

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

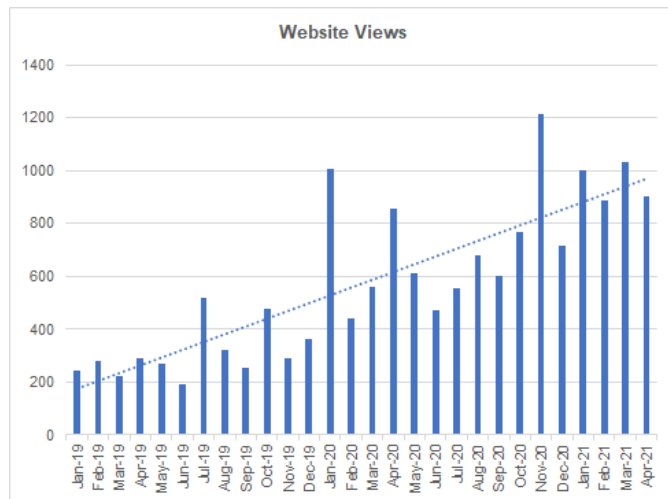
This year we continued to develop Lifescape's very own legal protection for wild landscapes. The idea has been pitched to several landowners who manage rewilding sites, with one in particular exploring the concept in depth with us. The plan is to implement the protection on their substantial estate and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

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Consultants**

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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	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.