liabilities	(37,355)	-	(651,040)	(688,395)
Total net assets	127,610	5,000	5,633	138,243

	Unrestricted funds		Restricted funds	Total funds at 30 April 2024
	General	Designated		
	£	£	£	£
Tangible fixed assets	2,827	-	2,179	5,006
Current assets	163,268	32,100	356,499	551,867
Current liabilities	(67,703)	-	(328,178)	(395,881)
Total net assets	98,392	32,100	30,500	160,992

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2025 (continued)

The Lifescape Project Limited

23 Analysis of net funds

	At 1 May 2024 £	Cash flow £	At 30 April 2025 £
Cash at bank and in hand	534,586	238,385	772,971
Net debt	534,586	238,385	772,971

	At 1 May 2023 £	Cash flow £	At 30 April 2024 £
Cash at bank and in hand	316,639	217,947	534,586
Net debt	316,639	217,947	534,586

24 Related party transactions

During the year the charity made the following related party transactions:

A Eagle

(A Eagle is related to P Eagle, a trustee.)

A Eagle is an employee of The Lifescape Project Limited and received remuneration in their role as Chief Executive Officer. The total cost to the charity was £82,867 (2024: £80,182). At the balance sheet date the amount due to/from A Eagle was £Nil (2024 - £Nil).

THE LIFESCAPE PROJECT LIMITED

England & Wales - Charity number 1191303

Accounts



The Lifescape Project Limited Trustees' Annual Report

May 2023 to April 2024

Photo Credit: Andrea Zampatti

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Thoughts From Our Chair on the Year

"It is unfortunately fair to say that the year under review had its share of bad news for biodiversity. For instance, according to the World Resources Institute nearly 12 million hectares — an area roughly the size of Nicaragua — burned in 2023, topping the previous record by about 24%. There remains I think cause for hope in the fantastic work done by countless people to start to slow and reverse biodiversity decline and I am proud to count the Lifescape Project's staff, volunteers and supporters amongst them.

We have continued to build a multidisciplinary team and to collaborate with others across diverse projects covering science, technology, law, economics and culture. We also recognise that our successful growth requires more investment in the essential expertise that supports our "front line" work. Only by ensuring we achieve balanced growth will we be able to maintain what I can only describe as an exponential growth in our work and impact. But you need not take my word for this, as I invite you to enjoy and be inspired by the project reports (and photos!) below. Lifescape continues to operate as a decentralised team, with no permanent premises and our team members based across a growing number of countries. We continue to believe that offering such working flexibility has allowed us to attract a much wider range of talented people to join us and to be international in outlook.

Finally, in addition to congratulating and thanking Adam and his team, I have no hesitation in offering my thanks to our many volunteers, funders and supporters for their invaluable support, and also to my talented fellow trustees who have continued to give of their time and expertise well above and beyond their formal trustee duties."

Roger Leese, Chair of the Board of Trustees



Trustees' Report

Vision

Our vision is one of a **world rich in wild landscapes**, providing a **sustainable future for life on earth**.

Mission¹

To do this, our mission is to catalyse the **creation, restoration and protection of wild landscapes** by pursuing projects which address the themes of **science, technology, law, economics**, and **culture**. Under this mission we pursue a number of important projects.

Background

The Lifescape Project was established in 2017 by a team of individuals who, motivated by the significant degradation of the world's ecosystems in recent times, wanted to volunteer their time to the protection of nature, and to undertake ecological restoration.

The collaboration stemmed from previous work which introduced a unique set of individuals and skill sets to one another, and those involved soon realised that they could combine their expertise in fields such

as ecology, law, economics and the sciences with their love for the natural world in an entirely new organisation. This blend of driven professionals across a variety of disciplines helped generate the idea for an independent charity which could continue to build on the work and relationships already initiated.

In this way the Lifescape Project was born. Since its establishment, the Lifescape Project has sought to foster the passion and expertise of those involved in order to make a long-term positive impact on global ecosystems. At its commencement, all human and professional resourcing came from time donated by individuals and partner organisations, but since 2019 the Lifescape Project has been building its team of core professionals who commit all their energy to its mission. We are now pursuing a five-year strategic plan, ending in May 2026, which includes ambitions to grow our work and impact.

Projects and Activities Undertaken

In this report we set out the key projects and activities we have been involved in during the reporting period, being the 12-months that ended on 30 April 2024 (the "year").



¹ **Charitable Objects:** Our charitable objects, as stated in our articles of association, are to promote the conservation, protection and improvement of the natural environment anywhere in the world.

The Missing Lynx Project

Our project investigating the return of the Eurasian lynx took substantial steps forward this year.

Early in the year, we formalised our collaboration with Northumberland Wildlife Trust, bringing them on as a delivery partner for the local consultation and engagement programme. Alongside our partners we completed our stakeholder engagement strategy, which set out detailed plans as to who we would engage, how we would engage them, and when. Having passed this plan through ethics approval, we set about taking practical steps to prepare for engagement activities. We contracted Limbic Cinema to design and produce, alongside our team, an immersive, mobile, audio-visual exhibition which would go on to be a key asset as we commenced discussions with communities. We call this the 'Missing Lynx Exhibition'. We booked village halls and event spaces, carried out event risk assessments, arranged for volunteers and their transport, organised publicity for the exhibition's whereabouts, developed a unique project identity and brand, [a website](#), and established a social media identity for the project, amongst many other tasks.





With all of this planning, design and production complete, we launched the Missing Lynx Project engagement programme in March 2024. So far, the exhibition has toured four locations in the North East of England and has welcomed over 2000 visitors through its doors to learn about the possibility of lynx returning to England. The project has also reached out to over 500 stakeholders to offer discussion of the project. Individual in-depth interviews for local community members have commenced and broader community workshops are also underway.

Over coming months the exhibition will tour another 6 locations, we will conduct many more individual interviews and community workshops, and we will commence the formation and meeting of focus groups across farming, business interests, community issues, and forestry. We have also received significant local and regional press coverage, having been covered in regional papers including the Northumberland Gazette, BBC news and the evening Chronicle.

Whilst much of the external focus has been on engagement work over the past year, we have also seen very substantial steps forward in the planning of a future potential lynx reintroduction and in

assessment of feasibility. We have progressed key topic-specific feasibility assessments, including Habitat Regulation Assessment, disease risk analysis and progressing the plans for the wild sourcing and captive breeding of lynx and have culminated our ecological feasibility assessment with the submission of an article for journal publication.

Finally, we have continued to support the Lynx to Scotland initiative over the past twelve months, both as a leadership group organisation and by offering the project our resources, knowledge and experience covering many of the technical details and practicalities required of lynx reintroduction projects.

The road toward lynx returning to the UK is inevitably a long one, with much planning and discussion being both necessary and completely appropriate before animals could ever be returned to the wild. However, we are excited that we have made very substantial steps forward over the past year and that we have clear plans for the coming year which will continue to take us closer to the day when lynx can once again roam wild in the forests of the UK.

Science – Economics – Culture – Law

Cumbrian White-Tailed Eagle Project

This year, under the guidance of the Cumbrian White-Tailed Eagle Steering Committee, we have coordinated and completed ecological feasibility assessments and viability analyses, which each show that white-tailed eagles would be well suited to the ecological conditions in Cumbria. We have been using these assessments and knowledge from previous successful reintroduction projects to assess potential release sites with partner organisations.

Having secured modest further funding, we have planned an engagement process with local communities and stakeholders and now stand ready to roll this out in late 2024.

While this engagement work is underway, we will continue key technical work such as the habitats regulation assessment and a disease risk assessment for the project. We hope to be able to draw conclusions in early 2025 as to whether there is sufficient community support for a release to proceed, with the possibility remaining open for the collaborators to seek permission for releases during 2026.

Science – Economics – Culture – Law



Photo credit: Andrea Zampatti

Rewilding Law

This area of work spans the previously reported 'Rewilding Legal Briefings' and 'Large-Herbivore Working Group' work areas, as well as a new area of work, which all fall under our broader programme titled 'Rewilding Law'.

During the reporting period we published the first set of our rewilding legal briefings in July 2023, releasing a total of 48 resources across England, Wales, Scotland, Portugal and Italy, on a new section of our website titled the 'Rewilding Law Hub'. These resources are aimed at helping rewilding practitioners to navigate legal issues, covering a wide range of topics including species reintroductions, hunting, removal of dams, legal liability and how to protect wild land into the future. We have seen substantial use of the notes with 6500 visitors to the relevant web pages and over 3200 downloads of individual guidance resources between the launch in July 2023 and the end of the reporting period on 1 May 2024. In addition to the website launch, we have disseminated these resources directly to at least 1400 rewilding practitioners, as well as 55,000 members of the public who have an interest in rewilding. Direct feedback from rewilding practitioners has been very

encouraging, with multiple users confirming that the notes were actively assisting them in delivering their rewilding activities. We are working on further notes in Germany, Poland and Romania for dissemination next year.

This year we also commenced work on a new programme, focussing on a number of significant legal barriers to rewilding which we believe we can work towards resolving. We are focussing on seven key legal barriers to restoring ecosystems, spanning the jurisdictions of England & Wales, Scotland, Spain, Italy, Portugal and the EU, and covering topics from dangerous wild animals legislation through to accessing common land for restoration projects. The first step in this work was to identify a long list of barriers and assess the feasibility of resolving them, which we have now done, leaving us with a list of seven key barriers. The next stage of work involves collaborating closely with local rewilding practitioners, legal counsel, and in most cases local governments, to find innovative solutions to each of these issues.

Law – Economics – Culture – Science

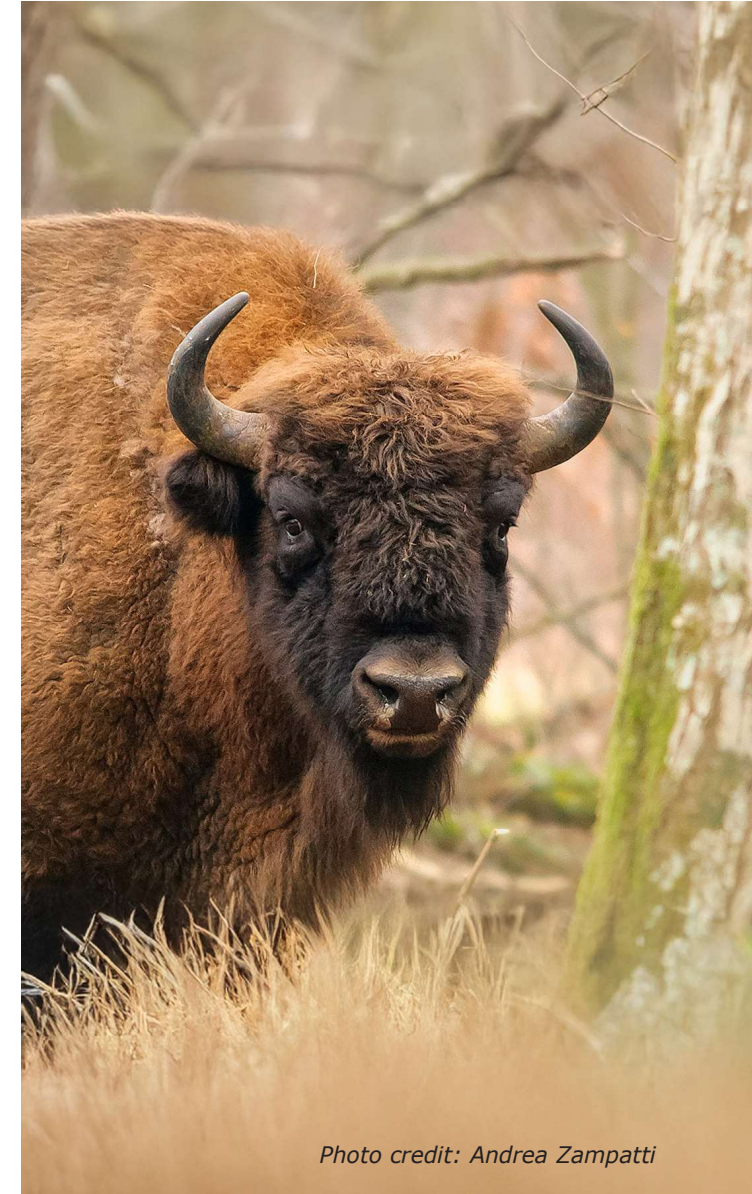


Photo credit: Andrea Zampatti

Conservation Covenants and Legal Mechanisms to Protect Nature

During the past year our work to utilise legal mechanisms to protect restoration projects continued to gather momentum. Having successfully registered as a conservation burden holder in Scotland during 2022-3, we have now submitted our application to DEFRA to become a 'responsible body' capable of holding conservation covenants in England.

During the year we have developed a sound understanding of this new area of law, with a view to applying it to achieve our objectives. We have also worked with legal advisors to develop a template conservation covenant to be put in place on plots of land in England being used for biodiversity net-gain (BNG) projects. BNG is a policy which requires property developers to ensure that they generate a net benefit to biodiversity through their development projects, often by purchasing BNG units from restoration projects.

This has fed into active engagement with four institutional landowners who wish to explore using Lifescope as a conservation covenant holder in relation to their BNG projects in England. We are also engaging with three other landowners who are interested in applying protective legal mechanisms to plots of land which do not relate to BNG.

We hope to place our first covenant during the coming year, which will represent the first time that this workstream has led to direct legally binding protection of rewilded ecosystems.

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Photo credit: Andrea Zampatti

Litigation for Nature

Our litigation for nature programme aims to bring legal challenges against governments, corporations and others who harm wild nature and functioning ecosystems. Over the past year we supported other NGOs on a multitude of legal issues, exploring whether their conservation challenges could be assisted by the use of litigation of other legal mechanisms to hold governments and corporations to account. These issues have included: using legal arguments to help NGOs pursue their species restoration work, specifically dormice and beavers in England and Scotland; considering ways to hold forestry companies to account for the spread of non-native conifers from plantations onto rewilding sites in Scotland; assisting Italian NGOs with opposition to culling of newly discovered beaver populations in central Italy; and, commencing discussions with Romanian NGOs on a number of different issues impacting nature in the country.

We have also worked on three important substantive challenges this year:

Protecting Rivers: We continued work with Save our Rivers in Cumbria who are seeking to prevent harmful infrastructure works on the River Kent, which is a Site of Special Scientific Interest and a Special Area of Conservation. The Environment Agency, which is sponsoring the damaging project, has so far taken no further action in relation to the proposed development which we see as a positive outcome for the time being, avoiding the negative consequences we and our collaborators fear.

Developments in the Cairngorm National Park:

Working with local conservation groups and building on work from the previous year, we successfully challenged the illegal development of parking areas which directly impacted on protected areas of Caledonian pine forests in the National Park. The development was undertaken without any planning permission or environmental impact assessments and has caused damage to veteran Caledonian pine trees. As a result of our intervention alongside concerns raised by others, the authorities have now reversed the work to avoid further damage to the forests occurring. We also, with our collaborators, achieved valuable press coverage of the issue to raise awareness in the general public of the impact of these types of negligent construction projects.

Swiss Wolves: This year we supported collaborators in Switzerland, alongside the European Nature Trust, to find counsel, take legal advice, and bring a challenge against Swiss Cantons promoting wolf culling. Whilst the action did not succeed, being dismissed by the tribunal, we believe that the impact of showing strong resistance to the government to discourage more extreme anti-wolf actions, as well as generating news coverage of the issue, has yielded positive impacts for wolves in Switzerland. Sadly though, the inappropriate culling of wolf packs in Switzerland is ongoing and we continue to consider other options to help stop this.

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Forest Litigation Collaborative

This partnership programme with US NGO [PFPI](#) focusses on using legal challenges and law enforcement as a tool to prevent and reverse the destruction of forests - a vital natural asset on our planet - by taking on governments, corporates and others. This year, we are very excited to have launched our [new website](#) for this project. We have also achieved substantial levels of press coverage to project important messages about the importance of forest ecosystems and challenges facing them. We have been covered by publications such as The Daily Telegraph, The Independent and The Scotsman, amongst many others, with a cumulative readership of tens of millions becoming more aware of these important issues.

An update on our current cases is set out below:

UK OECD: The greenwashing complaint we filed against Drax Group plc in October 2021 is ongoing following the UK National Contact Point's initial assessment in July 2022, which found that the majority of our complaints warranted further investigation. We await the NCP's final assessment, but in the meantime we have seen that Drax published its 2023 Annual Report in March 2024 and the language used to describe its bioenergy has been significantly tightened and qualified, which is a positive development, albeit they continue to describe biomass energy in a misleading way.

EU Taxonomy: This is a case filed in 2023 against the European Commission at the European Court of Justice, challenging the labelling of woody biomass energy and business as usual forest management as "sustainable" economic activities under the EU's Sustainable Finance Taxonomy Regulation, which if unchallenged could lead to substantial increased investment in these harmful practices under the guise of being 'sustainable'. The claimants in the case were accepted as having standing to bring the case which is a huge step forward and an important precedent for environmental justice in the EU, having relied on a revised version of the Aarhus Regulation to bring this case, we now await further news from the Court and hope to have a hearing date soon. We are collaborating with court advocates, Baldon Advocates, alongside UK barristers Peter Lockley and Ben Mitchell.

Natura 2000, Estonia: We are supporting Estonian NGO Save Estonia's Forests who seeks a nationwide injunction to prohibit logging within Natura 2000 sites unless an appropriate environmental impact assessment has been conducted. After being sent to the Supreme Court of Estonia on the basis that the claim was not technically admissible to the courts, we have received an initial ruling from the Supreme Court that the case is indeed admissible and that the lower courts must properly consider it. We now await the next steps in the lower court process to consider our claims.



Photo credit: Andrea Zampatti

UK Biomass Strategy Judicial Review: We have taken the UK government to court over 'irrational' plans to spend billions on new technology that relies on logging and burning trees for energy, then storing the carbon pollution belowground. The case alleges the government is fundamentally misrepresenting the dangers of the technology, known as biomass energy with carbon capture and storage (BECCS), in that they support the idea that this technology could result in negative emissions, ignoring the impact of cutting down and burning forests which would otherwise be storing and sequestering carbon to help mitigate climate change.

Law – Science – Economics – Culture



Wetland and Forest Restoration in Rwanda

We are currently working to implement a Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) pilot project in Rwanda's Eastern District, in partnership with the Rwanda Wildlife Conservation Association (RWCA). Our vision is to restore the land to a high level of ecological functioning by leveraging global markets for high-quality carbon credits. The project will deliver climate benefits, promote biodiversity recovery, and provide ecosystem services such as improved water and soil quality, microclimate regulation, and erosion control. This initiative builds on a feasibility study completed in April 2023, which confirmed the project's economic, financial, legal, and social viability.

During the reporting period our main focus was securing funding for the pilot and working with local partners RWCA and our carbon standard Plan Vivo to refine our project logic to suit Plan Vivo's requirements, the local and national context, and the vision and missions of both RWCA and Lifescape. We have been recognised as a pipeline project by Plan Vivo, with the potential to participate in their pilot cohort of projects through the Plan Vivo Accelerator Programme. Participation in this programme will provide some funding, access to technical expertise, and connections to buyers of high-quality carbon credits.

RWCA have also been actively monitoring available land parcels for potential project sites while we seek the funding to proceed so that next year we are ready to commence work immediately upon funding being confirmed.

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The Natural Capital Laboratory

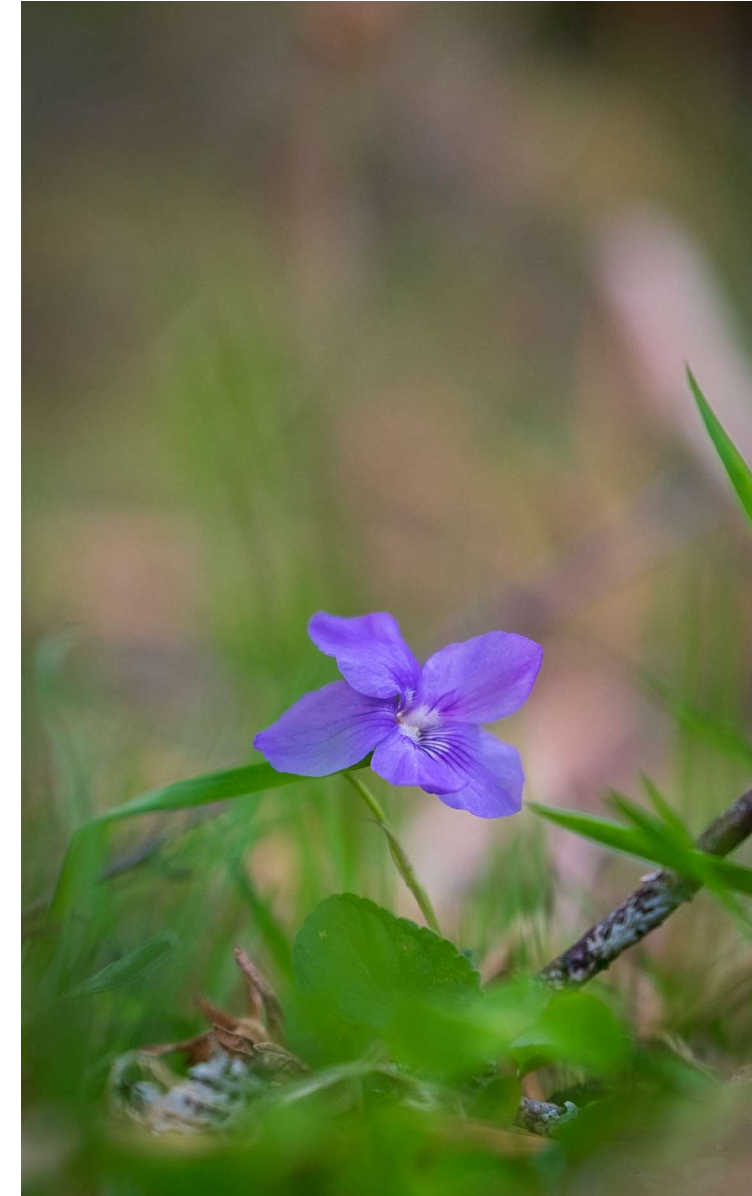
Last year marked the conclusion of the fourth year of activities at the Natural Capital Laboratory (NCL) and the beginning of the fifth year of the initial 5-year project period. In the fourth year, one of the most substantive pieces of work was Lifescape's delivery of a comprehensive Biodiversity Metrics Review, published in September 2023. The purpose of this was to determine how to organize and collate the data gathered from various sources in a way that would allow us to monitor biodiversity over time at the site. We also recognized the need for the rewilding and conservation sector to navigate the confusing and ever-changing landscape of biodiversity metrics and markets, and to understand which biodiversity monitoring and metrics calculations are currently being used in the UK. Additionally, we delivered a Biodiversity Monitoring report, analysing camera trap and audiomoth data, along with providing preliminary analysis on eDNA research conducted by the University of Hull and ecological surveys that fed into the planning for the wood ant translocation scheduled for May 2024. Other notable work in year 4 across all NCL workstreams includes a PhD focused on eDNA, the construction of dams on the peatland area as part of its restoration, and the development of a social capital account and strategy.

During the fifth year of the NCL (Jan 2024 - Dec 2024), Lifescape has focussed both on biodiversity monitoring through remote sensing and on physical interventions involving species restoration. The two main aspects of this work have been the construction of an osprey nest near the River Fechlin in March

2024 and the upcoming hairy wood ant translocation. The wood ant reintroduction will take place in late May 2024, in collaboration with Highlands Rewilding, working closely with co-chief scientist Penelope Whitehorn. The planning of this project has also strengthened our partnership with Nottingham Trent University, where graduate students, under the supervision of Dr. Alex Dittrich, will conduct ongoing ecological monitoring on a seasonal basis. As part of our species restoration discussions, we have also begun exploring the potential for the NCL to serve as a site for the reintroduction of freshwater pearl mussels. This discussion will be revisited when the local expert is able to visit the site in spring 2025.

Next year Pivotal Analytics, who developed Plan Vivo's Nature Credit methodology, will calculate the NCL's biodiversity baseline using data we are currently collecting, as recommended in the Biodiversity Metrics Review from the prior year. The collaboration will allow us to develop some practically focused, methodological guidance for rewilders and conservationists looking to use audiomoths for monitoring birds and bats. Other key workstreams that are being delivered as part of the fifth year of the NCL include using novel methods to monitor the peatland restoration progress from last year's dam construction, implementing a social engagement strategy, and progressing a Digital Legacy output, which is designed to provide practical guidelines, methodologies, and tools for practitioners and stakeholders to implement, monitor, and scale rewilding projects.

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Our Supporters*

We are lucky to receive both financial support and volunteer time contributions from a variety of organisations and individuals. Below we list all supporters who have provided us with £100 or more of support over the financial year.

Funders

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CLIFFORD CHANCE FOUNDATION
ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION FUND
VP PLC
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LADY GOLDSMITH
LILY MARCEL
MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY
OAK FOUNDATION
OXYGEN CONSERVATION LTD
PARTNERSHIP FOR POLICY INTEGRITY
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*Our supporters list includes charitable donors, corporate sponsors, recipients of professional conservation services, and time donors.

Equity, Diversity and Inclusion

At the Lifescape Project, we take equality, diversity and inclusion seriously. We have adopted and published an EDI statement. We aim to cultivate a workplace that values and celebrates diversity, fostering an inclusive working environment where all individuals (staff, volunteers, trustees, partners, and beneficiaries), regardless of background or identity, feel respected and empowered. We will take action to promote equal opportunities, avoid discrimination, and seek to ensure that our organisation reflects a rich tapestry of perspectives from across society. By embracing diversity in all its forms, we strive to enhance creativity, innovation, and collaboration within our team. We will reflect these values when working with others, ultimately contributing to a more equitable and just culture in the fields in which we work. We recognise that we have work to do to achieve these aims and that our staff and board is currently under-represented in terms of racial diversity.



Photo credit: Andrea Zampatti

Financial Report

Financial Review

Total income for the year was £1,021k, an increase of £190k over 2022-23. The income includes donations of voluntary time valued at £313k (£446k 22-23). The increase in operations reflects the continuing diversity of projects described in the Trustees' report and takes Lifescope over the £1m threshold for external audit. However, the Charity Commission has considered a dispensation request and agreed that total income of £708k excluding in-kind contributions is sufficiently below the threshold and the inclusion of in-kind contributions does not add any significant additional risk to financial arrangements. 2023-24 will therefore be subject to an independent examination by Auditors Thompson Jenner who were appointed in December 23 after a competitive process.

Unrestricted income for the year was £257k. Of this, £118.5k came from the Oak Foundation. £71.5k (2023: £90k) came from regular and one-off donations from individuals and £30k (2023: £26k) was received in voluntary time from partner organisations and individuals. Fees of £37k (2023: £13k) were achieved.

Restricted income for the year was £764k (compared to £695k achieved in 2022-23). Of this, £482k (2023: £275k) was received from Trusts and Foundations. £282k (2023: £420k) came from voluntary time donations.

Expenditure related to unrestricted funds was £199k (2023: £99k). Unrestricted expenditure relates to the management time of key staff and operational expenses such as computer equipment, insurance, bought in services, staff meetings, training, travel and subsistence.

Expenditure on restricted funds £766k (2023: £692k) met the cost of staff time dedicated to projects, independent experts, equipment, public consultation and travel and subsistence.

A £56k (2023: £40k) surplus was achieved in the year, increasing total reserves from £105k to £161k, of this £31k relates to restricted funds required to complete projects in 2024-25 and £32k is the remainder of the Employee Retention Fund required in 2024-25. The remaining £98k is unrestricted.

Since 2022 the Trustees have maintained staff salaries in line with annual cost-of-living increases and awarded a further 3.8% COL increase in 2024 keeping the value of salaries broadly stable over the period. However, longer serving staff members have increased their knowledge, expertise and responsibilities and Trustees created a £19k Employee Retention Fund from reserves and added a further £35k in 2023-24. This fund has been applied to bring the salaries of some staff members closer to market rates.

During the year the Board received financial updates and budget monitoring at regular meetings. The Board considered its approach to risk and reviewed aspects of its delegated authority matrix in May 23 and subsequently approved a Risk Management process in February 24. A streamlined approach to project plans and audits was approved in September 23.

The Board established two sub committees in early 2024 to assist it with the growing volume of work. The Governance sub-committee is tasked with the implementation of the small Charity Governance Code and has considered conflict of interest, supplier credentials, risk management, whistleblowing, a complaints procedure, bullying and harassment and EDI. A significant programme of work has been identified and is being taken forward in 2024-25. The Finance sub-committee provides a sounding board for financial matters and has considered the audited accounts dispensation, preliminary ideas and comparative data on a new staffing structure and salary bands and the implications of vat registration.

Lifescope exceeded the VAT threshold at the end of the financial year due to reverse vat charges on staff employed overseas. VAT registration has been completed and takes effect from 1 May 2024. We are working with Thompson Jenner to minimise the financial impact of this change which will impact 2024-25 and create a significant workload.

Financial Reserves Policy

The Board approved a financial reserves policy in May 2024. As a new charity it is recognised that the ability to build reserves is limited and will take place over a period of several years. The aim is to hold reserves sufficient to meet a minimum of 3 months operating costs. The year ended with reserves of £161k. After allowing for the £32k Employee Retention Fund and £31k restricted reserve funds required for projects in 24-25, the reserves of £98k, which represent 14% of the 2024-25 approved budget (£695k), will fund 7 weeks planned expenditure. Whilst this remains some way off the target 12 weeks the majority of funding is received in advance and therefore salaries and operating expenses are covered for 12 months in many cases.

During the year the reserves and some project income received in advance were moved to a Triodos bank account to improve financial spread and facilitate income earning potential.

Fundraising approach and performance

2023-24 saw the first/second year of several multi-year projects secured in 2022-23 which helps to take the pressure off the annual finance cycle. In particular the Oak Foundation core costs grant, and funding for the Lynx Missing Species Project, Rewilding Law and the Forest Litigation Collaboration with Partnership for Policy Integrity (PFPI). We

are also delighted to report new funding for a pine marten reintroduction feasibility study, a white-tailed eagles reintroduction feasibility study, a fifth year of funding for NCL and additional funds from PFPI for a judicial review of the government's biomass strategy.

A number of new multi-year bids have been developed during 2023-24 for 2024-25 onwards. A successful bid to the Clifford Chance Foundation (CCF) to progress our economics and conservation work in Rwanda during 2024-25 will bring £150k over 3 years and Lifescape is part of a consortium that has secured a three-year funding programme from the EU. Known as FORBEST this will bring 308k euros to Lifescape commencing early 2025.

We were successfully registered as a 'Responsible Body' in Scotland during the year and have recently heard our application in England has also been successful (November 2024). This will enable us to work on and enforce conservation covenants enabling a significant new workstream to be developed from 2024-25.

We are very grateful for the support we received from individual donors through payroll giving and unrestricted donations including gift aid and this is an area we are planning to develop going forward, initially focussing on our contacts in companies already providing in-kind support.

We are very fortunate to receive substantial in-kind support from companies and individuals. The £313k provided in this financial year is very significant and particularly underpins our Rewilding Law work (£212k). We extend our huge thanks to these volunteers who are all making a significant contribution to the achievement of our objectives to restore, create and protect wild landscapes.

Administrative & Governance Details

Board of Trustees:

Darrell Smith - Ian Convery - Lily Marcel -
Max Heaver - Roger Leese (Chair) - Steve Smith -
Pat Eagle - Sally Hawkins (resigned 10.09.24) -
Chris White (resigned 12.12.24)

Chief Executive Officer:

Adam Eagle

Independent Examiner:

Thompson Jenner LLP
1 Colleton Crescent
Exeter, Devon
EX2 4DG

Bankers:

Triodos Bank
Deanery Road
Bristol
BS1 5AS
Metro Bank PLC
One Southampton Row
London
WC1B 5HA

Details:

- The Lifescape Project Limited is a company limited by guarantee, having no share capital, incorporated

and registered in England and Wales under company number 11334803 and whose registered office is at The Willows, Ipswich Road, Long Stratton, Norfolk NR15 2TG.

- The Lifescape Project's registered name is The Lifescape Project Limited. The charity also uses the name The Lifescape Project.
- The Lifescape Project's governing document is in the form of articles of association which were filed with Companies House on 28 April 2018 and are available for download there.
- The Lifescape Project is registered with the Charity Commission for England and Wales under charity number 1191303.
- The Lifescape Project is developing a formal recruitment process for trustees, however at this stage it recruits persons with the appropriate expertise to carry out the role from a range of backgrounds. Article 20 of The Lifescape Project's articles of association provides that a person may be appointed as a director/trustee by ordinary resolution and the directors may appoint a person who is willing to act as a director/trustee.
- None of the trustees hold title to property belonging to the charity as at the date of approval of this report.
- None of the trustees served as a trustee for the charity in holding the title to property belonging to the charity in the reporting period.

Public benefit statement

The trustees confirm that they have complied with the requirements of section 17 of the Charities Act 2011 to have due regard to the guidance on public benefit published by the Charities Commission for England and Wales.

The annual report was approved by the trustees of the charity on 22/12/24 and signed on its behalf by:



R Leese
Trustee

The Lifescape Project Limited

Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities

The trustees (who are also the directors of The Lifescape Project Limited for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the trustees' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under company law the trustees must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards, comprising FRS 102 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in business.

The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that can disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The trustees are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the charitable company's website. Legislation governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Approved by the trustees of the charity on 12/12/24 and signed on its behalf by:



R Leese
Trustee

The Lifescape Project Limited

Independent Examiner's Report to the trustees of The Lifescape Project Limited ('the Company')

I report to the charity trustees on my examination of the accounts of the Company for the year ended 30 April 2024.

Audit dispensation

An audit dispensation is granted for The Lifescape Project Limited: 1191303 under Regulation 34(3)(b) of the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. This dispensation is for the financial year ended 30/04/2024 only, and allows an independent examination in place of an audit for this year. The dispensation was granted on 29 August 2024.

Responsibilities and basis of report

As the charity's trustees of the Company (and also its directors for the purposes of company law) you are responsible for the preparation of the accounts in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 ('the 2006 Act').

Having satisfied myself that the accounts of the Company are not required to be audited under Part 16 of the 2006 Act and are eligible for independent examination, I report in respect of my examination of your charity's accounts as carried out under section 145 of the Charities Act 2011 ('the 2011 Act'). In carrying out my examination I have followed the Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the 2011 Act.

Independent examiner's statement

Since the Company's gross income exceeded £250,000 your examiner must be a member of a body listed in section 145 of the 2011 Act. 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.

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:

1. accounting records were not kept in respect of The Lifescape Project Limited as required by section 386 of the 2006 Act; or
2. the accounts do not accord with those records; or
3. the accounts do not comply with the accounting requirements of section 396 of the 2006 Act 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; or
4. the accounts have not been prepared in accordance with the methods and principles of the Statement of Recommended Practice for accounting and reporting by charities [applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)].

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 accounts to be reached.

.....
Dave Tucker ACA FCCA
The Association of Chartered Certified Accountants
Thompson Jenner LLP
1 Colleton Crescent Exeter
Devon
EX2 4DG
Date: 23/01/2025

The Lifescape Project Limited

Statement of Financial Activities for the Year Ended 30 April 2024 (Including Income and Expenditure Account and Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses)

	Note	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2024 £
Income and Endowments from:				
Donations	3	105,606	439,939	545,545
Charitable activities	4	118,500	324,111	442,611
Investment income	5	723	-	723
Other income	6	32,378	-	32,378
Total income		257,207	764,050	1,021,257
Expenditure on:				
Raising funds	7	(15,389)	-	(15,389)
Charitable activities	8	(151,208)	(766,190)	(917,398)
Other expenditure	9	(32,512)	-	(32,512)
Total expenditure		(199,109)	(766,190)	(965,299)
Net income/(expenditure)		58,098	(2,140)	55,958
Transfers between funds		(25,255)	25,255	-
Net movement in funds		32,843	23,115	55,958
Reconciliation of funds				
Total funds brought forward		97,649	7,385	105,034
Total funds carried forward	20	130,492	30,500	160,992

The notes on pages 26 to 47 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The Lifescape Project Limited

Statement of Financial Activities for the Year Ended 30 April 2024 (Including Income and Expenditure Account and Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses)

Prior year comparative

	Note	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total 2023 £
Income and Endowments from:				
Donations	3	115,931	469,903	585,834
Charitable activities	4	1,500	224,800	226,300
Other income	6	18,832	-	18,832
Total income		136,263	694,703	830,966
Expenditure on:				
Raising funds	7	(26,960)	-	(26,960)
Charitable activities	8	(59,831)	(692,235)	(752,066)
Other expenditure	9	(12,059)	-	(12,059)
Total expenditure		(98,850)	(692,235)	(791,085)
Net income		37,413	2,468	39,881
Transfers between funds		(111)	111	-
Net movement in funds		37,302	2,579	39,881
Reconciliation of funds				
Total funds brought forward		60,347	4,806	65,153
Total funds carried forward	20	97,649	7,385	105,034

All of the charity's activities derive from continuing operations during the above two periods. The funds breakdown for 2023 is shown in note 20.

The notes on pages 26 to 47 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The Lifescape Project Limited

(Registration number: 11334803)

Balance Sheet as at 30 April 2024

	Note	2024 £	2023 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	15	5,006	5,001
Current assets			
Debtors	16	17,281	45,035
Cash at bank and in hand	17	534,586	316,639
		551,867	361,674
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	18	(395,881)	(261,641)
Net current assets		155,986	100,033
Net assets		160,992	105,034
Funds of the charity:			
Restricted income funds			
Restricted funds	20	30,500	7,385
Unrestricted income funds			
Unrestricted funds		130,492	97,649
Total funds	20	160,992	105,034

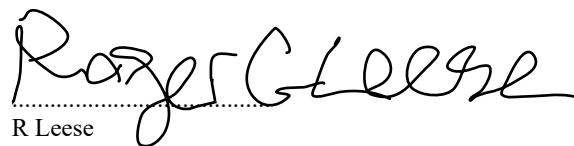
For the financial year ending 30 April 2024 the charity was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The notes on pages 26 to 47 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the charity to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The financial statements on pages 21 to 38 were approved by the trustees, and authorised for issue on 12/12/24 and signed on their behalf by:



R Leese
Trustee

•

The notes on pages 26 to 47 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The Lifescape Project Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 30 April 2024

	Note	2024 £	2023 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net cash income		55,958	39,881
Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items			
Depreciation	7, 9	3,709	2,771
Investment income	5	(723)	-
		58,944	42,652
Working capital adjustments			
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	16	27,754	(39,160)
Increase in creditors	18	4,992	6,270
Increase in deferred income		129,248	131,067
Net cash flows from operating activities		220,938	140,829
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest receivable and similar income	5	723	-
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	15	(3,714)	(5,345)
Net cash flows from investing activities		(2,991)	(5,345)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		217,947	135,484
Cash at 1 May		316,639	181,155
Cash at 30 April		534,586	316,639

All of the cash flows are derived from continuing operations during the above two periods.

The notes on pages 26 to 47 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The Lifescape Project Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2024

1 Charity status

The charity is limited by guarantee, incorporated in England and Wales, and consequently does not have share capital. Each of the trustees is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 towards the assets of the charity in the event of liquidation.

The address of its registered office is:

The Willows
Ipswich Road
Long Stratton
Norwich
Norfolk
NR15 2TG

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with 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)) (issued in October 2019) - (Charities SORP (FRS 102)), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

The Lifescape Project Limited meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy notes.

Going concern

The trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the charity's ability to continue as a going concern nor any significant areas of uncertainty that affect the carrying value of assets held by the charity.

Income and endowments

All income is recognised once the charity has entitlement to the income, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount of the income receivable can be measured reliably.

Donations

Donations are recognised when the charity has been notified in writing of both the amount and settlement date. In the event that a donation is subject to conditions that require a level of performance by the charity before the charity is entitled to the funds, the income is deferred and not recognised until either those conditions are fully met, or the fulfilment of those conditions is wholly within the control of the charity and it is probable that these conditions will be fulfilled in the reporting period.

The Lifescape Project Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2024

Deferred income

Deferred income represents amounts received for future periods and is released to incoming resources in the period for which, it has been received. Such income is only deferred when:

- The donor specifies that the grant or donation must only be used in future accounting periods; or
- The donor has imposed conditions which must be met before the charity has unconditional entitlement.

Donated services and facilities

The time provided by volunteers has been costed based on the value to the charity had it been a service that Lifescape had decided to purchase and is included in professional fees and in charitable income.

Investment income

Interest is recognised once the interest has been declared and notification has been received of the interest due.

Expenditure

All expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to that expenditure, it is probable settlement is required and the amount can be measured reliably. All costs are allocated to the applicable expenditure heading that aggregate similar costs to that category. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated on a basis consistent with the use of resources, with central staff allocated to projects on the basis of 20% of project budgets or 20% addition to direct staff costs.

Raising funds

These are costs incurred in attracting voluntary income and those incurred in trading activities that raise funds.

Charitable activities

Charitable expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the charity in the delivery of its activities and services for its beneficiaries. It includes both costs that can be allocated directly to such activities and those costs of an indirect nature necessary to support them.

Support costs

Support costs include central functions and have been allocated to activity cost categories on a basis consistent with the use of resources normally calculated as 20% of total project costs or 20% of direct salary costs.

Governance costs

These include the costs attributable to the charity's compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements, including independent examination fees and trustees meetings and reimbursed expenses.

Taxation

The charity is considered to pass the tests set out in Paragraph 1 Schedule 6 of the Finance Act 2010 and therefore it meets the definition of a charitable company for UK corporation tax purposes. Accordingly, the charity is potentially exempt from taxation in respect of income or capital gains received within categories covered by Chapter 3 Part 11 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 or Section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent that such income or gains are applied exclusively to charitable purposes.

Tangible fixed assets

Individual fixed assets costing £250.00 or more are initially recorded at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The Lifescape Project Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2024

Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	33.33% Straight Line
Field equipment	20% Straight Line

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the charity will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the charity does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised at the transaction price.

Fund structure

Unrestricted income funds are general funds that are available for use at the trustees discretion in furtherance of the objectives of the charity.

Restricted income funds are those donated for use in a particular area or for specific purposes, the use of which is restricted to that area or purpose.

Pensions and other post retirement obligations

The charity operates a defined contribution pension scheme which is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the charity has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

The Lifescape Project Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2024

3 Income from donations

	Unrestricted General £	Restricted £	Total 2024 £	Total 2023 £
Donations;				
Donations	75,173	157,727	232,900	139,661
Donated services and facilities	30,433	282,212	312,645	446,173
	<u>105,606</u>	<u>439,939</u>	<u>545,545</u>	<u>585,834</u>

£105,606 (2023 : £115,931) of the above income was attributable to unrestricted funds and £439,939 (2023: £469,903) to restricted funds.

4 Income from charitable activities

	Unrestricted funds General £	Restricted funds £	Total 2024 £	Total 2023 £
Core Costs Grant	118,500	-	118,500	1,500
Forest Litigation Collaborative (Biomass)	-	90,269	90,269	77,500
Lynx Missing Species	-	137,050	137,050	14,255
Lynx Missing Species - Scotland	-	3,296	3,296	-
Rewilding Law - CCF	-	70,000	70,000	-
Rewilding Law - RB	-	2,300	2,300	-
Rewilding Legal Briefings - CCF	-	3,746	3,746	45,892
Rewilding Legal Briefings UK - RB	-	-	-	8,100
Rwanda Ecosystem Restoration (Kigali)	-	-	-	69,938
White Tailed Eagles - NE	-	14,885	14,885	9,115
White Tailed Eagles - RB	-	2,565	2,565	-
	<u>118,500</u>	<u>324,111</u>	<u>442,611</u>	<u>226,300</u>

£118,500 (2023: £1,500) of the above income was attributable to unrestricted funds and £324,111 (2023: £224,800) to restricted funds.

The Lifescape Project Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2024

5 Investment income

	Unrestricted funds General £	Total funds £
Interest receivable and similar income; Interest receivable on bank deposits	723	723
Total for 2024	723	723
Total for 2023	-	-

6 Other income

	Unrestricted funds General £	Total funds £
Sale of services	32,378	32,378
Total for 2024	32,378	32,378
Total for 2023	18,832	18,832

7 Expenditure on raising funds

a) Costs of generating donations

	Note	Unrestricted funds General £	Total funds £
Donations		15,389	15,389
Total for 2024		15,389	15,389
Total for 2023		26,960	26,960

		Direct costs £	Total costs £
Costs of generating donations		15,389	15,389
Total for 2024		15,389	15,389
Total for 2023		26,960	26,960

The Lifescape Project Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2024

8 Expenditure on charitable activities

	Unrestricted funds General £	Restricted funds £	Total 2024 £	Total 2023 £
Corporate governance	20,639	-	20,639	8,340
Professional Fees (including in-kind time)	24,926	480,209	505,135	507,113
Salaries and employer overheads	133,084	209,959	343,043	194,935
IT Equipment and Expenses	3,745	3,998	7,743	3,789
Equipment Non-IT	120	350	470	36
Operating Expenses	4,958	11,041	15,999	13,725
Travel, Accommodation and Subsistence	17,683	7,696	25,379	22,645
Insurance	2,092	265	2,357	1,611
Depreciation	3,709	-	3,709	2,771
Contribution to Management and Operations	(59,748)	52,672	(7,076)	(2,899)
	151,208	766,190	917,398	752,066

The Lifescope Project Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2024

	Activity undertaken directly £	Activity support costs £	2024 £	2023 £
Biomass Judicial Review	41,389	-	41,389	-
Forest Litigation Collaborative (Biomass)	85,886	16,667	102,553	156,251
Kept Wild	2,127	-	2,127	75,492
Lynx Missing Species	249,310	31,592	280,902	93,769
Lynx Missing Species - Scotland	2,620	676	3,296	-
Rewilding Law - CCF	266,568	-	266,568	-
Rewilding Law - RB	1,916	383	2,299	-
Rewilding Law - RSWT	8,333	1,667	10,000	-
Rewilding Legal Briefings - CCF	23,300	433	23,733	268,148
Rewilding Legal Briefings UK - RB	-	-	-	7,752
Rwanda Ecosystem Restoration (Kigali)	-	-	-	73,284
Save our Rivers	14,382	167	14,549	8,424
White Tailed Eagles - NE	8,577	-	8,577	9,115
White Tailed Eagles - RB	2,145	420	2,565	-
Wolf Culling - Switzerland	6,965	667	7,632	-
Non-Income earning charitable activity	56,622	-	56,622	14,585
Lynx Special Project - Designated Fund	-	-	-	9,578
Corporate Governance	20,639	-	20,639	8,340
Management and Operations	133,695	(59,748)	73,947	27,328
	<u>924,474</u>	<u>(7,076)</u>	<u>917,398</u>	<u>752,066</u>

£151,208 (2023: £59,831) of the above expenditure was attributable to unrestricted funds and £766,190 (2023: £692,235) to restricted funds.

9 Other expenditure

	Unrestricted		
	General	Total	Total
Note	£	2024	2023
		£	£
Cost of delivering sales contracts	32,512	32,512	12,059
	32,512	32,512	12,059

10 Net incoming/outgoing resources

Net incoming resources for the year include:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Depreciation of fixed assets	3,709	2,771
Independent Examination Fees	2,750	725

The Lifescape Project Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2024

11 Trustees remuneration and expenses

During the year the charity made the following transactions with trustees:

P Eagle

£346 (2023: £212) of expenses were reimbursed to P Eagle during the year.

A Eagle is an employee of The Lifescape Project Limited and is a related party to P Eagle. A Eagle received remuneration as their role as Chief Executive Officer, the total cost to the charity was £80,182.

S Hawkins

£111 (2023: £Nil) of expenses were reimbursed to S Hawkins during the year.

No trustees have received any other benefits from the charity during the year.

Donations made by the trustees without any conditions attached totalled £46,525 for the year (2023 - £40,360).

12 Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs were as follows:

	2024 £	2023 £
Staff costs during the year were:		
Wages and salaries	345,190	181,122
Social security costs	30,934	19,339
Pension costs	7,008	4,236
Other staff costs	49,215	32,591
	<u>432,347</u>	<u>237,288</u>

The monthly average number of persons (including senior management team) employed by the charity during the year was as follows:

	2024 No	2023 No
Employees	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>

8 (2023 - 6) of the above employees participated in the Defined Contribution Pension Schemes.

Contributions to the employee pension schemes for the year totalled £7,008 (2023 - £4,236).

The Lifescape Project Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2024

The number of employees whose emoluments fell within the following bands was:

	2024	2023
	No	No
£70,001 - £80,000	1	-

The total employee benefits of the key management personnel of the charity were £80,182 (2023 - £55,569).

13 Independent examiner's remuneration

	2024	2023
	£	£
Examination of the financial statements	2,750	725

14 Taxation

The charity is a registered charity and is therefore exempt from taxation.

15 Tangible fixed assets

	Furniture and equipment £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 May 2023	10,228	10,228
Additions	3,714	3,714
At 30 April 2024	13,942	13,942
Depreciation		
At 1 May 2023	5,227	5,227
Charge for the year	3,709	3,709
At 30 April 2024	8,936	8,936
Net book value		
At 30 April 2024	5,006	5,006
At 30 April 2023	5,001	5,001

The Lifescape Project Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2024

16 Debtors

	2024 £	2023 £
Trade debtors	-	13,500
Accrued income	17,281	31,535
	<u>17,281</u>	<u>45,035</u>

17 Cash and cash equivalents

	2024 £	2023 £
Cash at bank	<u>534,586</u>	<u>316,639</u>

18 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024 £	2023 £
Trade creditors	4,621	15,353
Other taxation and social security	6,350	4,994
Pension scheme creditor	1,535	1,452
Accruals	20,922	6,637
Deferred income	362,453	233,205
	<u>395,881</u>	<u>261,641</u>

	2024 £	2023 £
Deferred income at 1 May 2023	233,205	102,138
Resources deferred in the period	362,453	233,205
Amounts released from previous periods	<u>(233,205)</u>	<u>(102,138)</u>
Deferred income at 30 April 2024	<u>362,453</u>	<u>233,205</u>

19 Pension and other schemes

Defined contribution pension scheme

The charity operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the charity to the scheme and amounted to £7,008 (2023 - £4,236).

20 Funds

	Balance at 1 May 2023 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Transfers £	Balance at 30 April 2024 £
Unrestricted funds					
<i>General</i>					
Income Earning Contracts	-	20,912	(32,512)	11,600	-
Management and Operations	78,649	236,295	(88,075)	(128,477)	98,392
Non-income earning charitable activity	-	-	(56,622)	56,622	-
	78,649	257,207	(177,209)	(60,255)	98,392
<i>Designated</i>					
Employee Retention Fund	19,000	-	(21,900)	35,000	32,100
Total unrestricted funds	97,649	257,207	(199,109)	(25,255)	130,492

The Lifescape Project Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2024

Restricted funds

Biomass Judicial Review	-	41,389	(41,389)	-	-
Forest Litigation Collaborative (Biomass)	(4,107)	106,732	(102,552)	(73)	-
Kept Wild	2,127	-	(2,127)	-	-
Lynx Missing Species	6,228	257,598	(280,902)	25,500	8,424
Lynx Missing Species - Scotland	-	3,296	(3,296)	-	-
Rewilding Law - CCF	-	282,336	(266,568)	-	15,768
Rewilding Law - RB	-	2,300	(2,300)	-	-
Rewilding Law - RSWT	-	10,000	(10,000)	-	-
Rewilding Legal Briefings - CCF	3,137	20,596	(23,733)	-	-
Save our Rivers	-	14,549	(14,549)	-	-
White Tailed Eagles - NE	-	14,885	(8,577)	-	6,308
White Tailed Eagles - RB	-	2,565	(2,565)	-	-
Wolf Culling Switzerland	-	7,804	(7,632)	(172)	-
Total restricted funds	7,385	764,050	(766,190)	25,255	30,500
Total funds	105,034	1,021,257	(965,299)	-	160,992

The Lifescape Project Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2024

	Balance at 1 May 2022 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Transfers £	Balance at 30 April 2023 £
Unrestricted funds					
<i>General</i>					
Income Earning Contracts	1,924	12,885	(12,059)	(2,750)	-
Management and Operations	53,730	122,005	(62,628)	(34,458)	78,649
Non-income earning charitable activity	-	1,373	(14,585)	13,212	-
	55,654	136,263	(89,272)	(23,996)	78,649
<i>Designated</i>					
Employee Retention Fund	-	-	-	19,000	19,000
Lynx Special Project	4,693	-	(9,578)	4,885	-
	4,693	-	(9,578)	23,885	19,000
Total unrestricted funds	60,347	136,263	(98,850)	(111)	97,649
Restricted					
Forest Litigation Collaborative (Biomass)	-	152,071	(156,251)	73	(4,107)
Kept Wild	2,167	75,452	(75,492)	-	2,127
Lynx Feasibility	1,869	65,439	(67,335)	27	-
Lynx Missing Species	-	32,662	(26,434)	-	6,228
Rewilding Legal Briefings - CCF	1,128	270,157	(268,148)	-	3,137
Rewilding Legal Briefings - UK - RB	(590)	8,100	(7,752)	242	-
Rwanda Ecosystem Restoration (Kigali)	232	73,283	(73,284)	(231)	-
Save our Rivers	-	8,424	(8,424)	-	-
White Tailed Eagles - NE	-	9,115	(9,115)	-	-
Total restricted funds	4,806	694,703	(692,235)	111	7,385
Total funds	65,153	830,966	(791,085)	-	105,034

The Lifescope Project Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2024

The specific purposes for which the funds are to be applied are as follows:

Biomass Judicial Review - A judicial review of the UK biomass strategy.

Forest Litigation Collaborative (Biomass) - Legal Action for the protection and restoration of forests.

Kept Wild - Exploring legal barriers to ecological restoration.

Lynx Feasibility - Scientific Feasibility Study.

Lynx Missing Species - Public consultation on a potential Lynx reintroduction.

Lynx Missing Species - Scotland - Public consultation on a potential Lynx reintroduction.

Rewilding Law - CCF - Providing legal guidance to others involved in ecological restoration.

Rewilding Law - RB - Providing legal guidance to others involved in ecological restoration.

Rewilding Law - RSWT - Providing legal guidance to others involved in ecological restoration.

Rewilding Legal Briefings - CC - Providing legal guidance to others involved in ecological restoration.

Rewilding Legal Briefings - UK - RB - Providing legal guidance to others involved in ecological restoration.

Rwanda Ecosystem Restoration (Kigali) - Providing environmental economics support to ecosystem restoration in Rwanda.

Save our Rivers - Potential legal challenge to an infrastructure project impacting a protected area.

White Tailed Eagles - NE - Scientific feasibility study and public consultation.

White Tailed Eagles - RB - Scientific feasibility study and public consultation.

Wolf Culling Switzerland - Legal challenge of the Swiss government decision to cull wolves.

Designated

Lynx Special Project - Ecological modelling of hypothetical lynx populations.

Employee Retention Fund - Fund to provide for regradings to reflect experience and expertise

Unrestricted

Income Earning Contracts - Different projects that include:

- Assessment of values of nature.
- The Natural Capital Laboratory Project.
- Monitoring biodiversity change and trialling new methodologies.
- Rewilding advice and guidance.

Non-income earning charitable activity - Activities to support charitable work associated with rewilding.

Management and Operations - Core staff and operating expenses.

The Lifescape Project Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 April 2024

21 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds		Restricted funds	Total funds at 30 April 2024
	General	Designated		
	£	£	£	£
Tangible fixed assets	2,827	-	2,179	5,006
Current assets	163,268	32,100	356,499	551,867
Current liabilities	(67,703)	-	(328,178)	(395,881)
Total net assets	98,392	32,100	30,500	160,992

	Unrestricted funds		Restricted funds	Total funds at 30 April 2023
	General	Designated		
	£	£	£	£
Tangible fixed assets	3,700	-	1,301	5,001
Current assets	103,385	19,000	239,289	361,674
Current liabilities	(28,436)	-	(233,205)	(261,641)
Total net assets	78,649	19,000	7,385	105,034

22 Analysis of net funds

	At 1 May 2023	Cash flow	At 30 April 2024
	£	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	316,639	217,947	534,586
Net debt	316,639	217,947	534,586

	At 1 May 2022	Cash flow	At 30 April 2023
	£	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	181,155	135,484	316,639
Net debt	181,155	135,484	316,639

23 Related party transactions

During the year the charity made the following related party transactions:

A Eagle

(A Eagle is related to P Eagle, a trustee.)

A Eagle is an employee of The Lifescape Project Limited and received remuneration in their role as Chief Executive Officer. The total cost to the charity was £80,182. At the balance sheet date the amount due to/from A Eagle was £Nil (2023 - £Nil).

THE LIFESCAPE PROJECT LIMITED

England & Wales - Charity number 1191303

Accounts

**The Lifescape Project Limited
Trustees' Annual Report
May 2022 to April 2023**

Thoughts From Our Chair on the Year

“I commented last year on the grave seriousness of the biodiversity and environmental crisis facing us, and it gives some hope to see the need for action being recognised in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework adopted in December 2022. This sets out an ambitious pathway to reach the global vision of a world living in harmony with nature by 2050. Lifescape particularly welcomes the setting of an explicit target of ensuring that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity, ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity. Lifescape believes rewilding will be crucial to the achievement of this target, as well as enhanced protection.

I am pleased that this report demonstrates the continued rapid growth of the Lifescape Project. This particularly struck me when sixteen Lifescape staff, volunteers and Trustees met at our first ever on-site last September in the Lake District.

Our aim remains to build a multidisciplinary team and to collaborate with others across diverse projects covering science, technology, law, economics and culture. I hope readers will enjoy and be inspired by the project reports (and photos!) below. We have also been successful in growing the team with the addition of Amelia, Anna, Sam, Carole and Mark joining Adam, Elsie, Deborah, Katherine, Joe and Catarina over this period. Lifescape continues to operate as a decentralised team, with no permanent premises and our team members based across the UK, Spain and Germany. We continue to believe that offering such working flexibility has allowed us to attract a much wider range of talented people to join us and to be international in outlook.

Finally, in addition to our staff, I would again like to thank our many volunteers and supporters for their invaluable work in supporting Lifescape’s mission, our donors and last, but not least, my talented fellow trustees who have

unstintingly offered their time and expertise with "hands on" support for Lifescape well above and beyond their formal trustee duties."

Roger Leese, Chair of the Board of Trustees

Roger Leese

The Lifescape Project team on a visit to Haweswater in September 2022.



Trustees' Report

Vision: Our vision is one of a **world rich in wild landscapes**, providing a **sustainable future for life on earth**.

Mission¹: To do this, our mission is to catalyse the **creation, restoration and protection of wild landscapes** by pursuing projects which address the themes of **science, technology, law, economics**, and **culture**. Under this mission we pursue a number of important projects.

Background

The Lifescape Project was established in 2017 by a team of individuals who, motivated by the significant degradation of the world's ecosystems in recent times, wanted to volunteer their time to the protection of nature, and to undertake ecological restoration.

The collaboration stemmed from a previous ecological restoration project which introduced a unique set of individuals and skill sets to one another, and those involved soon realised that they could combine their expertise in fields such as ecology, law, economics and the sciences with their love for the natural world in an entirely new project. This blend of driven professionals across a variety of disciplines helped spawn the idea for an independent charity which could continue to build on the work and relationships already initiated.

In this way the Lifescape Project was born. Since its establishment, the Lifescape Project has sought to foster the passion and expertise of those involved in order make a long-term positive impact on global ecosystems. At its commencement, all human and professional resourcing came from time donated by individuals and partner organisations, but since 2019 the Lifescape Project has been building its team of core professionals who commit all their energy to its mission. We are now pursuing a five-year strategic plan, which includes ambitions to grow our work and impact.

Projects and Activities Undertaken

In this report we set out the key projects and activities we have been involved in during the reporting period, noting which of our five themes each of these has engaged with.

¹ **Charitable Objects:** Our charitable objects, as stated in our articles of association, are to promote the conservation, protection and improvement of the natural environment anywhere in the world.

Lynx Reintroduction Feasibility

Our pioneering work investigating the feasibility of reintroducing lynx to England & Wales has taken major steps forward during the year. We have broadened our partnership, welcoming the Wildlife Trusts as a delivery partner, and our team has grown from two to four, bolstering our ability to address all of the important questions around the topic. We have engaged extensively with 35 European lynx specialists and now host a working group on lynx reintroduction within the 'Eurolynx' network, as well as participating in the 'Linking Lynx' reintroduction coordination project. Over the year we have completed a comprehensive ecological viability assessment which has enabled us to understand habitat requirements and the long-term viability of lynx populations

under different scenarios. We are delighted that this work is recognised by the IUCN Cat Specialist Group as '*... so far the most comprehensive feasibility study based on the most advanced modelling techniques*' which '*can be considered the ultimate ecological/technical assessment of the potential to reintroduce the Eurasian lynx into Great Britain*'. We have also engaged extensively with over 100 universities, conservation bodies, reintroduction projects, and experts to ensure the work is set in the context of UK and European nature recovery. We have integrated the learnings from the experiences of these organisations with our primary research to refine and develop our approach to social engagement and to the practical requirements of a lynx reintroduction.

We are excited to announce that this year we have also become a member of the Lynx to Scotland partnership, which is working to engage the public and stakeholders on the topic of lynx reintroduction within Scotland. As a group, we envisage that reintroduced lynx would form part of a healthy and restored Scottish ecosystem once practically, socially and politically possible.

Science – Economics – Culture – Law



The Lifescape lynx team visited the Slovenian Life Lynx project to learn lessons from their own reintroduction effort.



The white-tailed eagle steering committee considering potential release locations.

White-tailed Eagles in Cumbria

Following on from the findings of our pre-feasibility report last year, Natural England funding has supported further work on the ecological viability and the planning of practical aspects of white-tailed eagle reintroduction. To embed previous learning and experience, the project is liaising with other white-tailed eagle projects elsewhere in the UK and Ireland, including a field visit to the Isle of Wight project to discuss the practicalities of a reintroduction. Modelling work completed by the Wildlands Institute has identified areas of suitable habitat, lower risk and optimal foraging areas within Cumbria and this together with learnings from the Isle of Wight visit is being used to narrow down the most suitable areas of Cumbria for a potential reintroduction. A population viability analysis is underway to consider the viability of a white-tailed eagle population in Cumbria and a disease risk assessment will inform translocation plans, before engagement with local communities commences.

Science – Economics – Culture

Rewilding Legal Briefings

Over the past two years we have been leading the way when it comes to identifying and navigating legal and regulatory issues which arise when implementing nature restoration and rewilding. This year has seen significant progress in our 'Rewilding Legal Briefings' collaboration with Rewilding Europe and Rewilding Britain. We have now completed over 55 detailed legal guidance notes across England & Wales, Scotland, Italy, Poland and Portugal. The notes, aimed at helping rewilding practitioners to navigate legal issues, cover a wide range of topics including reintroductions, hunting, removal of dams, legal liability and how to protect wild land into the future. These notes will be formally launched in Summer 2023 on a new section of our website and we are working to ensure they are disseminated as broadly as possible.



The process has involved our team organising field trips and workshops with local organisations in a number of countries to understand the legal issues faced by rewilding. The feedback received during the workshops has been very positive and the participants expect the notes to be very useful for their work.

Through this work we have also identified a number of significant legal barriers to rewilding which we believe we can now work towards resolving. We are working to secure funding and agree the partnerships necessary to build a future project to address these issues using test cases.

Law – Economics – Culture – Science



The Knepp rewilding project uses hardy cattle and horse breeds, as ecological analogues for wild horse, bison and aurochs.

England & Wales to the 25 attendees. We now chair the Legal and Policy Working Group of the broader group and through this work we have identified four priority issues to be included in a plan for advocacy and legal changes.

Law – Science – Economics

'Kept Wild' Large Herbivores

Wild living large herbivores are critical to many natural processes and yet in the UK rewilding practitioners face a regulatory situation which essentially prevents these animals living in a wild state. At the start of this reporting year, we commissioned a detailed legal report to understand the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to large herbivores in England and Wales. Based on this research, we submitted a detailed response to DEFRA's Nature Recovery consultation, initiating a conversation with DEFRA about facilitating 'kept wild' large herbivores.

We were also a founding member of the Large Herbivore Working Group which is a group of individuals and organisations eager to see the reintroduction of large herbivores in England in a wild or semi-wild state in order to boost biodiversity and ecological processes. This group held its inaugural meeting in October 2022 at which our Managing Lawyer presented the key legal barriers to wild-living large herbivores in

Legal Mechanisms to Protect Nature

We continue to work towards creating robust legal protections for wild land across Europe and this has been complemented by the knowledge generation in our 'Rewilding Legal Briefings' activities described earlier in this report.

Progress has been strong this year – we received notification that the Scottish government intends to list us as a 'responsible body' capable of holding conservation easements in Scotland. This means we will be able to ensure permanent legal protection for land by engaging with interested Scottish landowners and putting in place the necessary legal formalities. We would then monitor whether those sites continued to be set aside for nature into the future, with the ability to enforce the legal protection should any future owner start to engage in activities that degrade nature on the site.

Law – Science – Economics – Culture



Conservation covenants are already widely used in areas in the United States such as the white mountains, pictured here.

Litigation for Nature

Our litigation for nature programme aims to bring legal challenges against governments, corporations and other parties who harm wild nature and functioning ecosystems. Over the past year we worked on two important cases:

Protecting Rivers: We have been working with Save our Rivers in Cumbria who are seeking to prevent infrastructure works on the River Kent which is a Site of Special Scientific Interest and a Special Area of Conservation. We are engaging to explore possible breaches of legal obligations to protect the river and to prepare a robust response to a forthcoming planning application. We have instructed pro bono solicitors and barristers to assist on this and are now waiting for the relevant planning application to be issued.

Developments in the Cairngorm National Park: Working with local conservation groups, we have challenged the illegal development of parking areas which directly impacted on protected areas of Caledonian pine forests in the National Park. The development was undertaken without any planning permission or environmental impact assessments and has already caused damage to veteran Caledonian pine trees. As a result of our intervention and concerns raised by others, the authorities accepted that they had undertaken the work without the correct permissions. The damaging work was halted, and the authorities have agreed to reinstate the damage caused (to the extent possible).

At the request of local conservation groups, we have also intervened in a planning application for development of 'glamping' pods on the edge of a Site of Special Scientific Interest protected for the endangered Capercaillie, whose populations continue to decline across Scotland. After our intervention the application was rejected, and the development did not go ahead.

We continue to work with local conservation groups and the Environmental Rights Centre of Scotland to build a strategy to tackle what we see as systemic issues around failure to enforce environmental protections in the National Park. As an initial step we have written to the Minister for Green Skills, Circular Economy and Biodiversity outlining our concerns about these systemic behaviours.

Law – Science – Economics – Culture



Capercaillie (Tetrao urogallus) adult male displaying in pine woodland, Cairngorms National Park, Scotland, UK (photo credit: Mark Hamblin/2020VISION)

Forest Litigation Collaborative

This programme focusses on using legal challenges and law enforcement as a tool to prevent and reverse the destruction of forests - a vital natural asset on our planet - by taking on governments, corporates and others. An update on our current cases is set out below:

UK OECD: The greenwashing complaint we filed against Drax Group plc in October 2021 is ongoing following the UK National Contact Point's initial assessment in July 2022, which found that the majority of our complaints warranted further investigation. The publication of the initial assessment secured significant press coverage including in Bloomberg, Politico, the Telegraph, the Mail, the Daily Mail, Utility Week, ENDS and Energy Live News, helping to educate the general public and policy makers on the negative impacts of forest biomass energy.

EU Taxonomy: The European Commission refused our request to undertake an internal review of the labelling of woody biomass energy and business as usual forest management as “sustainable” economic activities under the EU's Sustainable Finance Taxonomy Regulation. This was

Clear cut of forest in Nova Scotia, Canada (photo credit: Conservation North).



to be expected and, as planned, we therefore filed a case against the Commission at the European Court of Justice. The claimants in our case were accepted as having standing to bring the case which is a huge step forward and an important precedent for environmental justice in the EU, having relied on a revised version of the Aarhus Regulation to bring this case. The case filing received important EU press coverage including in Politico, Euroactive, Law.com and various national outlets in Portugal and the Netherlands.

Natura 2000, Estonia: We have continued to support an Estonian NGO in seeking an injunction to stop logging permits being issued in state-owned Natura 2000 forests across Estonia without the requisite environmental impact assessments first being undertaken.

Marjamaa Forest, Estonia: As reported in our last annual report, this case sought to prohibit the felling of a community forest in Estonia. Although the Supreme Court dismissed our appeal, the case established several important precedents including that no felling should occur during the bird breeding season, as well as important procedural rulings relevant to wider environmental justice. The court also accepted our novel expert evidence into the proceedings which explained the important ecosystem services offered by the forest.

Estonian Forest Development 2030: Working with local NGOs, scientists and lawyers we published a detailed legal and scientific report analysing why the approach to forest management proposed in the Estonian Forest Development Plan is unlawful. The report has been used by local NGOs and forest advocates as the basis for their lobbying of the government. We are keeping a watching brief and are considering the possibility of legal proceedings if the plan published by the government is substantially unchanged.

Law – Science – Economics – Culture



Forests are at risk of clear felling due to the expansion of biomass energy globally.

WildSide, our World Wild Web

Over the reporting period, the WildSide website received a total of 27,025 visits. This is up 85% from the previous year and reflects steady monthly growth in users, meaning more people are using the site to connect with nature. By the end of this period, WildSide had received a total of 531 user reports (growth of 6% since 2021) and created 331 website pages (up 12% since 2021).

This user growth is a highly positive story. This is particularly the case because the team has now been reduced to one volunteer, due to resource limitations, meaning that the user numbers and impact of the site have continued to increase notwithstanding the decrease in the level of time and effort being put into maintaining the site. This strongly indicates the efficacy of the site for generating interest in nature and facilitating people's exploration of nature, even with a potential reduction of the quality/currency of content being presented. Over the coming year we will consider potential options for the site in the future and hope to be able to continue this excellent project with renewed vigour in 2024.

**Technology – Science –
Economics – Culture**



Ranger and eco-tourists looking out over Chiquibul forest, near Las Cuevas Research Station in Belize.

Wetland and Forest Restoration in Rwanda

In April 2023, we completed a feasibility study for a pilot payment for ecosystem services project in Rwanda, with particular focus on global markets for carbon and biodiversity credits. The study involved working in close partnership with Rwanda Wildlife Conservation Association to assess the costs and benefits of restoring four land parcels that differed in terms of ecosystem, region and land-ownership type. The study was strongly underpinned by a natural capital approach, aligning with the Rwandan government's strategy to integrate environmental and economic decision making. Taking this natural capital approach enhanced our collaboration with Rwandan authorities, contributed to capacity building within RWCA, and enabled factoring in of intangible but important benefits in our cost-benefit analyses.



Conservationist from our partners, Rwanda Wildlife Conservation Association, surveying a site in Rwanda.

All the sites we assessed demonstrated positive benefit-cost ratios, with the expected economic benefits to communities (net present value) ranging between £31,000 and £94,000 over the expected 30-year project period. The ultimate goal is for a pilot to serve as a proof of concept and provide a scalable payment for ecosystem services model that places the well-being of vulnerable communities at the forefront, while safeguarding fragile and threatened ecosystems.

Law – Science – Economics – Culture

The Natural Capital Laboratory

The Natural Capital Laboratory is a partnership between the Lifescape Project, landowners Emilia and Roger Leese, AECOM and a number of universities. The project is rewilding a 100-acre site in the Scottish Highlands, while acting as a testbed for new approaches and technology focussed on more accurate valuation of nature and the communication of that value to the general public and stakeholders.

During the reporting period we completed multiple research projects, covering the following topics: the use of methods for collecting environmental DNA from the air in order to measure biodiversity; fungal species present on site; species that are missing on the site and could be restored; the state of peatlands on the site, including planning for restoration; biodiversity and approaches to biodiversity monitoring on site; using satellite imagery and data to explore more accurate assessment approaches to quantifying carbon sequestration; the baseline physical and chemical condition of soils; and ecosystem services and natural capital changes on site since the previous year.

We have also commenced a further set of projects which will complete in the coming year, including: a review of biodiversity metrics for use in natural capital assessments; further monitoring using camera traps and AudioMoths; planning for peat restoration and actions to pursue that restoration; and consideration of social and cultural natural capital metrics. We look forward to publishing reports on these interesting topics in the coming year.

Economics – Technology – Science – Culture



We have detected many species at the NCL, using a number of monitoring techniques.

Our Supporters

We are lucky to receive both financial support and volunteer time contributions from a variety of organisations and individuals. Below we list all supporters who have provided us with £100 or more of support over the financial year.

Funders

[AECOM](#)

[Carmen Family Foundation](#)

[Clifford Chance Foundation](#)

James Raynor

Lily Marcel

[Natural England](#)

[Oak Foundation](#)

[Panthera](#)

[Partnership For Policy Integrity](#)

[Rewilding Britain](#)

Roger Leese

[Royal Society of Wildlife Trusts](#)

[Sidley Austin LLP](#)

[Trees for Life](#)

[Vp plc](#)

Individual Time Donors

Annie Hope

Ava Mayer

Carole Munro

Edwina Dunn

Hannah James

Jessica Boyd KC

Nick Sidwell

Odette Chalaby

Pat Eagle

Preslava Todorova

Institutional Time Donors

Burness Paull LLP

Clifford Chance LLP

DRD Partnership

K&L Gates LLP

Mishcon de Reya LLP

Ramboll

Shearman and Sterling LLP

Sidley Austin LLP

Financial Report

Financial Review

Total income for the year was £831k, an increase of £255k over 2021-22. The income includes donations of voluntary time valued at £446k (£315k in 2021-22). The increase in operations reflects the continuing diversity of projects described in the Trustees' report and moves TLP towards the £1m threshold requiring external audit.

Unrestricted income for the year was £136k. Of this, £90k (£64k) came from regular and one-off donations from individuals and £26k (£30k) was received in voluntary time from partner organisations and individuals. A grant for £1.5k funded staff training. Fees of £13k (£45k) were achieved and £5.9k (£4.8k) national insurance refund was received.

Restricted income for the year was £695k (compared to £429k achieved in 2021-22). Of this, £275k (£144k) was donated by Trusts and Foundations. £420k (£285k) came from voluntary time donations, an increase of 48%.

Expenditure related to unrestricted funds was £99k (£101k). Unrestricted expenditure relates to the management time of key staff and operational expenses such as computer equipment, insurance, bought in services, travel and subsistence.

Expenditure on restricted funds £692k (£427k) met the cost of staff time dedicated to projects, independent experts, equipment, and costs associated with travel and subsistence for staff visiting projects and attending meetings.

A £40k (£48k) surplus was achieved in the year, increasing total reserves from £65k to £105k, of this £7k relates to restricted funds required to complete projects in 2023-24. The remaining £98k is unrestricted.

The Trustees are mindful of the issues created for its dedicated staff team by the increased cost of living (COL) over the last two years. In April 2022 a COL increase of 8% was implemented and this was followed 12 months later by a 10% increase. The value of salaries has therefore kept broadly stable over the period. However, longer serving staff members have increased their knowledge, expertise and responsibilities and the senior team is now working with Trustees to develop a salary structure that recognises this and facilitates progression. Trustees have decided to use £19k of the £98k unrestricted surplus to establish an Employee Retention Fund that it intends to add to in 2023-24.

During the year the Board received financial updates and budget monitoring at regular meetings. The Board reviewed its Spending Policy and its Delegated Authority Matrix in June 22 and January 23. The appointment of a full time Finance and Operations Officer (FOO) was made during the year in recognition of the need to move from voluntary support to a paid officer as the Charity continues to grow, future costs will be met by a grant from the Oak Foundation. The adoption of the SOLDO expense system has streamlined the payment of expenses. In May 23 the FOO reported on the Charity Commission Financial Controls Checklist and Trustees approved new controls for bank transactions. At the same meeting Trustees debated risk associated with fund raising and a policy is to be developed.

Financial Reserves Policy

The Board considered its approach to financial reserves in January 2022. As a new charity it is recognised that the ability to build reserves is limited and will take place over a period of several years. The aim is to hold reserves sufficient to meet a minimum of 3 months operating costs. The year ended with reserves of £105k. After allowing for the £19k Employee Retention Fund, the reserves of £86k, which represent 12% of the 2023-24 approved budget, will fund 7 weeks planned expenditure. Whilst this is some way off the target 12 weeks the majority of funding is received in advance and therefore salaries and operating expenses are covered for 12 months in many cases.

Fundraising approach and performance

There was a strong focus in 2022-23 on securing multi-year funding to take the pressure off the annual finance cycle. We are delighted to report that we have secured a £450k core costs grant payable over four years from the Oak Foundation that will ensure we can meet the costs of key personnel and build on strategies to support and retain staff. Building on our work with Panthera we have developed relationships with funders interested in progressing the Lynx Missing Species Project and have secured funding of £613k to take that project forward over the next three years. Having successfully launched the rewilding hub using funding from the Clifford Chance Foundation (CCF), the Foundation has awarded a further three-year grant of £250k to fund our Rewilding Law work. These awards, alongside grants and donations received during the year, enable our work to develop and flourish. Funding for our continuing FLC programme has also been increased by the Partnership for Policy Integrity (PFPI).

We are very grateful for the unrestricted donations provided by individuals, and the associated gift aid. There is a small amount of payroll giving and this is an area we are planning to develop going forward, initially focussing on our contacts in companies already providing in-kind support.

We are very fortunate that in-kind support from companies and individuals is increasing every year. The £446k provided in this financial year is very significant and particularly underpins our Rewilding Law work. We are indebted to these volunteers who are all making a significant contribution to the achievement of our objectives to restore, create and protect wild landscapes.



Independent examiner's report to the trustees of the "The Lifescape Project Limited"

I report on the accounts of the above charity number 1191303 for the year ended 30 April 2023

Respective responsibilities of trustees and examiner

The charity's trustees are responsible for the preparation of the accounts in accordance with the Charities Act 2011 (the Act). The charity's trustees consider that an audit is not required for this year under section 144 of the Act 1993 and that an independent examination is needed.

It is my responsibility to:

- examine the accounts under section 145 of the Act;
- to follow the procedures laid down in the general Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the Act; and
- to state whether particular matters have come to my attention.

Basis of independent examiner's report

My examination was carried out in accordance with the general Directions given by the Charity Commission. An examination includes a review of the accounting records kept by the charity and a comparison of the accounts presented with those records. It also includes consideration of any unusual items or disclosures in the accounts, and seeking explanations from you as trustees concerning any such matters. The procedures undertaken do not provide all the evidence that would be required in an audit and consequently no opinion is given as to whether the accounts present a 'true and fair view' and the report is limited to those matters set out in the statement below.

Independent examiner's statement

In connection with my examination, no matter has come to my attention which gives me reasonable cause to believe that in any material respect:

- the accounting records were not kept in accordance with section 130 of the Act; or
- the accounts did not accord with the accounting records; or
- the accounts did 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 accounts to be reached.

Peter Bussey FFA FIPA
7th December 2023

The Lifescape Project Limited
Unaudited Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 April 2023

Statement of Financial Activities for the year 1 May 2022 to 30 April 2023

Categories by Activity

Incoming Resources (Note 1)

Income from:

Donations

Charitable Activities

Separate material items of income

Other

TOTAL

Resources Expended (Note 2)

Expenditure on:

Raising Funds

Charitable Activities

Sale of Services

TOTAL

Net income (expenditure)

Extraordinary Items

Transfers between funds (Note 3)

Net Movement in Funds

Reconciliation of Funds:

Total funds brought forward

Total Funds carried forward

2023			2022
Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds	Prior Year Funds
£	£	£	£
115,931	469,903	585,834	384,308
1,500	224,800	226,300	141,769
0	0	0	0
18,832	0	18,832	49,753
136,263	694,703	830,966	575,830
26,960	0	26,960	6,978
59,831	692,235	752,066	477,376
12,059	0	12,059	43,434
98,850	692,235	791,085	527,788
37,413	2,468	39,881	48,042
0	0	0	0
(111)	111	0	0
37,302	2,579	39,881	48,042
60,347	4,806	65,153	17,111
97,649	7,385	105,034	65,153

The Lifescape Project Limited - Unaudited Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 April 2023

Balance Sheet at 30 April 2023

		2023			2022
		Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds	Prior Year Funds
		£	£	£	£
Fixed Assets					
Tangible Assets (Note 4)		3,700	1,301	5,001	2,427
	Total fixed assets	3,700	1,301	5,001	2,427
Current Assets					
Debtors Accrued Income and Prepayments (Note 5)		1,535	43,500	45,035	5,875
Cash at bank and in hand (Note 6)		98,534	218,105	316,639	181,155
	Total current assets	100,069	261,605	361,674	187,030
Creditors falling due within one year (Note 7)		4,017	24,419	28,436	22,166
	Net current assets (liabilities)	96,052	237,186	333,238	164,864
	Total assets less current liabilities	99,752	238,487	338,239	167,291
Creditors: amounts falling due after one year		0	0	0	0
Provisions for liabilities - Income in advance (Note 7)		2,103	231,102	233,205	102,138
	Total net assets or liabilities	97,649	7,385	105,034	65,153
Funds of the Charity (Note 8)					
Restricted Income Funds		0	7,385	7,385	4,806
Unrestricted Funds		97,649		97,649	60,347
	Total Funds	97,649	7,385	105,034	65,153

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the small company provisions of the Companies Act 2006 and FRS 102 the Financial Reporting Standard applicable to charitable companies.

Company Information

The company is registered in England and its registered number is 11334803. The company is a company limited by guarantee established for charitable purpose. Charitable status was granted by the Charities Commission in September 2020. The registered office is 10 Upper Bank Street, London, E14 5JJ

For the financial year ended 30 April 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under the Companies Act 2006, S477 relating to small companies' and the members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with S476. The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime. In accordance with the Companies Act 2006 s444(1)(a) only the Balance Sheet (and related footnotes) from these accounts must be delivered to the registrar, however the company has (given its charitable nature) opted to file a copy of their SOFA at Companies House.

The accounts were approved by the Board of Directors on 25 September 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

Roger Leese

Roger J Leese

Director

Company Number 11334803

Notes to the Accounts

1. **Incoming Resources:** Income is normally included in the SOFA when the charity becomes entitled to the resources, it is more likely than not that trustees will receive the resources and the monetary value can be measured with sufficient reliability. However, where income is dependent on the achievement of project outcomes, income is recognised as project outcomes are achieved. The significant time provided by volunteers has been quantified at £446,173 and is included in the SOFA.

Analysis of Income**Donations**

Support for Charity Operating Costs

Support for Specific Projects

Support in kind – volunteers time

Grants for Charitable Activities

Forest Litigation Collaborative (Biomass)

Rewilding Legal Briefings

Rwanda Ecosystem Restoration (Kigali)

Lynx (CP) Missing Species

UK Rewilding Legal Briefings (Rewilding Britain)

Beaver Litigation (Trees for Life)

Lynx Special Project

White Tailed Eagles

Other Income

Sales

Bank charges and National Insurance refunds

Core Costs Grant

TOTAL INCOME

2023			2022
Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds	Prior Year Funds
£	£	£	£
90,171	0	90,171	53,363
0	49,490	49,490	16,412
25,760	420,413	446,173	314,533
115,931	469,903	585,834	384,308
0	77,500	77,500	62,237
0	45,892	45,892	12,005
0	69,938	69,938	9,287
0	14,255	14,255	42,840
0	8,100	8,100	5,400
0	0	0	7,000
0	0	0	3,000
0	9,115	9,115	0
0	224,800	224,800	141,769
12,886	0	12,886	44,997
5,946	0	5,946	4,756
1,500	0	1,500	0
20,332	0	20,332	49,753
136,263	694,703	830,966	575,830

2. **Resources Expended:** Liabilities are recognised where it is more likely than not that there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the charity to pay out resources and the amount of the obligation can be measured with reasonable certainty. The time provided by volunteers has been costed based on the value to the charity had it been purchased and is included in professional fees.

Analysis of Expenditure**Expenditure on Raising Funds**

Salaries and employer overheads

Expenditure on charitable activities

Corporate Governance

Professional Fees (including in-kind time)

Salaries and employer overheads

IT Equipment and expenses

Equipment Non-IT

Operating Expenses

Travel, Accommodation and Subsistence

Insurance

Depreciation

Contribution to Management and Operations

Total Expenditure on charitable activities**Separate material items of expense**

Cost of delivering sales contracts

TOTAL EXPENDITURE

2023			2022
Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds	Prior Year Funds
£	£	£	£
26,960	0	26,960	6,978
8,340	0	8,340	7,091
39,824	467,289	507,113	312,386
22,083	172,852	194,935	132,108
(286)	4,075	3,789	2,167
36	0	36	(1,795)
12,478	1,247	13,725	4,066
3,515	19,130	22,645	7,431
1,407	204	1,611	1,234
2,771	0	2,771	1,378
(30,337)	27,438	(2,899)	11,310
59,831	692,235	752,066	477,376
12,059	0	12,059	43,434
98,850	692,235	791,085	527,788

Analysis of expenditure on charitable activities**Restricted Funds**

Forest Litigation Collaborative (Biomass)

Rewilding Legal Briefings

Kept Wild

Rwanda Ecosystem Restoration (Kigali)

Lynx Missing Species – Feasibility & CP

UK Rewilding Legal Briefings (Rewilding Britain)

Beaver Litigation (Trees for Life)

Save our Rivers

White Tailed Eagles

Total Restricted**Unrestricted Funds**

Non-Income generating charitable activity

Lynx Special Project – Designated Fund

White Tailed Eagles Feasibility

Corporate Governance

Management and Operations

Total Unrestricted**TOTAL EXPENDITURE**

2023				2022
Activities undertaken directly	Grant Funding of Activities	Support Costs	Total	Total
143,335	0	12,916	156,251	132,626
262,890	0	5,258	268,148	173,188
73,739	0	1,753	75,492	25,343
69,991	0	3,293	73,284	14,423
90,901	0	2,868	93,769	51,799
6,402	0	1,350	7,752	5,869
0	0	0	0	23,458
8,424		0	8,424	0
9,115		0	9,115	0
664,797	0	27,438	692,235	426,706
14,585	0	0	14,585	20,018
9,578	0	0	9,578	9,307
0	0	0	0	3,053
8,340	0	0	8,340	7,091
57,665	0	(30,337)	27,328	11,201
90,168	0	(30,337)	59,831	50,670
754,965	0	(2,899)	752,066	477,376

Agreement has been reached with grant funders that a percentage of their funding (20% normally) may be used as a contribution to the management and operating costs of the charity. Grants are shown at their gross value and the agreed percentage charge is shown as expenditure to the restricted fund and income to unrestricted fund - management and operations.

3. Transfers: Small balances on two Restricted Funds valued at £111 net have been transferred from restricted to unrestricted funds during the year. The Clifford Chance Foundation agreed a revised budget allocation for two projects resulting in £18,413 of salaries costs being reallocated to the projects and this has been treated as direct expenditure and not as a transfer.
4. Tangible Fixed Assets: These are capitalised if they can be used for more than one year and cost at least £250. Office Equipment is valued at cost and depreciated over three years. Field Equipment is valued at cost and depreciated over five years. Assets funded by the Lynx Project and valued at £922 remain the property of Panthera, the funder, and have not been capitalised.

Cost of Valuation

At the beginning of the year
 Additions
 Revaluations
 Disposals
 Transfers
 At end of the year

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Field Equipment	Total
£		£
3,013	1,870	4,883
5,345	0	5,345
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
8,358	1,870	10,228

Depreciation and Impairments

Basis
 Rate

 At the beginning of the year
 Disposals
 Depreciation
 Impairment
 Transfers
 At end of the year

£	£	£
Straight line 33.333%	Straight line 25%	
2,082	374	2,456
0	0	0
2,397	374	2,771
0	0	0
0	0	0
4,480	748	5,228

Net book value

Net book value at the beginning of the year
 Net book value at the end of the year

931	1,496	2,427
3,879	1,122	5,001

5. Debtors, accrued income and prepayments:

Analysis of Debtors

Accrued Income
 Prepayments
 Debtors

2023	2022
£	£
31,535	4,227
0	1,648
13,500	0
Total 45,035	5,875

6. Cash at bank and in hand: All funds comprise cash at bank. There is no cash in hand.

7. Creditors falling due within one year: the charity has accruals in respect of services which are measured at settlement amounts less any trade discounts.

Analysis of Creditors**Creditors & Accruals**

Trade

Taxation & Social Security

Employees (pay and expenses)

Total

Amounts falling due within one year		Amounts falling due after more than one year	
2023 £	2022 £	2023 £	2022 £
15,353	18,930	0	0
6,446	3,236	0	0
6,637	0	0	0
28,436	22,166	0	0

Analysis of Creditors (due within one year)**Income Received in Advance from:**

Forest Litigation Collaborative (Biomass)

Rewilding Legal Briefings

Lynx (CP) Missing Species

White Tailed Eagles (NE)

Biodiversity Monitoring 2

TOTAL

2023			2022
Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds	Prior Year Funds
£	£	£	£
0	75,000	75,000	52,500
0	3,746	3,746	49,638
0	137,471	137,471	0
0	14,885	14,885	0
2,103	0	2,103	0
2,103	231,102	233,205	102,138

8. Material Funds held and movement during current reporting period:

Fund Name	Fund Type	Purpose	Fund Bal b/fwd	Income	Expend-iture	Transfers	Gains & Losses	Fund Bal c/fwd
Forest Litigation Collaborative (Biomass)	R	Legal action for the protection and restoration of forests	0	152,071	156,251	0	0	(4,180)
Rewilding Legal Briefings	R	Providing legal guidance to others involved in ecological restoration	1,128	270,157	265,039	(3,109)	0	3,137
Kept Wild	R	Exploring legal barriers to ecological restoration	2,167	75,452	75,492	0	0	2,127
Rwanda Ecosystem Restoration (Kigali)	R	Providing environmental economics support to ecosystem restoration in Rwanda	232	73,283	57,980	(15,535)	0	0
Lynx Feasibility	R	Scientific Feasibility Study	1,896	65,439	67,335	0	0	0
Lynx (CP) Missing Species	R	Scientific Feasibility Study		32,662	26,434	0	0	6,228
UK Rewilding Legal Briefings (Rewilding Britain)	R	Providing legal guidance to others involved in ecological restoration	(469)	8,100	7,752	121	0	0
Save our Rivers	R	Legal work pre-funding		8,424	8,424	0	0	0
White Tailed Eagles (NE)	R	Scientific Feasibility Study		9,115	9,115	0	0	0
Income Earning Contracts	UR	Rewilding advice and guidance	1,924	12,885	12,059	(2,750)	0	0
Non-income generating charitable activity (formerly Rewilding)	UR	Activities to support charitable work associated with re-wilding	0	1,373	14,585	0	0	(13,212)

Company Number: 11334803

Fund Name	Fund Type	Purpose	Fund Bal b/fwd	Income	Expend-iture	Transfers	Gains & Losses	Fund Bal c/fwd
Lynx Special Project	UR	Ecological modelling of hypothetical lynx populations	4,693	0	9,578	4,885	0	0
Management and Administration of the Charity	UR	Establishing, supporting, and developing projects	0	122,005	81,040	16,388	0	57,353
Total Funds			11,571	830,966	791,085	0	0	51,452

Independent Examination

An independent examination of the accounts has been undertaken by Abacus Accounting.

Administrative & Governance Details

Board of Trustees:

Chris White - Darrell Smith - Ian Convery - Lily Marcel - Max Heaven - Roger Leese (Chair) - Sally Hawkins - Steve Smith – Pat Eagle (newly appointed, 15 December 2022)

Details:

- The Lifescape Project Limited is a charitable limited liability company incorporated and registered in England and Wales under company number 11334803 and whose registered office is at 10 Upper Bank Street, London, E14 5JJ.
- The Lifescape Project's registered name is The Lifescape Project Limited. The charity also uses the name The Lifescape Project.
- The Lifescape Project's governing document is in the form of articles of association which were filed with Companies House on 28 April 2018 and are available for download there.
- The Lifescape Project is registered with the Charity Commission for England and Wales under charity number 1191303.
- While The Lifescape Project does not have a formal recruitment process for trustees at this stage, it recruits persons with the appropriate expertise to carry out the role from a range of backgrounds. Article 20 of The Lifescape Project's articles of association provides that a person may be appointed as a director/trustee by ordinary resolution and the directors may appoint a person who is willing to act as a director/trustee.
- None of the trustees hold title to property belonging to the charity as at the date of approval of this report.
- None of the trustees served as a trustee for the charity in holding the title to property belonging to the charity in the reporting period.

THE LIFESCAPE PROJECT LIMITED

England & Wales - Charity number 1191303

Accounts

The Lifescape Project Annual Report May 2021 to April 2022

Thoughts From Our Chair on the Year

“

The global biodiversity and overall environmental crisis is truly frightening. But perhaps finally this is being recognised more widely as an existential threat to our species as well as countless others with whom we share the planet. We believe in rewilding as a key component of combatting this crisis, through the recovery of resilient and fully functioning ecosystems. The remarkable support for and growth of the Lifescape Project (TLP), as shown in this annual report, suggests that this is becoming accepted more broadly by environmentalists and, importantly, with widespread community and public support.

TLP's approach, embodied in our values, is that success requires an holistic approach which in turn requires collaboration and bringing together diverse skills and experience. To this end, our aim has been to build a multidisciplinary team and to collaborate with others across diverse projects covering science, technology, law, economics and culture. As at the end of this reporting period TLP had a total of 10 projects ongoing. We have also been successful in growing the team with the addition of Katherine, Joe and Catarina joining Adam, Elsie and Deborah over this period. TLP functions as a decentralised team, with no permanent premises and our team members based across the UK and now also in Portugal and Germany. Whilst this model was initially a matter of necessity, we quickly recognised that offering such working flexibility allowed us to attract a much wider range of talented people to join us and to be international in outlook even as a young "start-up". It takes thoughtfulness and effort, though, to operate in this way and still build an effective and supportive team. Adam has succeeded in doing just this, but it will doubtless be a continuing challenge as we grow.

Finally, in addition to our staff, I would like to thank our many volunteers and supporters for their invaluable work in supporting TLP's mission, our donors and last, but not least, my talented fellow trustees who have unstintingly offered their time and expertise with "hands on" support for TLP well above and beyond their formal trustee duties.

”

Roger Leese, Chair of the Board of Trustees,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Roger Leese". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Trustees' Report

Vision: Our vision is one of a **world rich in wild landscapes**, providing a **sustainable future for life on earth**.

Mission¹: To do this, our mission is to catalyse the **creation, restoration and protection of wild landscapes** by pursuing projects which address the themes of **science, technology, law, economics, and culture**. Under this mission we pursue a number of important projects.

Projects and Activities Undertaken

Below we set out the key projects and activities we have been involved in during the reporting period, including noting which of our five themes each of these has engaged with.

Lynx Reintroduction, Feasibility

Over the last year we have been leading work to consider the feasibility of reintroducing lynx to England and Wales. This important rewilding project has the potential to be part of rebuilding the UK's missing biodiversity. We have partnered with organisations in the UK and Europe to investigate the practicalities of lynx population restoration. We are investigating key ecological questions with Freiberg University, such as habitat suitability and long-term population survival. The work is building an experience led social consultation approach through collaboration, interviews, visits and workshops and is also investigating legal and economic aspects.

Science – Economics – Culture – Law

White-tailed Eagles in Cumbria

In March 2022 we completed a pre-feasibility report investigating aspects of the proposal to reintroduce White-tailed Eagles to Cumbria, as part of a collaboration led by the University of Cumbria. White-tailed Eagles are the largest bird of prey in the UK and as they have been

¹ **Charitable Objects:** Our charitable objects, as stated in our articles of association, are to promote the conservation, protection and improvement of the natural environment anywhere in the world.

successfully brought back to Scotland and southern England, Cumbria potentially provides a vital stepping-stone towards a full UK restoration. The work was commissioned by Natural England and includes partnerships with other organisations including the RSPB, University of Cumbria, Leeds University and the Roy Dennis Foundation to consider ecological viability alongside economic and social aspects in preparation for a full feasibility study.

Science – Economics – Culture

The IUCN's Rewilding Thematic Group

We continued our contributions to the IUCN rewilding group throughout the year, including contributing legal input to their developing rewilding guidance.

Science – Law

Rewilding Legal Briefings

We have been collaborating with Rewilding Britain and Rewilding Europe to develop detailed rewilding legal briefing notes for England & Wales, Scotland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Italy, Poland and Germany. These briefing notes will consider key legal issues as they relate to rewilding, with a view to providing legal guidance which will allow rewilding practitioners to understand relevant legal frameworks in their respective jurisdictions. This will remove barriers to rewilding and reduce legal risks in the rewilding projects of other charities and non-profits.

Law – Economics – Culture – Science

Kept Wild Large Herbivores

Working with a group of organisations eager to see the reintroduction of large herbivores in England in a wild or semi-wild state in order to boost biodiversity and ecological processes, we have started a new project which will seek to identify legal barriers to this vision. We will engage with relevant governmental bodies to seek changes to legislation and guidance documents in order to remove these barriers.

Law – Science – Economics

Legal Mechanism to Protect Nature

We have continued to explore with various estates and networks the potential application of legal protections to rewilding sites, including conservation covenants/burdens and our own protective legal mechanism. This is inevitably a slow paced project, but we have ongoing conversations with several groups and hope to implement such protections in future years.

Law – Science – Economics – Culture

Litigation for Nature

- **Beavers:** In October 2021 we received judgment in this important legal challenge which found that beaver culling licences were issued unlawfully by NatureScot as they failed to provide written reasons. This was a huge win for Lifescape, Trees for Life and most critically for nature recovery in Scotland. As a result of this judgment and wider pressure, the Scottish government has now reversed its prior ban on out of range translocation of beavers in Scotland, instead pursuing a policy which actively supports translocation as the solution to removing beavers from conflict areas.
- **Protecting Rivers:** We are working with Save our Rivers in Cumbria who are seeking to prevent heavy works on the River Kent which is a Site of Special Scientific Interest and a Special Area of Conservation. We are engaging with Save our Rivers to explore possible breaches of legal obligations to protect the river and to prepare a robust response to the forthcoming planning application.
- **Caledonian Pine Forests:** Working with local conservation groups, we have challenged the illegal development of parking areas immediately adjacent to protected areas of Caledonian Pine forests in the Cairngorms National Park. The work was undertaken without any planning permission or environmental impact assessments and has already caused damage to veteran Caledonian pine trees.

Law – Science – Economics – Culture

Forest Litigation Collaborative

- **UK OECD:** In October 2021, the Forest Litigation Collaborative filed a greenwashing complaint against Drax Group plc which owns the world's largest wood fired power station, burning trees from natural forests in countries including Estonia, Latvia and Canada. The complaint was filed under the OECD's Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises to the UK National Contact Point for the OECD. Our co-complainants were the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), Biofuelwatch, Save Estonia's Forests and Conservation North. The complaint secured significant press and social media coverage including in the Financial Times, the New Statesman, the Telegraph, the Global Legal Post and Le Figaro, getting an important message out to an audience many millions strong. Greta Thunberg also tweeted about our complaint, further increasing our reach.
- **EU Taxonomy:** In February 2022, the Forest Litigation Collaborative coordinated and supported seven European NGOs to formally request the European Commission to undertake an Internal Review of the labelling of woody biomass energy and business as usual forest management as "sustainable" economic activities under the EU's Sustainable Finance Taxonomy Regulation. Our NGO partners are Robin Wood (Germany), Save Estonia's Forests (Estonia), Clean Air Committee (Netherlands), Workshop for All Beings (Poland), ZERO (Portugal), 2Celcius (Romania) and Protect the Forest (Sweden). The request was also supported by nearly 50 other international NGOs who wrote to the European Commission confirming their support for our challenge. The challenge received significant press coverage including by Reuters and some of the major press outlets in the Netherlands and Portugal.
- **Natura 2000:** Despite the commencement of infringement proceedings by the EU Commission, Estonia continues to permit logging of trees within Natura 2000 sites without first undertaking the required environmental impact assessments. This is causing irreparable harm to these important ecosystems. We have instructed local counsel to seek an injunction to stop any logging permits being issued in state-owned Natura 2000 forests without the requisite environmental impact assessments first being undertaken.
- **UK Biomass Policy:** We have become engaged in the debate around UK biomass policy, including engaging with the wider NGO network working on these issues and submitting a number of detailed legal and scientific responses to key consultations and calls for evidence including those published by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy and the Environmental Audit Committee.
- **Marjamaa Forest, Estonia:** As reported in our last annual report, this case seeks to prohibit the felling of a community forest in Estonia. An interim ruling provided important judicial precedent for the realisation of a logging ban during the bird breeding season. We subsequently received a negative first instance judgment which we appealed in July 2021. As part of this appeal, we filed important expert evidence on the wind and noise protection provided by the forest and the ecological impact of the proposed felling on a nearby Natura 2000 site.

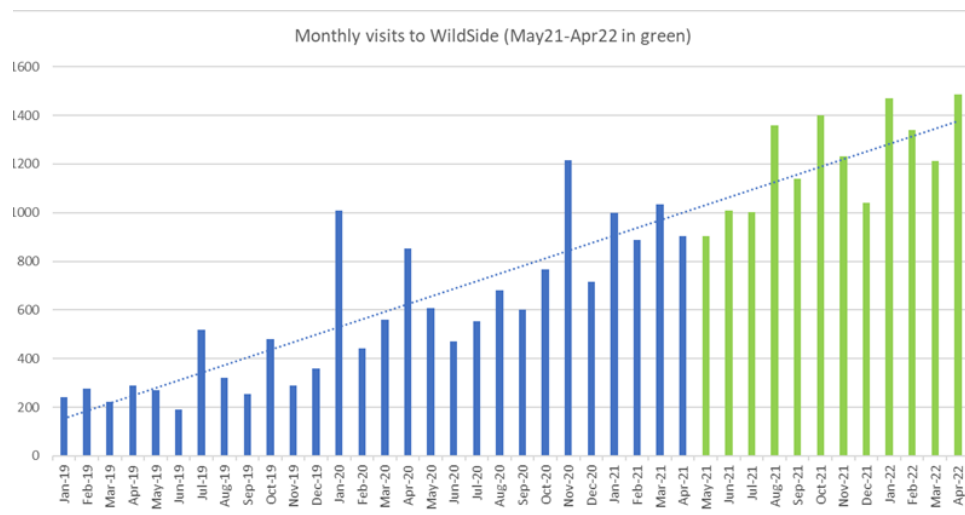
- **General:** we have continued to receive pro bono advice on other potential avenues of legal challenge and are continuing to expand our network of NGOs working on similar issues, including regarding further potential cases in the Netherlands, the UK, Massachusetts, Italy and Estonia.

Law – Science – Economics – Culture

WildSide

Over the reporting period the WildSide website received a total of 14,595 visits. This is up 55% from the previous year and reflects steady monthly growth in users, meaning more people are using the site to connect with nature. By the end of this period WildSide had received a total of 501 user reports, created 295 website pages and 18 blogs, and attracted a total of 1,007 followers on Instagram. Over this period work was undertaken with a marketing company to help determine how to best present WildSide to the public and communicate its mission.

Technology – Science – Economics – Culture



Wetland and Forest Restoration in Rwanda

We were able to deliver detailed natural capital assessments for two ecosystem restoration sites run by our partners in Rwanda. We were able

to show that the Umusambi Village wetland site produced US\$13.3 million of environmental benefits over the three and a half years since the restoration took place, while the Murwa site contributed US\$460,000 in the year since restoration activities began. We also provided training to the local team on natural capital economics and created a plan for a future project to assess the feasibility of scaling up their work by selling ecosystem services to beneficiaries, such as companies needing to offset carbon emissions or local companies requiring cleaner water or air.

Law – Science – Economics – Culture

The Natural Capital Laboratory

During the year we have pursued and enacted multiple projects including assessing the fungi diversity on site, planning for the restoration of our deep peatland, assessing carbon sequestration utilising drone imagery and delivering an extensive report on the species missing from Birchfield's ecosystems, including recommendations for restoration action in the future.

We have also engaged in exploratory discussions with a potential second natural capital laboratory in Australia and look forward to confirming its formation in our next report, as we take the concept global.

Economics – Technology – Science - Culture

Funders

Becky Holmes

Ben Goldsmith

Cumbria Wildlife Trust

James Raynor

Lady Annabel Goldsmith

Lily Marcel

Partnership for Policy Integrity

Panthera

Rewilding Britain

Roger Leese

The Clifford Chance Foundation

Trees for Life

University of Cumbria

Time Donors

Individuals

Alexander Cooper
Daniel Zani
Annie Hope
Edward Millet

Ben Mitchell
Faye Whiley
Carole Munro
Hanna James

Cassie Vetterlein
Joseph Premier
Katharine Blatchford
Rob Espin

Pat Eagle
Steven Lipscombe
Peter Lockley
Tom Hyatt

Petrina Rowcroft
Preslava Todorova
Hannah Timmins
Andrew Isherwood

Organisations

AECOM (7 individuals) - Burness Paull LLP (17 individuals) - Clifford Chance LLP (77 individuals) - Mishcon de Reya LLP (10 individuals) - Shearman and Sterling LLP (7 individuals) - Sidley Austin LLP (9 individuals) - University of Cumbria (6 individuals) – BugleLab (4 individuals)

Financial Report

Financial Review

Total income for the year was £576k, an increase of £311k over 2020-21. The income for the year includes donations of voluntary time valued at £315k (£183k in 2020-21). The increase in operations reflects the increasing diversity of projects described in the trustees' report.

Unrestricted income for the year was £147.1k, compared to £97.4k achieved in 2020-21. Of this, £64.4k (£28.9k) came from regular and one-off donations from individuals and £30k (£67.2k) was received in voluntary time from partner organisations and individuals. A grant for £3k was applied to the Lynx Special Project. Fees of £45k were achieved and £4.8k (£1.3k) national insurance refund was received.

Restricted income for the year was £428.7k (compared to £167.6k achieved in 2020-21). Of this, £138.8k (£51.4k) was donated by Trusts and Foundations. £284.5k (£116.2k) came from voluntary time donations.

Expenditure related to unrestricted funds was £101k (£79.1k). Unrestricted expenditure relates to the management time of key staff and operational expenses such as computer equipment, insurance, trademarks and licences, travel and subsistence.

Expenditure on restricted funds £426.7k (£165k) met the cost of staff time dedicated to projects, independent experts, equipment and costs associated with travel and subsistence for staff visiting projects and attending meetings.

A £48k (£20.4k) surplus was achieved in the year, increasing total reserves from £17.1k to £65k. This included a windfall in the form of £17.5k gift aid on a donation paid gross instead of net and the generosity of the donor in allowing us to keep the funds.

In addition to a £46k unrestricted surplus in the year, there is a small surplus of £2k (£2.6k) in restricted funds and this will be carried forward and deployed on the associated projects in 2022-23. Accrued income to 30 April 2022 of £102.1k (£102.5k) includes income received in respect of 2022-23 for Biomass £52.5k and Rewilding Briefings £49.6k.

During the year the Board received financial updates at each bi-monthly meeting, and the Governance Committee met regularly to assist the Board in its responsibilities. The Board reviewed financial control processes in August 2021 and is satisfied that these are sufficient. A new appointment of a full time Finance and Operations Officer is planned for 2022-23 and recognises the need to move from voluntary support to a paid officer as the Charity continues to grow.

Financial Reserves Policy

The Board considered its approach to financial reserves in January 2022. As a new charity it is recognised that the ability to build reserves is limited and will take place over a period of several years. The aim is to hold reserves sufficient to meet a minimum of 3 months operating costs. The budget for 2022-23 excluding volunteers is £350k, requiring £87.5k compared with the £65k held in reserves.

Fundraising approach and performance

Over half our income, excluding volunteer time, comes from Trusts & Foundations. These funds have enabled significant parts of our substantive work, including our ongoing anti-biomass and lynx work and our new rewilding briefings project. We are focused on developing these existing relationships and identifying new sources of income to further our aims. Support from individuals is enabling us to fund crucial core salary costs that enable us to grow and develop our influence and to manage the large numbers of volunteers who are supporting all aspects of the charity's work. We are indebted to these volunteers who are all making a significant contribution to the achievement of our objectives to restore, create and protect wild landscapes.



ABACUS
a name you can count on

**Accountants
Book-Keepers
Consultants**

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Long Stratton, NR15 2TG
Tel. 01508 333040
office@abcabacus.co.uk
www.abcabacus.co.uk

Independent examiner's report to the trustees of the "The Lifescape Project Limited"

I report on the accounts of the above charity number 1191303 for the year ended 30 April 2022

Respective responsibilities of trustees and examiner

The charity's trustees are responsible for the preparation of the accounts in accordance with the Charities Act 2011 (the Act). The charity's trustees consider that an audit is not required for this year under section 144 of the Act 1993 and that an independent examination is needed.

It is my responsibility to:

- examine the accounts under section 145 of the Act;
- to follow the procedures laid down in the general Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the Act; and
- to state whether particular matters have come to my attention.

Basis of independent examiner's report

My examination was carried out in accordance with the general Directions given by the Charity Commission. An examination includes a review of the accounting records kept by the charity and a comparison of the accounts presented with those records. It also includes consideration of any unusual items or disclosures in the accounts, and seeking explanations from you as trustees concerning any such matters. The procedures undertaken do not provide all the evidence that would be required in an audit and consequently no opinion is given as to whether the accounts present a 'true and fair view' and the report is limited to those matters set out in the statement below.

Independent examiner's statement

In connection with my examination, no matter has come to my attention which gives me reasonable cause to believe that in any material respect:

- the accounting records were not kept in accordance with section 130 of the Act; or
- the accounts did not accord with the accounting records; or
- the accounts did 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 accounts to be reached.

Peter Bussey FFA FIPA
25th January 2023

The Lifescape Project Limited
Unaudited Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 April 2022

Statement of Financial Activities for the year 1 May 2021 to 30 April 2022

Categories by Activity

Incoming Resources (Note 1)

Income from:

Donations

Charitable Activities

Separate material items of income

Other

TOTAL

Resources Expended (Note 2)

Expenditure on:

Raising Funds

Charitable Activities

Sale of Services

TOTAL

Net income (expenditure)

Extraordinary Items

Transfers between funds (Note 3)

Other recognised gains (losses)

Net Movement in Funds

Reconciliation of Funds:

Total funds brought forward

Total Funds carried forward

2022			2021
Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds	Prior Year Funds
£	£	£	£
94,396	289,912	384,308	207,320
3,000	138,769	141,769	51,433
0	0	0	5,000
49,753	0	49,753	1,249
147,149	428,681	575,830	265,002
6,978	0	6,978	8,291
50,670	426,706	477,376	236,287
43,434	0	43,434	0
101,082	426,706	527,788	244,578
46,067	1,975	48,042	20,424
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
46,067	1,975	48,042	20,424
14,280	2,831	17,111	(3,313)
60,347	4,806	65,153	17,111

The Lifescape Project Limited - Unaudited Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 April 2022

Balance Sheet at 30 April 2022

		2022			2021
		Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds	Prior Year Funds
		£	£	£	£
Fixed Assets					
Tangible Assets (Note 4)		1,796	631	2,427	989
	Total fixed assets	1,796	631	2,247	989
Current Assets					
Debtors Accrued Income and Prepayments (Note 5)		4,227	1,648	5,875	0
Cash at bank and in hand (Note 6)		67,009	114,146	181,155	124,121
	Total current assets	71,236	115,794	187,030	124,121
Creditors falling due within one year (Note 7)		12,685	9,481	22,166	5,542
	Net current assets (liabilities)	58,551	106,313	164,864	118,579
	Total assets less current liabilities	60,347	106,944	167,291	119,568
Creditors: amounts falling due after one year		0	0	0	0
Provisions for liabilities - Income in advance (Note 7)		0	102,138	102,138	102,457
	Total net assets or liabilities	60,347	4,806	65,153	17,111
Funds of the Charity (Note 8)					
Restricted Income Funds			4,806	4,806	2,831
Unrestricted Funds		60,347		60,347	14,280
	Total Funds	60,347	4,806	65,153	17,111

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the small company provisions of the Companies Act 2006 and FRS 102 the Financial Reporting Standard applicable to charitable companies.

Company Information

The company is registered in England and its registered number is 11334803. The company is a company limited by guarantee established for charitable purpose. Charitable status was granted by the Charities Commission in September 2020. The registered office is 10 Upper Bank Street, London, E14 5JJ

For the financial year ended 30 April 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under the Companies Act 2006, S477 relating to small companies' and the members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with S476. The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime. In accordance with the Companies Act 2006 s444(1)(a) only the Balance Sheet (and related footnotes) from these accounts must be delivered to the registrar, however the company has (given its charitable nature) opted to file a copy of their SOFA at Companies House.

The accounts were approved by the Board of Directors on 25 January 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

Roger Leese


Director
Company Number 11334803

Notes to the Accounts

1. Incoming Resources: Income is normally included in the SOFA when the charity becomes entitled to the resources, it is more likely than not that trustees will receive the resources and the monetary value can be measured with sufficient reliability. However, where income is dependent on the achievement of project outcomes, income is recognised as project outcomes are achieved. The significant time provided by volunteers has been quantified at £314,553 and is included in the SOFA.

Analysis of Income**Donations**

Support for Charity Operating Costs

Support for Specific Projects

Support in kind – volunteers time

Grants for Charitable Activities

Forest Litigation Collaborative (Biomass)

Rewilding Legal Briefings

Rwanda Ecosystem Restoration (Kigali)

Lynx Feasibility

UK Rewilding Legal Briefings (Rewilding Britain)

Beaver Litigation (Trees for Life)

Lynx Special Project

Other Income

Sales

Bank charges and National Insurance refunds

Loan converted to donation in year

TOTAL INCOME

2022			2021
Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds	Prior Year Funds
£	£	£	£
53,363	0	53,363	23,872
11,000	5,412	16,412	0
30,033	284,500	314,533	183,448
94,396	289,912	384,308	207,320
0	62,237	62,237	32,378
0	12,005	12,005	0
0	9,287	9,287	2,160
0	42,840	42,840	4,395
0	5,400	5,400	0
0	7,000	7,000	12,500
3,000	0	3,000	0
3,000	138,769	141,769	51,433
44,997	0	44,997	0
4,756	0	4,756	1,249
0	0	0	5,000
49,753	0	49,753	6,249
147,149	428,681	575,830	265,002

2. Resources Expended: Liabilities are recognised where it is more likely than not that there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the charity to pay out resources and the amount of the obligation can be measured with reasonable certainty. The time provided by volunteers has been costed based on the value to the charity had it been purchased and is included in professional fees.

Analysis of Expenditure	2022			2021
	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds	Prior Year Funds
	£	£	£	£
Expenditure on Raising Funds	6,978	0	6,978	8,291
Expenditure on charitable activities				
Corporate Governance	7,091	0	7,091	12,491
Professional Fees (including in-kind time)	21,805	290,581	312,386	208,036
Salaries and employer overheads	25,127	106,981	132,108	12,179
IT Equipment and expenses	1,180	987	2,167	1,396
Equipment Non-IT	(1,795)	0	(1,795)	0
Operating Expenses	2,446	1,620	4,066	1,496
Travel, Accommodation and Subsistence	2,198	5,233	7,431	0
Insurance	1,170	64	1,234	0
Depreciation	1,378	0	1,378	689
Contribution to Management and Operations	(9,930)	21,240	11,310	0
Total Expenditure on charitable activities	50,670	426,706	477,376	236,287
Separate material items of expense				
Cost of delivering sales contracts	43,434	0	43,434	0
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	101,082	426,706	527,788	244,578

Analysis of expenditure on charitable activities	2022				2021
	Activities undertaken directly	Grant Funding of Activities	Support Costs	Total	Total
Restricted Funds					
Forest Litigation Collaborative (Biomass)	122,254	0	10,372	132,626	109,694
Rewilding Legal Briefings	171,627	0	1,561	173,188	0
Kept Wild	24,510	0	833	25,343	0
Rwanda Ecosystem Restoration (Kigali)	14,423	0	0	14,423	752
NCL	0	0	0	0	1,208
Lynx Feasibility	45,392	0	6,407	51,799	5,699
UK Rewilding Legal Briefings (Rewilding Britain)	4,969	0	900	5,869	0
Beaver Litigation (Trees for Life)	22,291	0	1,167	23,458	48,086
Total Restricted	405,466	0	21,240	426,706	165,439
Unrestricted Funds					
Non-Income generating charitable activity (formerly re-wilding projects)	11,670	0	8,348	20,018	50,084
Lynx Special Project – Designated Fund	9,307	0	0	9,307	0
White Tailed Eagles Feasibility	2,636	0	417	3,053	0
Corporate Governance	0	0	7,091	7,091	12,491
Management and Operations	0	0	11,201	11,201	8,273
Total Unrestricted	23,613	0	27,057	50,670	70,848
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	429,079	0	48,297	477,376	236,287

Agreement has been reached with grant funders that a percentage of their funding (20% normally) may be used as a contribution to the management and operating costs of the charity. Grants are shown at their

gross value and the agreed percentage charge is shown as expenditure to the restricted fund and income to unrestricted fund - management and operations.

3. Transfers: There have been no transfers between restricted and unrestricted funds during the year.
4. Tangible Fixed Assets: These are capitalised if they can be used for more than one year and cost at least £250. Office Equipment is valued at cost and depreciated over three years. Field Equipment is valued at cost and depreciated over five years. Assets funded by the Lynx Project and valued at £922 remain the property of Panthera, the funder, and have not been capitalised.

Cost of Valuation

At the beginning of the year
Additions
Revaluations
Disposals
Transfers
At end of the year

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Field Equipment	Total
£		£
2,067	0	2,067
946	1870	2,816
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
3,013	1,870	4,883

Depreciation and Impairments

Basis
Rate

At the beginning of the year
Disposals
Depreciation
Impairment
Transfers
At end of the year

£	£	£
Straight line 33.333%	Straight line 25%	
1,078	0	1,078
0	0	0
1,004	374	1,378
0	0	0
0	0	0
2,082	374	2,456

Net book value

Net book value at the beginning of the year
Net book value at the end of the year

989	0	989
931	1,496	2,427

5. Debtors, accrued income and prepayments:

Analysis of Debtors

Accrued Income
Prepayments

	2022	2021
	£	£
	4,227	0
	1,648	0
Total	5,875	0

6. Cash at bank and in hand: All funds comprise cash at bank.

7. Creditors falling due within one year: the charity has accruals in respect of services which are measured at settlement amounts less any trade discounts.

Analysis of Creditors**Trade Creditors**

Trade

Taxation & Social Security

Total

Amounts falling due within one year		Amounts falling due after more than one year	
2022 £	2021 £	2022 £	2021 £
18,930	4,534	0	0
3,236	1,008	0	0
22,166	5,542	0	0

Analysis of Creditors (due within one year)**Income Received in Advance from:**

Forest Litigation Collaborative (Biomass)

Rewilding Legal Briefings

Rewilding Legal Briefings 2

Beaver Litigation (Trees for Life)

Rwanda Ecosystem Restoration (Kigali)

Lynx Feasibility

Contribution to Management & Operations

TOTAL

2022			2021
Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds	Prior Year Funds
£	£	£	£
0	52,500	52,500	33,000
0	27,781	27,781	0
0	21,857	21,857	0
0	0	0	5,000
0	0	0	9,287
0	0	0	22,654
0	0	0	32,516
0	102,138	102,138	102,457

8. Material Funds held and movement during current reporting period:

Fund Name	Fund Type	Purpose	Fund Bal b/fwd	Income	Expenditure	Transfers	Gains & Losses	Fund Bal c/fwd
Forest Litigation Collaborative (Biomass)	R	Legal action for the protection and restoration of forests	1,876	130,750	132,626	0	0	0
Rewilding Legal Briefings	R	Providing legal guidance to others involved in ecological restoration	0	174,317	173,189	0	0	1,128
Kept Wild	R	Exploring legal barriers to ecological restoration	0	27,510	25,343	0	0	2,167
Rwanda Ecosystem Restoration (Kigali)	R	Providing environmental economics support to ecosystem restoration in Rwanda	1,918	12,737	14,423	0	0	232
Lynx Feasibility	R	Scientific Feasibility Study	(148)	53,695	51,799	0	0	1,748
UK Rewilding Legal Briefings (Rewilding Britain)	R	Providing legal guidance to others involved in ecological restoration	0	5,400	5,869	0	0	(469)
Beaver Litigation (Trees for Life)	R	Legal action for the protection of the Eurasian beaver	(815)	24,273	23,458	0	0	0
Income Earning Contracts	UR	Rewilding advice and guidance	0	44,721	43,434	636	0	1,923
Non-income generating charitable activity (formerly Rewilding)	UR	Activities to support charitable work associated with re-wilding	(4,306)	11,669	20,017	0	0	(12,654)
Lynx Special Project	UR	Ecological modelling of hypothetical lynx populations	0	14,000	9,307	0	0	4,693

Company Number: 11334803

Fund Name	Fund Type	Purpose	Fund Bal b/fwd	Income	Expend-iture	Transfers	Gains & Losses	Fund Bal c/fwd
White Tailed Eagles Feasibility	UR	Scientific Feasibility Study	0	2,500	3,053	553	0	0
Management and Administration of the Charity	UR	Establishing, supporting, and developing projects	18,586	74,258	25,270	(1,189)	0	66,385
Total Funds			17,111	575,830	527,788	0	0	65,153

Independent Examination

An independent examination of the accounts has been undertaken by Abacus Accounting.

Administrative & Governance Details

Board of Trustees:

Chris White - Darrell Smith - Ian Convery - Lily Marcel - Max Heaver - Roger Leese (Chair) - Sally Hawkins - Steve Smith

Details:

- The Lifescape Project is a charitable limited liability company incorporated and registered in England and Wales under company number 11334803 and whose registered office is at 10 Upper Bank Street, London, E14 5JJ.
- The Lifescape Project's registered name is The Lifescape Project Limited. The Lifescape Project does not use another name.
- The Lifescape Project's governing document is in the form of articles of association which were filed with Companies House on 28 April 2018 and are available for download there.
- The Lifescape Project is registered with the Charity Commission for England and Wales under charity number 1191303.
- While The Lifescape Project does not have a formal recruitment process for trustees at this stage, it recruits persons with the appropriate expertise to carry out the role from a range of backgrounds. Article 20 of The Lifescape Project's articles of association provides that a person may be appointed as a director/trustee by ordinary resolution and the directors may appoint a person who is willing to act as a director/trustee.
- None of the trustees hold title to property belonging to the charity as at the date of approval of this report.
- None of the trustees served as a trustee for the charity in holding the title to property belonging to the charity in the reporting period.

THE LIFESCAPE PROJECT LIMITED

England & Wales - Charity number 1191303

Accounts

The Lifescape Project

Trustee's Annual Report

May 2020 to April 2021



Chair's Foreword

"Welcome to this, our first set of Report and Accounts as a registered Charity.

The Board would like to fully endorse our CEO's comments immediately below: thanks to Adam's talent and hard work, the Lifescape Project has already begun to make effective contributions to rewilding. In particular, despite being at a stage in our development in which we must be flexible and seize opportunities as they present themselves, we are nevertheless succeeding in our ambition to work across disciplines, offering our partners expertise in economics, science, culture and technology as well as law.

With a clear vision and a growing and talented team, we are very confident that this is only the beginning for the Lifescape Project."

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'Roger Leese'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name 'Roger' and last name 'Leese' clearly distinguishable.

Roger Leese

CEO's Comments

"Whilst the Lifescape Project has been underway since 2018, relying on donations of time from our brilliant team of volunteers and pro-bono advisers, in May 2020 I started work as our first full time employee. Since then, things have moved quickly, and it is hard to believe how far we have come in just one year, particularly in the midst of a global pandemic which brought many organisations to a standstill.

One important development this year has been the formulation of our new mission and strategy, to catalyse the creation, restoration and protection of wild landscapes by pursuing projects which utilise multidisciplinary skills.

The board of trustees, working with me, decided that we would pursue our updated mission by:

1. *Contributing our skills, with a focus on five core skill areas, to projects which create, restore, and protect wild landscapes, whether being led by us or by our collaborators.*
2. *Running projects to pursue our five pillars which we believe will most effectively catalyse the creation, restoration, and protection of wild landscapes. Our pillars are: Science, Law, Culture, Economics, and Technology.*

As you read on, you will see that we already have substantial projects ongoing in all of these areas, which is a testament to the dedication and hard work of our voluntary (and more recently, employee) team, who have continued to show absolute commitment to building a sustainable future for life on earth by restoring wild landscapes.

I am already looking forward to a positive and successful 2021-2 for Lifescape Project and cannot wait to work with many of you during the coming months."

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Adam Eagle', with a stylized, cursive-like script.

Adam Eagle

Trustees' Annual Report

Science

Lynx Reintroduction Feasibility

In April 2021 we commenced an exciting and important project for rewilding in the UK, considering the feasibility of the Eurasian lynx being returned to the United Kingdom. This work, which is led by our Lead Ecologist Dr Deborah Brady, dives into the detail of issues such as whether there is sufficient habitat for lynx to survive in Great Britain and how a theoretical lynx population might move around areas of the UK. Practical, economic, social and legal aspects of any future reintroduction are also being considered.

The IUCN's Rewilding Thematic Group

For a number of years we have been supporting the International Union for the Conservation of Nature's Rewilding Task Force (a mouthful, we know). This reporting year marked a milestone for that work, with our academic paper setting out a definition of and principles for rewilding being published, the principles [published](#) by the IUCN, and the task force being upgraded to a permanent Thematic Group.

Law

Forest Litigation Collaborative

In the first quarter of this reporting year we founded the Forest Litigation Collaborative (FLC) in partnership with US not-for-profit, the Partnership for Policy Integrity. The FLC is working internationally with various NGOs and external lawyers to pursue strategic litigation and quasi-legal approaches that promote the restoration of forest ecosystems and their associated carbon sinks, with particular emphasis on countering the use of forest wood for renewable energy.

To date we have launched litigation in South Korea and Estonia, with challenges under development in numerous other countries.

In Estonia, we have challenged the permit issued by the Estonian Environmental Board for the clearcutting of a community forest in Märjamaa, a small village in rural Estonia. The case is being brought by local NGOs Eesti Metsa Abiks (Estonian Forest Aid) and Save Estonia's Forests, along with several residents of Märjamaa. As a result of this litigation, the courts have put in place injunctions stopping any felling pending the outcome of the case. Through our application for these injunctions, we have also established a helpful court precedent which will help to abate logging during the bird breeding season in Estonia. The case has so far been covered in Posttimes, the largest daily national newspaper in Estonia on two separate occasions, along with coverage in the local and county newspapers, raising awareness of this important issue. Posttimes has a readership of over 100,000 people.

In South Korea, we have been working with local NGO Solutions for Our Climate (SFOC) to challenge the subsidisation of forest biomass energy, arguing that it is unconstitutional because it worsens air pollution, is accelerating climate change and has stunted the growth of the Korean solar energy sector. We have filed similar arguments in two cases, both of which were rejected by the courts on the basis that the claimants lacked sufficient standing, being a procedural rather than substantive issue. SFOC reported, however, that the litigation has had a positive effect on the wider campaign against forest biomass energy in South Korea.

More generally, we have started to build an impressive network of lawyers who are willing to work with the Forest Litigation Collaborative on a pro bono basis. Through this network, we have obtained legal advice on the current situation regarding biomass treatment from a major multinational law firm in relation to potential cases in UK, France, Netherlands, Spain, Canada, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Beaver Litigation

Uniting with fellow rewilding charity Trees for Life, in December we brought litigation against NatureScot for their policy of 'lethal control' for beavers in Scotland. Although the Scottish Government declared beavers a legally protected species in May 2019, in the following months NatureScot authorised the killing of 87 wild beavers – a fifth of the Scottish population – notwithstanding its duty to protect beavers and to explore all other options before resorting to lethal control. Beavers are superb ecosystem architects, with their dams creating nature-rich wetlands, but sometimes have unwanted local impacts on agricultural land which need managing. Where this happens, laws governing protected species require any intervention to have the least possible impact on their conservation. NatureScot has identified over 100,000 hectares of suitable habitat for beavers, yet the Scottish Government says beavers cannot be relocated to new areas within Scotland – significantly limiting the options for Tayside farmers whose crops are damaged by beavers.

Trees for Life, with our support, raised £60,000 through a Crowdfunder, mostly from members of the general public, to fund the litigation.

Up to May 2021 we had won two substantial victories for nature by firstly obtaining the Court's permission to bring this type of case before them, and secondly by obtaining the first ever protective expenses order for an environmental case in Scotland. The Court also agreed to waive its fees for the case. This means that any other environmental cases brought by us or other groups in the future can proceed knowing that we have set a very useful precedent, reducing the fear that an environmental claimant will be financially penalised at the end of the process if they do not win their case. If we hadn't got this, the potential liability could have been tens of thousands of pounds for Court fees and hundreds of thousands for our opponents' legal fees, which would have undoubtedly forced us to give up on the case.

The judicial review has resulted in significant press coverage including in The Herald which has a monthly readership of over 2 million people, helping to ensure that the Scottish public are aware of the government's harmful actions. The full case will be heard in the next reporting period.

Protections for Nature

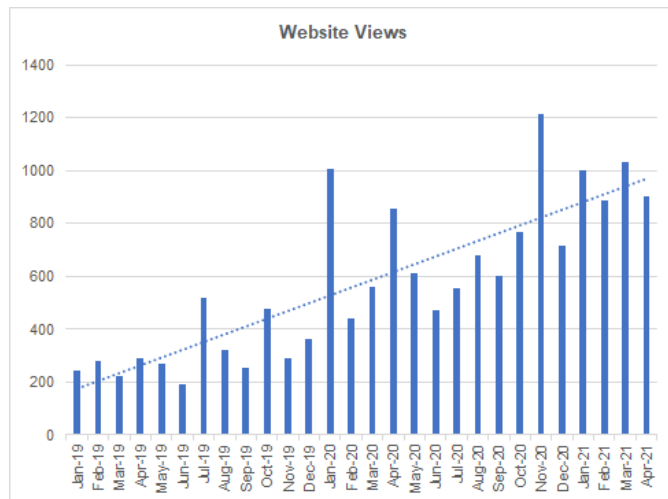
This year we continued to develop Lifescape's very own legal protection for wild landscapes. The idea has been pitched to several landowners who manage rewilding sites, with one in particular exploring the concept in depth with us. The plan is to implement the protection on their substantial estate and we look forward to hopefully revealing more details to you next year.

Culture

WildSide

In 2021 we adopted a new strategy for WildSide, our world wild web. Our updated vision is to build a global movement around wildlife watching, so that together we can stop the sixth mass extinction and build a sustainable future for all life on Earth.

The mission is for WildSide to help to make wildlife watching an everyday activity for all aspects of society. We want to encourage people to go out and see wildlife – not in zoos or on TVs – but in its natural environment. And by doing so, we want people to love wildlife as much as we do and to do what they can to protect it. We hope that this will create a step-change in the amount of money spent on wildlife watching and generate an economic necessity to protect the natural environment. And that by making time to SEE wildlife, to SPEND our money on the local communities and businesses that protect it, and to SHARE our experiences with others, together we can STOP the sixth mass extinction and build an alternative, more sustainable future for all life on Earth.



This new strategy was developed after undergoing user research and branding strategy processes with pro bono expert advisors and has helped us to better tailor and present the WildSide brand to our users.

As part of the strategy, we launched a new employee policy for Lifescape staff in which they can claim additional days of paid leave if they commit to spending time wildlife watching and reporting back to WildSide.

Over the period from the beginning of May 2020 to the end of April 2021, we had continued growth in the use and reach of the website – with monthly visits increasing from 462 visits per month in 2019/20 to 786 per month in 2020/21. Followers on Instagram and other social media accounts also grew, as did the number of wildlife reports submitted to WildSide, and the number of pages published on the site.

Northern England's Missing Species

In May 2020 we trialled our 'Missing Species of Northern England' report with members of the Cumbria Wildlife Trust. We ran a

questionnaire to help us to understand the impact the report had on readers and how we could produce even better educational documents in the future, which received 300 responses. Many useful insights were drawn from these as we conducted a qualitative analysis of responses, which we will be able to deploy on other species reintroduction projects in the future.

[See the report here.](#)

Economics

Ecological Enhancements

We continue to work on economic models to help rewilding to scale and have been working with a substantial Scottish landowner and manager to design ecological enhancements which enhance nature and the natural capital value of their 800+ hectare site, whilst not harming their business interests. This has included advising on the creation of montane scrub and temperate rainforests, the restoration of peat bogs, and on steps relating to the reintroduction of beavers, Scottish wildcats and the support of recovering populations such as pine marten.

Whilst this work is in its early stages, we hope that some of these recommendations will be taken forwards in the coming year, helping us to demonstrate the economic value of rewilding land in the UK context.

Wetland and Forest Restoration in Rwanda

We have been working with Rwandan charity, the Rwanda Wildlife Conservation Association, to help them demonstrate the economic value to local communities of their ground-breaking ecosystem restoration work in and around Kigali which it is hoped will support their fundraising efforts and so enable them to do yet more. By the end of our work with them, they will be able to demonstrate the dollar value of these projects in terms of flood prevention, global climate change mitigation, local employment, biodiversity, recreation, education and under various other headings.

Technology

The Natural Capital Laboratory

In 2019 we partnered with AECOM and landowners Emilia and Roger Leese to set up a 'Natural Capital Laboratory'. This project involves rewilding 105 acres of land in the Highlands of Scotland with an aim to restore native forest and peatlands, inspire people to connect with the environment, and reintroduce locally extinct species.

Alongside restoration of the site, the Lifescope Project is working with AECOM to run a living laboratory to:

1. Test innovative new approaches for capturing data on social and environmental change such as drones, AI and remote sensing technologies.
2. Develop a 'capitals accounting framework' that records, quantifies and values the environmental and social changes on the site.
3. Create engaging ways of communicating the findings and the benefits of rewilding such as virtual reality and digital platforms.

Over the period from the beginning of May 2020 to the end of April 2021, the collaborators have:

- Adopted an overarching strategy which sets out how the IUCN Rewilding Principles will be applied at the site
- Created a 'digital twin' of the site with full natural capital accounts
- Commenced work investigating what species are missing on site and investigating a peatland restoration project
- Begun the practical restoration of the site by planting 300 trees
- Created a virtual reality experience of the future rewilded landscape
- Pioneered the use of eDNA technologies, audio and visual monitoring, remote sensing, and drone technologies to monitor biodiversity change

The project has received a huge amount of publicity, including:

- Articles in Ground Engineering, New Civil Engineer, and Construction News

- Presentations to Ecosystems Knowledge Network, CSIRO, and the Scottish Forum on Natural Capital
- Being shortlisted for three industry awards and winning one
- Producing a film with HRH Prince Charles' team at RE:TV
- Publishing a website, blog post, case study, report, and podcast

This has allowed us to positively engage an estimated 22,493 people with the concept of rewilding.

Funders

Roger Leese

Partnership for Policy Integrity

Panthera

Trees for Life

Clifford Chance LLP

AECOM

Payroll giving and other donations

Time Donors

Individuals

Nicholas Pointon	Edward Millet	Katherine Blatchford	Celine Grommerch	Hanna James
Pat Eagle	Petrina Rowcroft	Steven Lipscombe	Sara Camnasio	Emma Gillet
Katie Thomas	Adam Beel	Ashley Welch	Elizabeth Hyatt	Alanna Curtin
Simon Quinn	Alexander Cooper	Deborah Brady	Rob Espin	Laura Hartley

Organisations

AECOM (7 individuals) - Burness Paull LLP (4 individuals) - Clifford Chance LLP (80 individuals) - University of Cumbria (6 individuals)

Financial Report

Financial Review

Total income for the year was £265k, an increase of £262k over 2019-20. The income for the year includes donations of voluntary time valued at £183k. Unrestricted income for the year was £97.4k, compared to £0.5k achieved in 2019-20. Of this, £28.9k came from regular and one-off donations from individuals and £67.2k was received in voluntary time from partner organisations and individuals and £1.3k national insurance refund. Restricted income for the year was £167.6k, compared to £2.1k achieved in 2019-20. Of this, £51.4k was donated by Trusts and Foundations, £116.2k came from voluntary time donations.

We achieved a £20.4k surplus in the year, increasing total funds from a £3.3k deficit to a £17.1k surplus.

Expenditure related to unrestricted funds was £79.1k and a small transfer to support restricted funds of £0.4k resulted in a surplus of £17.8k. Expenditure on restricted funds including the transfer amounted to £165k resulting in a surplus of £2.6k. Accrued income to 30 April 2021 of £102.5k includes income received in respect of 2021-22 for Biomass £33k, Lynx £23k and an unrestricted donation of £33k.

During the year the Board received financial updates at each monthly meeting, and the Governance Committee met regularly to assist the Board in its responsibilities. The Board has recently reviewed financial control processes and is satisfied that these are sufficient.

Financial Reserves Policy

The Board considered its approach to financial reserves in December 2020. As a new charity it is recognised that the ability to build reserves is limited and will take place over a period of several years. Our aim is to hold reserves sufficient to meet a minimum of 3 months operating costs. Our initial budget for 2021-22 was £170k, requiring £42.5k compared with the £17.1k held in reserves.

Fundraising approach and performance

Over half our income, excluding volunteer time, comes from Trusts & Foundations. These funds have enabled significant parts of our substantive work, including our anti-biomass work and our lynx work, and we are focused on developing these existing relationships and identifying new sources of income to further our aims. Support from individuals is enabling us to fund crucial core salary costs that enable us to grow and develop our influence and to manage the large numbers of volunteers who are supporting all aspects of the charity's work. We are indebted to these volunteers who are all making a significant contribution to the achievement of our objectives to restore, create and protect wild landscapes.



ABACUS

a name you can count on

**Accountants
Book-Keepers
Consultants**

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office@abcabacus.co.uk
www.abcabacus.co.uk

Independent examiner's report to the trustees of the "The Lifescape Project Limited"

I report on the accounts of the above charity number 1191303 for the year ended 30 April 2021

Respective responsibilities of trustees and examiner

The charity's trustees are responsible for the preparation of the accounts in accordance with the Charities Act 2011 (the Act). The charity's trustees consider that an audit is not required for this year under section 144 of the Act 1993 and that an independent examination is needed.

It is my responsibility to:

- examine the accounts under section 145 of the Act;
- to follow the procedures laid down in the general Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the Act; and
- to state whether particular matters have come to my attention.

Basis of independent examiner's report

My examination was carried out in accordance with the general Directions given by the Charity Commission. An examination includes a review of the accounting records kept by the charity and a comparison of the accounts presented with those records. It also includes consideration of any unusual items or disclosures in the accounts, and seeking explanations from you as trustees concerning any such matters. The procedures undertaken do not provide all the evidence that would be required in an audit and consequently no opinion is given as to whether the accounts present a 'true and fair view' and the report is limited to those matters set out in the statement below.

Independent examiner's statement

In connection with my examination, no matter has come to my attention which gives me reasonable cause to believe that in any material respect:

- the accounting records were not kept in accordance with section 130 of the Act; or
- the accounts did not accord with the accounting records; or
- the accounts did 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 accounts to be reached.

Peter Bussey FFA FIPA
9th December 2021

The Lifescape Project Limited
Unaudited Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 April 2021

Statement of Financial Activities for the year 1 May 2020 to 30 April 2021

Categories by Activity

Incoming Resources (Note 1)

Income from:

Donations

Charitable Activities

Separate material items of income

Other

TOTAL

Resources Expended (Note 2)

Expenditure on:

Raising Funds

Charitable Activities

TOTAL

Net income (expenditure)

Extraordinary Items

Transfers between funds (Note 3)

Other recognised gains (losses)

Net Movement in Funds

Reconciliation of Funds:

Total funds brought forward

Total Funds carried forward

2021			2020
Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds	Prior Year Funds
£	£	£	£
91,106	116,214	207,320	500
0	51,433	51,433	2,064
5,000	0	5,000	0
1,249	0	1,249	0
97,355	167,647	265,002	2,564
8,291	0	8,291	0
70,848	165,439	236,287	(5,877)
79,139	165,439	244,578	(5,877)
18,216	2,208	20,424	(3,313)
0	0	0	0
-415	415	0	0
0	0	0	0
17,801	2,623	20,424	(3,313)
-3,521	208	-3,313	0
14,280	2,831	17,111	(3,313)

The Lifescape Project Limited - Unaudited Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 April 2021

Balance Sheet at 30 April 2021

2021			2020
Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds	Prior Year Funds
£	£	£	£
Fixed Assets			
Tangible Assets (Note 4)	989	0	989
<i>Total fixed assets</i>	<u>989</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>989</u>
Current Assets			
Debtors (Note 5)	0	0	2,584
Cash at bank and in hand (Note 6)	47,105	77,016	124,121
<i>Total current assets</i>	<u>47,105</u>	<u>77,016</u>	<u>124,121</u>
Creditors falling due within one year (Note 7 & 9)	1,298	4,244	5,542
<i>Net current assets (liabilities)</i>	<u>45,807</u>	<u>72,772</u>	<u>118,579</u>
<i>Total assets less current liabilities</i>	<u>46,796</u>	<u>72,772</u>	<u>119,568</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	0	0	0
Provisions for liabilities - Income in advance (Note 7)	32,516	69,941	102,457
<i>Total net assets or liabilities</i>	<u>14,280</u>	<u>2,831</u>	<u>17,111</u>
Funds of the Charity (Note 8)			
Restricted Income Funds		2,831	208
Unrestricted Funds	14,280		(3,521)
<i>Total Funds</i>	<u>14,280</u>	<u>2,831</u>	<u>(3,313)</u>

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the small company provisions of the Companies Act 2006 and FRS 102 the Financial Reporting Standard applicable to charitable companies.

Company Information

The company is registered in England and its registered number is 11334803. The company is a company limited by guarantee established for charitable purpose. Charitable status was granted by the Charities Commission in September 2020. The registered office is 10 Upper Bank Street, London, E14 5JJ

For the financial year ended 30 April 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under the Companies Act 2006, S477 relating to small companies' and the members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with S476. The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime. In accordance with the Companies Act 2006 s444(1)(a) only the Balance Sheet (and related footnotes) from these accounts must be delivered to the registrar, however the company has (given its charitable nature) opted to file a copy of their SOFA at Companies House.

The accounts were approved by the Board of Directors on 12 January 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

Roger Leese



Director

Company Number 11334803

Notes to the Accounts

1. Incoming Resources: Income has been included in the SOFA when the charity becomes entitled to the resources, it is more likely than not that trustees will receive the resources and the monetary value can be measured with sufficient reliability. The time provided by volunteers from Clifford Chance, AECOM, the University of Cumbria and others has been quantified and is included in the SOFA.

Analysis of Income**Donations**

Support for Charity Operating Costs
Payroll Giving
Support in kind – volunteers time

Grants for Charitable Activities

Biomass
Trees for Life
Kigali
Lynx

Other Income

Bank charges and National Insurance refunds
Loan converted to donation in year

TOTAL INCOME

2021			2020
Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds	Prior Year Funds
£	£	£	£
23,757	0	23,757	500
115	0	115	
67,234	116,214	183,448	
91,106	116,214	207,320	500
0	32,378	32,378	2,064
0	12,500	12,500	0
0	2,160	2,160	0
0	4,395	4,395	0
0	51,433	51,433	2,064
1,249	0	1,249	0
5,000	0	5,000	0
6,249	0	6,249	0
97,355	167,647	265,002	2,564

2. Resources Expended: Liabilities are recognised where it is more likely than not that there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the charity to pay out resources and the amount of the obligation can be measured with reasonable certainty. The time provided by volunteers has been costed based on the value to the charity had it been purchased and is included in professional fees.

Analysis of Expenditure**Expenditure on Raising Funds****Expenditure on charitable activities**

Corporate Governance
Professional Fees (including in-kind time)
Salaries and employer overheads
IT Costs
Depreciation
Postage, delivery and printing
Payroll
Recruitment
Subscriptions
Bank charges (reimbursable)

Total Expenditure on charitable activities**Separate material items of expense**

Contribution to Management & Operations

TOTAL EXPENDITURE

2021			2020
Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds	Prior Year Funds
£	£	£	£
8,291	0	8,291	0
12,491	0	12,491	0
64,046	143,990	208,036	5,337
0	12,179	12,179	
344	1,052	1,396	540
689	0	689	
33	5	38	
133	0	133	
1086	0	1086	
79	0	79	
160	0	160	
79,061	157,226	236,287	5,877
-8,213	8,213	0	0
79,139	165,439	244,578	5,877

Analysis of expenditure on charitable activities	2021				2020
	Activities undertaken directly	Grant Funding of Activities	Support Costs	Total	Total
Restricted Funds					
Biomass	104,298	0	5,396	109,694	1,512
Trees for Life	46,002	0	2,084	48,086	0
Kigali	752	0	0	752	0
NCL	1,208	0	0	1,208	0
Lynx	4,966	0	733	5,699	0
Total Restricted	157,226	0	8,213	165,439	1,512
Unrestricted Funds					
Rewilding Projects	45,778	0	4,306	50,084	4,365
Corporate Governance	0	0	12,491	12,491	0
Management and Operations	0	0	8,273	8,273	0
Total Unrestricted	45,778	0	25,070	70,848	4,365
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	203,004	0	33,283	236,287	5,877

Agreement has been reached with grant funders that a percentage of their funding (20% normally) may be used as a contribution to the management and operating costs of the charity. Grants are shown at their gross value and the agreed percentage charge is shown as expenditure to the restricted fund and income to unrestricted fund - management and operations.

- Transfers: The NCL Project has been supported by £415 from unrestricted funds. It has been treated accordingly.
- Tangible Fixed Assets: These are capitalised if they can be used for more than one year and cost at least £250. They are valued at cost and depreciated over three years. Assets funded by the Lynx Project and valued at £922 remain the property of Panthera, the funder, and have not been capitalised.

Cost of Valuation	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Total
	£	£
At the beginning of the year	1,167	1,167
Additions	900	900
Revaluations	0	0
Disposals	0	0
Transfers	0	0
At end of the year	2,067	2,067

Depreciation and Impairments	£	£
	Straight Line	
Basis	33.333%	
Rate		
At the beginning of the year	389	389
Disposals	0	0
Depreciation	689	689
Impairment	0	0
Transfers	0	0
At end of the year	1,078	1,078

Net book value	0	0
Net book value at the beginning of the year	778	778
Net book value at the end of the year	989	989

5. Debtors and accrued income: There are no trade debtors and no accrued income.

Analysis of Debtors

Trade Debtors

Accrued income

	2021	2020
	£	£
	0	0
	0	2,584
Total	0	2,584

6. Cash at bank and in hand: All funds comprise cash at bank.

7. Creditors falling due within one year: the charity has accruals in respect of services which are measured at settlement amounts less any trade discounts.

Analysis of Creditors

Trade Creditors

Trade

Taxation & Social Security

Other

Loan from Director (Note 9)

Amounts falling due within one year		Amounts falling due after more than one year	
2021	2020	2021	2020
£	£	£	£
4,534	6,655	0	0
1,008	0	0	0
0	5,000	0	0
Total	5,542	0	0

Analysis of Creditors (due within one year)

Income Received in Advance from:

Biomass

Trees for Life

Kigali

Lynx

Contribution to Management & Operations

TOTAL

2021			2020
Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds	Prior Year Funds
£	£	£	£
0	33,000	33,000	0
0	5,000	5,000	0
0	9,287	9,287	0
0	22,654	22,654	0
32,516	0	32,516	0
32,516	69,941	102,457	0

8. Material Funds held and movement during current reporting period:

Fund Name	Fund Type	Purpose	Fund Bal b/fwd	Income	Expend-iture	Transfers	Gains & Losses	Fund Bal c/fwd
Biomass	R	Grant for legal action	208	111,362	(109,694)	0	0	1,876
Trees for Life	R	Grant for legal action	0	47,271	(48,086)	0	0	(815)
Kigali	R	Grant for Ecosystem services assistance	0	2,670	(752)	0	0	1,918
NCL	R	Grant for Missing Species Assessment	0	794	(1,209)	415	0	0
Lynx	R	Grant for Scientific Feasibility Study	0	5,551	(5,699)	0	0	(148)
Rewilding	UR	Activities to support Re-wilding	0	45,778	(50,084)	0	0	(4,306)
Operating Costs	UR	Establishing, supporting and developing projects operating costs	(3,521)	51,576	(29,054)	(415)	0	18,586
Total Funds			(3,313)	265,002	(244,578)	0	0	17,111

Company Number: 11334803

9. Loan / Related Party Transactions and events after the end of the reporting period: A loan of £5,000 was received on 5 December 2019 from Mr R Leese, a charity trustee, to facilitate initial operations. This loan was redesignated as an unrestricted donation with effect from 15 September 2020 when charitable status was granted by the Charity Commission.

Independent Examination

An independent examination of the accounts has been undertaken by Abacus Accounting.

Administrative and Governance Details

Board of Trustees:

Adam Eagle (resigned 4 June 2020) - Chris White - Darrell Smith - Deborah Brady (resigned 4 April 2021) - Ian Convery - Lily Marcel - Max Heaver - Roger Leese (Chair) - Sally Hawkins - Steve Smith

Details:

- The Lifescape Project is a charitable limited liability company incorporated and registered in England and Wales under company number 11334803 and whose registered office is at 10 Upper Bank Street, London, E14 5JJ.
- The Lifescape Project's registered name is The Lifescape Project Limited. The Lifescape Project does not use another name.
- The Lifescape Project's governing document is in the form of articles of association which were filed with Companies House on 28 April 2018 and are available for download there.
- The Lifescape Project is registered with the Charity Commission for England and Wales under charity number 1191303.
- While the Lifescape Project does not have a formal recruitment process for trustees at this stage, it recruits persons with the appropriate expertise to carry out the role from a range of backgrounds. Article 20 of The Lifescape Project's articles of association provides that a person may be appointed as a director/trustee by ordinary resolution and the directors may appoint a person who is willing to act as a director/trustee.
- The following individuals are trustees of The Lifescape Project as at the date of approval of this report: Christopher White; Darrell Smith; Ian Convery; Lily Marcel; Max Heaver; Roger Leese; Sally Ann Hawkins; and Steven Smith. Adam Eagle resigned 4 June 2020. Deborah Brady resigned 3 April 2021.
- None of the trustees hold title to property belonging to the charity as at the date of approval of this report.
- None of the trustees served as a trustee for the charity in holding the title to property belonging to the charity in the reporting period.