

Company number: 02712823

Charity number: 1012361

OSCR number: SC040116

# The Bat Conservation Trust

Report and financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2021

# The Bat Conservation Trust

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### For the year ended 31 March 2021

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## The Bat Conservation Trust

### Administrative Information

For the year ended 31 March 2021

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<b>Status</b>	The organisation is a charitable company limited by guarantee, incorporated on 7 May 1992 and registered as a charity on 29 June 1992.	
<b>Governing document</b>	The company was established under a memorandum of association which established the objects and powers of the charitable company and is governed under its articles of association.	
<b>Company number</b>	02712823	
<b>Charity number England and Wales</b>	1012361	
<b>Charity number Scotland</b>	SC040116	
<b>Registered office and operational address</b>	Quadrant House, 250 Kennington Lane London SE11 5RD	
<b>Trustees</b>	Dr. Abigail Entwistle (Chair, Sept 2019-Sept 2020) Professor Kirsty Park (Vice Chair, then Chair from Sept 2020) Jean Matthews (Vice Chair, from Sept 2020) Steve Markham (Treasurer) Bob Cornes (Hon Secretary) Annika Binet Stuart Brittenden Rupert Lancaster Roger Mortlock Lord John Randall (appointed 10 October 2020) Steven Roe Dr. Ruth Waters	
<b>President</b>	Chris Packham CBE	
<b>Vice Presidents</b>	Professor Paul Racey John Burton Dr. Robert Stebbings	
<b>Patron</b>	David Gower OBE	
<b>Ambassador</b>	Kate Rusby	
<b>Honorary roles</b>	Hon Education Officer Hon Science & Conservation Advisor Hon Science Advisors  Hon Legal Advisor	Shirley Thompson MBE Professor Paul Racey  Professor Gareth Jones Professor Kate Jones Michael Ford QC

## The Bat Conservation Trust

### Administrative Information

For the year ended 31 March 2021

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#### Staff

##### Senior Management Team

Chief Executive	Kit Stoner
Director of Conservation	Dr. Carol Williams (part time)
Director of Communications & Fundraising	Dr. Joe Nunez-Mino

##### Science Team

Head of Science & Monitoring	Dr. Katherine Boughey (part time)
Monitoring Manager	Philip Briggs
NBMP Survey Co-ordinator	David Williamson (until Apr)
	Penelope Fialas (Apr-Aug)
	Dr. Parvathy Venugopal (from Sept)
Projects Officer	Maisy Inston (from Feb, part time)
NBMP Intern	Esme Clarke (Dec-Mar, part time)
Science Intern	Giada Giacomini (from Jan, part time)

##### Conservation team

###### *Biodiversity:*

Head of Biodiversity	Jan Collins (part time)
Built Environment Manager	Joanna Ferguson
Conservation Wildlife Crime Officer	Mark Goulding (part time)
Woodland Officer	Sonia Reveley
Grey Long-Eared Bat Project Officer + Land Management Advisor	Craig Dunton (part time)
Species on the Edge Project Development Officer	Dr. Rachael Cooper-Bohannon
Defining Favourable Conservation Status Research Assistant	Lisa Hundt (from Nov, part time)

###### *Conservation Services:*

Head of Conservation Services	Lisa Worledge
Training & Conferences Manager	Naomi Webster
Scottish Officer	Elisabeth Ferrell
Scottish Officer (maternity cover)	Claudia Gebhardt (from Feb, part time)
Wales Officer/Species Legislation & Policy Specialist	Steve Lucas
Bat Groups Officer	Colin Morris (until Nov)
	Abby Packham (from Feb, part time)
Bat Groups Admin Officer	Sophie Dennis (from Nov, part time)
Bats in Churches Training & Survey Officer	Claire Boothby

###### *Helpline:*

Helpline Managers	Hannah Van Hesteren
	Rebecca Wilson

## The Bat Conservation Trust

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For the year ended 31 March 2021

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	Senior Bat Advisors	Laura Brown Marie Canny Tristan Evans Eleanor Johnstone Jennifer Pope (part time)
	Bat Advisors	Jack Bonnick (from May) Sophie Dennis (May-Oct) Magdalena Howitt (May-Oct) Maisy Inston (May-Oct) Kate Wynter (May-Oct)
	<u>Communications/Fundraising team</u>	
	Senior Engagement & Fundraising Officer	Andreia Correia da Costa
	Fundraising & Development Officer	Nicola Quinn
	Press & Communications Officer	Alex Morss (from May)
	Engagement & Fundraising Assistant	Emily Walsh (from May)
	<u>Finance &amp; Operations team</u>	
	Head of Operations	Peter Crome
	Operations Manager/PA to CEO	Janet Baumkotter (part time)
	Senior Administration Officer	Sian Moore
	Admin Support Officer	Jessica Taylor (until Sept)
<b>Bankers</b>	The Co-operative Bank plc Kings Valley Yew Street Stockport SK4 2JU	
<b>Health and Safety</b>	JEM Safety Management Ltd 190 Moor Lane Upminster Essex RM14 1HG	
<b>Insurance brokers</b>	First Insurance Solutions Ltd First Insurance Solutions House Centre 3000, St. Leonards Road Maidstone, Kent ME16 0LS	
<b>Financial advisors</b>	Coloma Wealth Management LLP 5th Floor, Pinnacle House 23-26 St Dunstan's Hill London EC3R 8HN	
<b>Employment advisors</b>	Ellis Whittam Ltd1 Woodhouse, Church Lane Aldford, Chester CH3 6JD	

**The Bat Conservation Trust**

**Administrative Information**

**For the year ended 31 March 2021**

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<b>Solicitors</b>	Aaron & Partners LLP Grosvenor Court, Foregate Street Chester CH1 1HG
<b>Auditor</b>	HW Fisher LLP Acre House, 11-15 William Road London NW1 3ER

## **The Bat Conservation Trust**

### **The President's message**

**For the year ended 31 March 2021**

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### **The President's Message**

What an extraordinary year. So many of us have had to rethink how we continue with vital conservation work amid COVID-19 restrictions, and as a result the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) has seen innovation, incredible support, challenges, moved much more of its work online and delivered many of its achievements remotely, for the first time.

Whilst the pandemic closed many doors it also prompted some new ones to open up, in how we confront challenges, work differently, share and connect with each other to keep conservation pushing forwards.

For example, it was a pleasure to address the Bat Conservation Trust's first online AGM in 2020, and like many others, I was beamed in from home. In my case, a bat-friendly nook in the New Forest from where I have been sharing nature during lockdown, via the online Self Isolating Bird Club, which has featured bats, BCT and bat volunteers.

Among other firsts, BCT saw a successful Big Bat Skills online event in May, and then the National Bat Conference online. BCT launched BatFest, over a month of fascinating and easily accessible online events to suit all tastes and ages throughout September – another new way to bring more people closer to bats and their conservation.

We held three regional conferences online in October and November, as well as the Woodland Symposium and Discover the Wonder of Bats, held in January. It was reassuring to see how this new delivery method attracted more than 2,000 participants, with overwhelmingly positive feedback. Going online for the first time yielded other benefits too, making events cheaper and more accessible to new audiences.

In October we continued with the popular Bat Chat podcast series, with 10 more episodes presented by BCT trustee Steve Roe, which I very much enjoyed being part of. This great resource has exceeded 20,000 downloads.

The misinformation around COVID-19 and bats has been a continuous challenge, and forced BCT to divert considerable resources to managing communications and weathering a storm of untruths around bats and diseases. We fought back with the Don't Blame Bats campaign, launched with the Spanish Association for the Conservation and Research of Bats (SECEMU).

We also have a fantastic new website resource called ROOST, to promote the best practice in bat roost protection and mitigation during building works, sharing excellent cases studies and celebrating them via the Roost Awards.

BCT continues to provide clear information through all its channels on bat conservation and has a growing social media presence, now reaching around 200,000 followers.

And of course we are bolstered in all our efforts by the unfaltering volunteers and supporters who have helped carry bat conservation through such challenging times.

## **The Bat Conservation Trust**

### **The President's message**

#### **For the year ended 31 March 2021**

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This year has demonstrated how innovation can happen when we are catalysed to think differently. This might offer hope to all those who feel, like I do, that we can be more ambitious with how we confront a greener recovery for nature.

And 2021 marks the 30th anniversary of the Bat Conservation Trust being set up. I am looking forward to BCT's forthcoming celebrations to reflect on all the achievements for bat conservation during that period, and cheering on the next 30 years as we strive for a wildlife richer future.

Chris Packham

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Chris Packham', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

President, Bat Conservation Trust

Date: 17 August 2021

## **The Bat Conservation Trust**

### **Review by the Chair and Chief Executive**

**For the year ended 31 March 2021**

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### **Review by the Chair and Chief Executive**

The past year has been challenging for BCT, as it has been for so many. As well as the need to address misinformation around bats and COVID-19, highlighted by Chris, we have also had to adapt our activities to work in a remote world.

BCT's National Bat Helpline has been as busy as ever, fielding nearly 15,000 enquiries in 2020/21. Throughout the pandemic, the Helpline has adapted its processes to enable it to continue providing support to the general public, including using technology to carry out 'virtual' roost visits and a network of volunteers offering remote advice to those who had found grounded, injured and orphaned bats.

Like many charities, in the past year we have had to take action to reduce our expenditure, to ensure that we are sustainable going forwards. For example, we are trialling a Volunteer Bat Care Helpline, set up to run both in and out of office hours during summer.

Our advocacy and policy work have continued to be a high priority. We have worked closely with other environmental organisations to campaign for an ambitious fit-for-purpose Environment Act to protect our wildlife for generations to come. Most recently this has involved galvanising supporters to sign a petition calling for a legally binding target to halt the decline of species. We have also responded to proposed planning reforms, and called on our supporters to write to their MPs to voice their concerns.

We have continued to work in partnership with others on species recovery projects, to help some of the UK's rarest species. As part of 'Back from the Brink', the Grey Long-eared Bat Project has worked with nearly 200 farmers and landowners to improve foraging habitat and connectivity. We will build on this work, in partnership with East Devon Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty through a new project called 'Return of the True Night Rider'. 'Species on the Edge', another collaborative project in Scotland, is in its development year, and an exciting funding application for 'Natur am Byth' in Wales was recently submitted.

Technology and innovation have continued to be a theme in BCT's work. We partnered with the Government of Jersey to deliver the Jersey Bat Survey, a passive acoustic bat monitoring survey. 2020 also saw the report of our Forestry England pilot, which explored the use of acoustic monitoring to inform natural capital accounting and woodland condition monitoring. We are now working with Forest Research to integrate passive acoustic monitoring of bats into the National Forest Inventory field survey.

We have also secured funding for a new project called Nightwatch – a free, tech-enabled night-time biodiversity survey open to all, regardless of background or experience. Nightwatch will collect robust, locally focused biodiversity data, whilst engaging a wide range of people from diverse backgrounds and abilities, initially in urban areas.

## The Bat Conservation Trust

### Review by the Chair and Chief Executive

For the year ended 31 March 2021

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The importance of reaching a wider range of supporters and volunteers was highlighted by our recent membership and National Bat Monitoring Programme volunteer surveys. We have much work to do to reach a wider audience and this year we will continue to take action to improve our own practices to make BCT a more inclusive employer and provide more volunteering opportunities for all. We have joined the Diverse Sustainability Initiative and will continue to support the Wildlife and Countryside Link Review into Ethnic Diversity in the Environment Sector.

And finally, we would like to offer huge thanks to all of you – our staff, volunteers, partners, donors, supporters, members – your continued support over the past year has been invaluable and has allowed us to continue working hard for bat conservation. We look forward to working with you over the coming year.



Kirsty Park, Chair



Kit Stoner, Chief Executive

Date: 17 August 2021

## **The Bat Conservation Trust**

### **Trustees' annual report**

#### **For the year ended 31 March 2021**

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

Administrative information is set out on page 3 to 6 forms part of this report. The financial statements comply with current statutory requirements, the Memorandum and Articles of Association and the Statement of Recommended Practice - Accounting and Reporting by Charities: SORP applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with FRS 102.

## **Structure, Governance & Management**

### **History of The Bat Conservation Trust**

The Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) was formed in 1991, by far-seeing individuals who recognised that the combination of challenges to the conservation of bats was unique. BCT is proud to be the leading non-governmental organisation devoted solely to the conservation of bats and their habitats. In a very short time, BCT has grown to become an organisation with more than 6,500 members, with offices in England, Wales and Scotland and a team of around 30 staff including scientists, specialists in training, outreach and biodiversity, volunteer engagement, fundraising, media and membership. BCT's core activities include; biodiversity delivery (taking effective practical conservation actions and influencing policy to secure bat populations); the National Bat Monitoring Programme; delivering advice about bats (through the National Bat Helpline and through long-term partnerships with the statutory nature conservation organisations and with statutory investigators and prosecutors); training professionals and volunteers; and engaging and educating wider audiences.

### **An overview of who we are**

BCT has championed bats for 30 years and the places they need to survive.

***Our vital stats: We spend just 12p on fundraising per £1 raised***

***Around 200,000 online supporters***

***Around 3,000 volunteers***

### **Our purpose:**

**Vision:** A world rich in wildlife where bats and people thrive together.

**Mission:** To conserve bats for present and future generations. Through education, collaborative action and scientific research, we inspire individuals and organisations to value and speak out for bats.

**Values:** Inspiration, collaboration, evidence-based.

## The Bat Conservation Trust

### Trustees' annual report

#### For the year ended 31 March 2021

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The charity's main activities and the people and wildlife we strive to help are described below. All our charitable activities focus on conserving bats for present and future generations and are undertaken to further Bat Conservation Trust's charitable purposes for the public benefit.

#### **We work to:**

**Discover:** To ensure scientific evidence is in place to support bat conservation.

- Provide, either directly, through collaboration or by signposting to external organisations, the scientific evidence we need to understand and address threats to bat populations
- Deliver a world-leading, cost-effective citizen science programme supported by motivated volunteers, providing high quality data able to inform evidence needs, policy-relevant questions and metrics of bat population status, change and distribution

**Act:** To secure and enhance bat populations and their resilience in a changing world.

- Be the authoritative voice influencing positive outcomes (government, planning process, enforcement)
- Improved awareness, knowledge and action for bat conservation in key sectors (built environment, forestry, agriculture) and audiences (professional ecologists, volunteers, those that use places of worship)
- Advice provided is based on the most robust evidence available

**Inspire:** To win the levels of support required to secure and enhance bat populations.

- Increased engagement with and understanding of bats by the public and media
- Increased recruitment, retention and engagement of BCT members

**Strengthen:** To enable BCT to achieve financial stability and sustainable staff workloads; to ensure staff and volunteers are motivated and well led.

## **DISCOVER – to ensure scientific evidence is in place to support bat conservation**

### **National Bat Monitoring Programme (NBMP)**

The NBMP is run by the Bat Conservation Trust, in partnership with the Joint Nature Conservation Committee, and supported and steered by Natural England, Natural Resources Wales, NatureScot and Northern Ireland Environment Agency.

It is the longest running purpose-built, multi-species monitoring programme for mammals in the UK and relies on a nationwide network of citizen scientists. In 2020, participation was reduced as a result of COVID-19 restrictions. Nevertheless, a total of 1,340 sites were surveyed by 850 volunteers, respectively around 66% and 82% of the 2019 figures but still almost double the 1997 volunteer numbers. Bat detector and sound analysis workshops were taken online, with 13 workshops

## **The Bat Conservation Trust**

### **Trustees' annual report**

#### **For the year ended 31 March 2021**

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providing training for over 400 volunteer surveyors. Eighty-eight percent of volunteers are now using our online recording portal to return their survey data.

We worked with BirdSong Charity Consulting to produce a volunteer questionnaire and report on volunteer demographics, motivations and experiences of taking part in the NBMP. The results are informing work being carried out by more onion, a digital mobilisation agency, to produce a new NBMP volunteer engagement strategy which provides recommendations for improving the effectiveness of our volunteer engagement and communications and for engaging more diverse audiences.

NBMP data have enabled us to produce statistically robust population trends for 11 of the UK's 17 breeding bat species. The data are once again being prepared for use as part of the next UK Biodiversity Indicators report to be published in 2021.

### **Advances in monitoring**

As a result of COVID-19 restrictions we decided not to run a further pilot of the British Bat Survey in 2020. Instead we focussed our field work on testing the best way to deploy passive acoustic sensors to maximise their effectiveness.

#### **Local monitoring**

Over the last year we have been developing Nightwatch – a free, inclusive, tech-enabled night-time biodiversity survey open to all regardless of background, experience, or physical ability. Nightwatch has the dual aims of collecting robust, locally focused biodiversity data, while at the same time engaging a wide range of people from diverse backgrounds and abilities. Initially it will be targeted in urban areas. Our aspiration is that this survey will become multi-taxa, working in partnership with other species NGOs to collect robust monitoring information for a range of nocturnal species.

#### **Woodland Monitoring**

In 2019 BCT collaborated with Forestry England to undertake a groundbreaking pilot in South-West GB to explore the use of acoustic monitoring to inform natural capital accounting and woodland condition monitoring. The pilot was huge success, amassing the largest, most comprehensive and attribute-rich dataset of woodland bat records ever compiled by BCT. Building on this success, we are now working with Forest Research to integrate passive acoustic monitoring of bats into the National Forest Inventory field survey, with the aim undertaking field studies in summer 2021. We are also supporting Bat Conservation Ireland to develop a similar woodland survey for the Republic of Ireland.

#### **Other monitoring partnerships**

In summer 2020 we partnered with the Government of Jersey to deliver the Jersey Bat Survey, a passive acoustic bat monitoring survey across Jersey. We are now working to analyse ten years of acoustic data from Jersey, and develop a comprehensive monitoring programme for the island that includes a variety of monitoring approaches. We are also supporting the RSPB to pilot bat monitoring across their reserves.

### **EchoHub**

We will shortly be launching EchoHub, an open-source sound library focusing exclusively on bat sounds. It will feature recordings contributed by a community of professionals, researchers, educators, and anyone with an interest in bat bioacoustics. It will be free to share and download bat sounds on the portal. The goal of EchoHub is to make it easier to share and access recordings of bat sounds for diverse purposes such as scientific research, conservation, education, and the arts.

## **Research**

### **Drivers of Bat Population Change**

BCT are co-supervising two PhDs considering drivers of bat population change: Modelling drivers of population change in bats (Lea Dambly, hosted by UKCEH) and Using ecoacoustics to understand anthropogenic impacts on biodiversity: a case study on European bats (Ella Browning, hosted by UCL), both of which draw on data from the NBMP.

In collaboration with BCT, Ella published the paper 'Drivers of bat population change: a review reveals evidence gaps' (Mammal Review, 2021; <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/mam.12239>). This paper reviews the evidence linking proposed drivers to impacts on bat populations in Europe, using the results of a previous cross-taxa semi-quantitative assessment as a framework.

### **Impacts of bias on detecting bat population change**

For certain species monitored by the NBMP, trends estimated from Roost Survey data differ substantially from trends estimated using data from the Field and Hibernation Survey. Our UKCEH PhD used a 'virtual ecologist' approach to model the effect of biased site selection and uneven observer retention on our ability to accurately detect abundance trends using Roost Count data. The findings suggest that trends derived from Roost Count surveys are negatively biased as a result of the interaction between low site fidelity in some species and the tendency of observers to cease monitoring if bats abandon their roosts. The magnitude of the bias depends on the degree of site fidelity: species with low site fidelity are more likely to be affected. These findings were published in a Citizen Science special edition of the Journal of Applied Ecology in 2020 ('Observer retention, site selection and population dynamics interact to bias abundance trends in bats'; <https://besjournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/1365-2664.13760>).

In 2021 we received funding from JNCC to further explore this bias. This work suggested that excluding zero counts (which largely represent instances where the colony is absent from the roost and so are more accurately characterised as missing data, rather than instances where the whole colony has died, which would represent a true zero) reduces the degree of negative bias, although it does not remove it completely. It also suggests that a greater understanding of change in the number of roosts present in the population is needed to produce unbiased long-term trend estimates.

### **Bats and insects**

BCT is project partner on a new NERC-funded study investigating the drivers and repercussions of UK insect population declines, alongside the University of Leeds, UKCEH, University of Reading and Rothamsted Research. This project began in January 2021. It will undertake a comprehensive

## **The Bat Conservation Trust**

### **Trustees' annual report**

#### **For the year ended 31 March 2021**

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assessment of the state of the UK's insect populations, and link insect population changes to changes in insect predator populations (bats and birds).

BCT are also co-supervisors of a PhD hosted by Rothamsted Research, investigating the long-term changes in the abundance and phenology of migrating insects as potential drivers of population change in insectivorous birds and bats. Hannah Romanowski successfully secured a SWBio DTP studentship for this PhD in the latest award round, and the PhD is due to start Sept 2021.

#### **Vincent Weir Scientific Award**

The Vincent Weir Scientific Award was first established in 2010 to recognise the achievements of new bat researchers and their contributions to bat conservation. Rana Khayat (Manchester Metropolitan University) won the award in 2020 for her PhD project which characterised the causes and effects of wing tears for the first time, in common pipistrelles and other UK bat species. Rana collected her data from bat carers, who sent pictures of bat wings and swabs from injured bat wings.

#### **Kate Barlow Award**

The 2021 Kate Barlow Award was awarded to Laura Torrent of the Universidade do Porto, Portugal. Laura's project will provide one of the most thorough evaluations to date of the bat diversity of Equatorial Guinea, a hugely understudied region located in one of the most important biodiversity hotspots in Africa. This work will provide critical information for local authorities and support their efforts to protect its bat species. This project will use genetic techniques to assess an entirely unstudied voucher collection of over 1,000 bat specimens collected across Equatorial Guinea in the 1990s. This will allow a conservation benefit to be derived from this collection. In addition it will consider wing-punch tissue samples collected in more recent years. Laura's project forms part of her PhD.

## **ACT – taking action on the ground in partnership with volunteers, professionals and government**

### **Biodiversity**

#### **Professional standards**

'Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (3rd edition)' continues to have a far reach. In 2020 we carried out a public consultation and hosted meetings with the Technical Review Board in order to update the guidelines. Publication is currently proposed for spring 2022, delayed due to the need to divert capacity to the Earned Recognition Project (see below).

BCT recently discussed updates to the 'Thermal Imaging Survey Guidelines', originally published in September 2019, with the author. An updated version will be published in spring/summer 2021.

## **The Bat Conservation Trust**

### **Trustees' annual report**

#### **For the year ended 31 March 2021**

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BCT (as part of a collaborative group led by NatureScot) recently discussed updates to the Bats and Onshore Wind Turbines guidance, originally published in early 2019. An updated version will be published in spring/summer 2021.

BCT's Head of Biodiversity sits on the Advisory Group (led by CIEEM) for updating the 'Bat Mitigation Guidelines', alongside a variety of stakeholders including the SNCBs. The results of our mitigation project (see below) will be fed into the new guidelines. These guidelines will be published initially as a beta version so that feedback can be received. The guidelines will be widely publicised by BCT and others, including on our website, through our bulletins, through our developer contacts and at the Consultant's Forum at the National Bat Conference in 2021.

### **UK Bat Steering Group**

On an annual basis BCT convenes the UK Bat Steering Group. This group is made up of a range of organisations that influence bat conservation through their activities (SNCBs, Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Forestry Commission, National Trust, Vincent Wildlife Trust, Environment Agency, Woodland Trust and Historic England). The 2020 meeting explored Bats and Climate Change and the 2021 meeting will discuss tree and woodland surveys and mitigation for development. More detail can be found on the BCT website.

### **Links with other organisations**

BCT continues to meet regularly with organisations with which we have overlapping work areas as this level of collaboration is vital in achieving positive outcomes. These organisations include the SNCBs, CIEEM, the Association of Local Government Ecologists and EA.

### **Earned Recognition Project**

BCT is working with Natural England and CIEEM on the pilot for a new transformative approach to licensing mitigation work in England that impacts on bats, which will streamline the licensing process, raise professional standards and improve outcomes for bats. This approach is known as Earned Recognition.

Earned Recognition works on the basis of assessing and accrediting a consultant's competence in undertaking survey work and designing effective mitigation so that, by using an accredited consultant, developers can experience a more streamlined licensing process for their scheme or project.

The competency requirements for consultants are being defined on the basis of relevant selected elements of CIEEM's Competency Framework (but a more detailed version with an emphasis on bats) with the indicators of competence mapped across to BCT's Professional Training Standards. There will be different competency requirements based on the level of accreditation applied for, which, in turn, relates to the degree of risk to bats and bat roosts from the projects that the accredited consultant will be able to work on.

## **The Bat Conservation Trust**

### **Trustees' annual report**

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BCT led on two recent consultations about the project with consultant ecologists and other stakeholders in the licensing process (local authority planners, local authority ecologists, developers, architects, planning consultants, builders and NGOs). The results of the consultations can be found on the BCT website along with a consultation Q & A document, which is due to be updated in April 2021.

### **Bats and farming**

The Grey Long-eared Bat Project, as part of 'Back from the Brink', is fortunate to have been granted an extension until August 2021. The project has continued to work with farmers and landowners to improve foraging habitat (primarily species rich grassland) and connectivity, throughout the project areas. The current number of farmers/landowners engaged is 198. Work will continue through a contractor until project end.

BCT has also been fortunate to have had a successful bid to the Green Recovery Challenge Fund, working in partnership with East Devon AONB. This project continues and expands upon the work of the Back from the Brink Grey Long-eared Bat project, continuing to work with farmers and landowners on habitat improvement and connectivity. This project has been operating since February 2021 and has engaged with over 20 landowners. Work will continue until January 2022, focusing on land around the key roosts in East Devon and West Dorset. Plans are in place for grassland restoration works throughout the area, engagement events with the East Devon Farmers Group, partnership working with Dorset AONB and Dorset Wildlife Trust and educational events at agricultural colleges in the area.

Partnership working has continued with the Nature Friendly Farming Network, Farm Wildlife and Pesticides Action Network UK, although this work has been much reduced due to lack of capacity as of February 2021.

### **Policy**

We continue to work very closely with other environmental NGOs through the four Environment Links and Greener UK to pool resources and expertise to get a strong and effective voice for bat conservation across the United Kingdom. With the UK finally leaving the EU and the conclusion of the transition period at the end of 2020, this has resulted in an unprecedented amount of collaborative work on various elements of the (Westminster) Environment Bill, as well as trying to ensure that gaps in Governance arrangements and the loss of environmental principles are properly filled – this work is ongoing and is undertaken alongside our work in the other devolved administrations where possible thereby ensuring that each of the three countries and the United Kingdom as a whole, maintain the high environmental standards that the EU has set.

BCT has run two campaigns to get our supporters to write to their elected politicians to stand up for bats and environmental protection more widely.

BCT continues to promote the importance of retaining and strengthening the legislation protecting bats and we have an internal Core Brexit Group to discuss action. Promotion of bats and their protection is supported through our Species Champions projects (England – 3 Species Champions, Wales – 2 Species Champions, Scotland – 7 Species Champions).

## **The Bat Conservation Trust**

### **Trustees' annual report**

**For the year ended 31 March 2021**

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### **The Partnership for Biodiversity in Planning (PBP)**

Our funding for the Partnership for Biodiversity in Planning Project has now come to an end and since the end of March 2020 we have not had a Project Officer in post.

However, we continue to maintain the partnership website and Wildlife Assessment Checklist (WAC) and the latter will be updated as appropriate. We make contact with partners at least every 6 months to check for updates – Plantlife's Important Plant Areas were updated within the WAC during summer 2020.

The Wildlife Assessment Checklist is promoted whenever possible and continues to be linked from the Planning Portal. In the last year there have been over 10,000 visitors in a steady stream visiting the site. The majority of visitors arrive at the site via an internet search, with approximately a fifth entering the web address directly and approximately a sixth using the link from the Planning Portal. These patterns match previous years since the tool was launched.

Smaller numbers of users were directed to the Wildlife Assessment Checklist from Local Planning Authority websites, including Cornwall, Thurrock, Carlisle, Dartmoor, Derbyshire Dales, Exeter and Newcastle. Users also linked to the WAC from the websites of the partners (BCT, ARC, RTPi), other NGOs, consultancies, Bat Groups, LERCs, NBN, academic institutions and Facebook.

We are now exploring how the WAC may be promoted through the police via the Wildlife Crime Project following planning decisions made without due consideration for biodiversity resulting in crime.

### **Bat Roost Mitigation**

Following completion of our Bearing Witness for Wildlife Bat Roost Mitigation Project we have now published the full report on the BCT website and articles in Conservation Evidence, CIEEM's 'In Practice' (on monitoring) and 'Bat News'. The results increase our understanding of how to improve efficacy for bat lofts, bat boxes and roost access points and have been fed into the 'Bat Mitigation Guidelines' update (see above).

### **Wildlife Crime Project**

The Wildlife Crime Project has seen changes through this review period, following the conclusion of the Bearing Witness for Wildlife project and the recruitment of Mark Goulding to the post during the pandemic. As a result the project has evolved.

The project continues to develop crime prevention measures to prevent bat crime through education, whether via the BCT website using 'position statements' or via the delivery of remote training. The project has provided police training to Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Dorset and Wiltshire police forces as well as giving presentations to Bat Groups.

## **The Bat Conservation Trust**

### **Trustees' annual report**

#### **For the year ended 31 March 2021**

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The 'Wildlife Crime Poster' on Bats and the Law, developed by the project, has been circulated to all UK police forces and was used by Police Scotland on 'Operation Wingspan', an initiative focused on bat crime prevention during February and March 2021.

The project continues to create new ways to support police investigations into bat crimes.

Working with BCT's Head of Biodiversity, the project has produced a generic species impact summary on bats which is used upon 'first contact' with the police to assist them with time management and case development during early-stage investigations.

The project, working with the National Wildlife Crime Unit (NWCU), has created an analytical tool on bat crime, using nine years of BCT records. This data tool will allow police forces UK wide to identify bat crime hotspots within their regions with information on time, dates, and locations.

Between April 2020 and the end of March 2021 there were 125 police related investigations into bat crime.

During the first quarter of 2021 project engagement with the police on bat crime had more than doubled in comparison to the first quarter of 2020, with 42 and 17 incidents respectively. This is a significant rise in workload in this first quarter. The demand is predominantly coming from UK police forces. The project will not know until the end of 2021 if overall this increase will level out and fall in line with the long-term average.

During this period, the project was able to continue work on cases initiated in 2019 and early 2020. Devon and Cornwall Police achieved a reparation 'out of court disposal' of £2500 for the destruction of a bat roost in July 2020, a significant amount not previously seen.

The Metropolitan Police achieved the highest known penalty against a housing developer for the loss of a roost at £600,000 in December 2020, which also secured a £20,000 donation to BCT as part of the offender's mitigation strategy.

The project monitors trends against the species. Devonshire Police issued a police caution for 'disturbance of hibernating bats' in March 2021 against an individual who recorded himself stroking a torpid bat in a cave system whilst urban exploring that he had shared on a social media platform. BCT is currently producing a position statement on urban exploring.

The project continues its strategic role within wildlife crime enforcement UK wide, and this is reflected in its position as the secretariat on the Bat Priority Delivery Group and on the CPS Community Panel, as well as its work with LINK.

More recently the project was invited to attend the United Nations International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC) UK launch to carry out an assessment of UK Wildlife and Forestry Crime through situational analysis. It is anticipated the project will be providing data on bat crime during 2021 for this assessment.

The project strives in partnership to protect bats and their habitats in line with BCT conservation priorities, through crime prevention and investigative police support, against those who commit offences against bats whilst ensuring offenders do not benefit from their illegal actions.

## **Built environment**

BCT continues to work to improve awareness, knowledge and action for bat conservation within the built environment sector. In 2020 this meant planned engagement work such as training courses rapidly being adapted to meet new online learning requirements. The Built Environment Manager reformatted the 'Bats for Building Professionals' course and ran open and in-house courses. A new bespoke online course for pest controllers was also launched with sector training hosts and Corporate Members KillGerm Ltd. All were well received.

The online format was also utilised for the first remote Built Environment technical workshops focussed on bat roost mitigation and lessons learned, promoting sharing best practice as part of the new Roost webpages launched September 2020. The 'Mitigation Masterclass' covered tree management, historic buildings and even an 'Ecologists Anonymous' session which was very popular! Being online meant the workshops attracted over 150 attendees from right across the UK. Workshops were followed by the newly launched Roost Awards. Entries included case studies carried over from the original website, from our Bearing Witness for Wildlife mitigation project and those submitted by ecological consultants independently. The winner was 'Avoidance of swarming site loss during restoration works at Cliveden' by Bernwood ESC Ltd.

Knowledge gathered from case studies and engagement with ecologists feeds into the new Roost Partnership to create the best opportunities for bats in the built environment by working with bat box and access product manufacturers. A proportion of the sales revenue from Partners is reinvested into the Roost scheme, with the aim of improving bat roosting habitat. This unique partnership has already signed up integrated bat box manufacturer and Corporate Member Green&Blue.

Another successful hurdle was overcome in May this year when the steering group that oversees the issue of Non-Bitumen Coated Roofing Membrane impacts on bats published an independent methods paper for the industry. The steering group which comprises BCT, academics and the SNCBs works to promote the paper and arrange testing through a steering group member.

In addition to the permanent stand promoting awareness of bat conservation, training courses and the Roost Partnership, the Built Environment Manager was asked to speak at two online events, at the National Self Build and Renovation Centre (NSBRC) in 2020 and 2021. Interest in the presentation topic of considering bats during your build and for including provision for bats in new builds using bat boxes from the BCT scheme was clearly evident in questions asked.

The second phase of the project to develop a bat box sensor that BCT are running with our partners at Arup started in March 2020 but was quickly put on pause. However funding was acquired for Arup to continue data analysis for the sensors ground-truthed against footage from pinhole cameras fitted in the boxes. Next steps when able are to refine the sensor design with further field testing and data analysis. Long-term the goal is to have a partnership involving property developers, environmental consultancies and conservation technologists to look at the potential for a commercial product.

## **Bats and woodland**

BCT's Woodland Officer continues to work with partners and has provided support to the following Back from the Brink (BftB) integrated projects – Roots of Rockingham and the Ancients of the Future. Monitoring by volunteers continued once lockdown restrictions were lifted. Various primary and secondary Roots of Rockingham and Ancients of the Future sites, including hedgerows, were surveyed to better understand bat use in the landscape. BCT's Woodland Officer also delivered landowner workshops and volunteer training, including five online cross taxa workshops for the Ancients of the Future project and three online workshops for the Roots of Rockingham Project, covering sound analysis and survey refresher sessions for volunteers. Working with the Dorset Bat Group, we collated our findings from three radiotracking studies and produced a report looking at the habitat requirements of Bechstein's bats in the Dorset Heaths, and a standalone local landowner's guidance document for the BftB Adding Diversity to Dorset Heaths project.

The rescheduled Woodland Symposium was delivered online over two days in November. It provided an opportunity for bat workers, landowners, ecologists and professionals from the woodland/forestry industry to gather and listen to talks from 15 speakers covering research, knowledge updates and case studies on woodland and bats. Two hundred and seven delegates attended which included 11 students who won student bursaries funded by the BftB project. The addition of panel discussions provided opportunities for us to host three sessions that covered a range of relevant topics – 'Climate Change and Conservation' (with a presentation from Dr. Orly Razgour on her work on Forest Bats and Climate Change), 'Working in Collaboration' with Back from the Brink and 'Drivers of Change' covering infrastructure projects, tree planting and woodland creation and tree diseases.

BCT's Woodland Officer continued to work with the NBMP on their passive acoustic monitoring projects. This included support for the British Bat Survey tests on aspects of the survey design and for the Jersey Bat Survey, a collaboration with the Government of Jersey. The Forestry England Bat Survey proof of concept study summary report that covers the acoustic monitoring work carried out in collaboration with Forestry England during 2019, can be downloaded from our website. The report has been well received and BCT's Woodland Officer presented this work at the Woodland Symposium and at the Wales Bat Worker's Day.

BCT's Woodland Officer also supported the BCT's training programme. A bespoke online refresher workshop on surveying trees for bats was delivered to Environment Agency operatives and scoping survey training for arborists to ensure compliance with good practice was adapted to be delivered online. This was trialled in November to good feedback and has allowed BCT to deliver two additional online workshops.

## **Bats in churches**

The project is working closely with 108 churches and the capital works continued last year. In March 2021 we held our second Ecologist Best Practice Forum to share learning and updates with professional consultants. In addition, the Training and Survey Officer has developed a Research Strategy Group to guide the research and the sharing of project learnings.

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The citizen science surveys continued over the summer for pre-existing volunteers, under additional safety guidelines and with the permission of the church. With the issues around limited church access we decided not to advertise the surveys. In total 68 churches were surveyed.

The project also managed to deliver numerous free training sessions and events through an online forum, including five Bats in Churches LIVE lunchtime webinars and hosting 14 online training sessions (from bat surveying, working with churches, to engagement activities to help both church, heritage and bat group audiences). In addition to this we've undertaken a series of talks with local bat groups and given talks and workshops at the national and regional bat conferences.

## **INSPIRE people to appreciate and support bats and their environment**

### **Helpline**

The National Bat Helpline provides a national service available to anyone who is interested in or concerned about bats. You can find most of our advice online (<https://www.bats.org.uk/advice>) or reach us on 0345 1300 228 between 9.30am and 4.30pm on weekdays all year round, with an 'Out of Hours' service provided during the summer by trained volunteers.

The Helpline fielded a total of 14 857 enquiries (calls, emails and letters) in 2020-21;

- 11,840 were dealt with by Helpline staff.
- 3,017 came through the Out of Hours volunteer service.

We organised 618 roost visits (4.2% of all Helpline enquiries) on behalf of Natural England. The free Bat Advice Service evolved alongside the pandemic to provide as much advice and support to the public as was safe. This included the use of technology to carry out 'virtual' roost visits for the first time. We also advised on a further 2,890 Natural England enquiries (19.5% of all Helpline enquiries) which did not require a visit. The Natural England casework is an enormously important part of our work, which would not be possible without the dedication and flexibility of their Volunteer Bat Roost Visitors who responded well to changes during a challenging year. The help and advice given by those who take part in this service is extremely valuable and we at BCT believe the system is vital to the conservation of bats in the UK.

The Helpline advised on calls from various sectors including churches with enquiries about injured bats, safely undertaking maintenance work, bat walks and involving parishioners in encouraging bats to the church and grounds. We have also contributed to the Bats in Churches partnership project and will continue to do so over the coming year.

The Helpline also provides immediate welfare advice to those who have found grounded, injured and orphaned bats. Again, we responded to the challenges of the pandemic and were still able to put callers into contact with over 280 local volunteer bat care experts and regional helplines who comprise the UK Bat Care Network, which is co-ordinated by the Helpline. In 2020-21 we launched a new blog for UK Bat Care Network members as a way of sharing stories, news and best practice with the volunteers who rescue bats. We continued to raise funds to support the running of this service.

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The Helpline had another very busy year and as always, the feedback we received about our service was positive. For example, 95% of Natural England free bat advice service users rated the service positively. One respondent to our feedback form said they were “reassured by the whole process, my bats and I are very happy in our house!” and a donor to our Bat Care Just Giving page said “Thanks to the Bat Conservation Trust and a very helpful volunteer, our injured pipistrelle is doing better than expected and responding to antibiotics.” This is a great testament to the hard work of all the dedicated Helpline team, including the Out of Hours volunteers, the Volunteer Bat Roost Visitors and Bat Care Network volunteers.

### **Training and conferences**

BCT delivered 25 training courses in 2020-21 for a combined audience of 349 people; this is less than 2019-20 when we trained 400 people but more than 2018-19 (341 people). All but two of these courses were held online due to COVID-19.

Eleven courses were openly advertised and, for the first time, the majority were in-house courses, including a number for the Environment Agency.

As a result of the pandemic, we adapted a number of courses for online delivery including the Volunteer Bat Roost Visitor Trainer course, Bats for Building Professionals and our Lantra accredited Scoping Surveys for Arborists course. All received positive feedback.

The National Bat Conference was held online for the first time and was attended by 278 people including speakers from New Zealand, India, Europe, the US and Mexico. The programme was adapted for online and included panel discussions on Climate Change and Equality, Diversity and Inclusion. The feedback from participants was positive and moving forward, we plan to utilise a hybrid format incorporating online elements to our in-person events. The conference was part of ‘BatFest’ a series of online events which ran from International Bat Night on 29 August to 30 September 2020. Chris Packham attended the launch event which had 278 attendees. BatFest events had a combined live audience of over 1000 people across 10 online events.

The regional bat conferences were all held on Zoom this year, with the postponed Midlands and East of England Bat Conferences held in the autumn. Feedback has been positive regarding the move online despite slightly lower attendance overall. A new event, the Big Bat Skills Event – Online, launched in May 2020 and was successfully repeated in February 2021 as it allowed bat workers to continue developing their skills from home.

### **Membership**

Bat Conservation Trust continues to be committed to providing a positive membership experience for our members and to seek ways to continue to improve it. BCT conducted a membership survey in Summer 2020 that gathered 358 responses. The results have been useful to understand more about who our members are, what motivates their interest and support of bat conservation and to generally assess their satisfaction with what their membership currently offers. A summary of results will be published in 2021, but preliminary results show that the majority of members are happy with their membership and the benefits they receive. We will be using the results to further improve the membership experience and identify opportunities to appeal to a larger and more diverse number of people.

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BCT is committed to encouraging more supporters to take up membership and support our work. Larger and more representative membership will make us more relevant and increase our ability to influence key stakeholders. Unfortunately, due to COVID-19 our membership fulfilment was suspended, and we were unable to send welcome packs for nine months. While we were unable to continue fulfilment, BCT took that opportunity to review our membership fulfilment needs and, after a procurement process, we have now changed the company that provides these services.

Despite the challenging year, membership has continued to grow steadily throughout 2020/21; on average, 16 new members joined every week while seven cancelled their direct debits. Despite the increase in membership fees in November 2019, 95% of the members that responded to our survey agreed that BCT's membership is good value for money. Eight new life members joined in 2020-21 (two fewer than in the previous year).

We encourage supporters to join through a series of channels including (but not restricted to): social media, newsletters from several BCT departments (e.g. NBMP, Helpline, Comms & Fundraising), communications with the press, bat groups, collaborations with other companies, etc.

We continue producing our membership magazines Bat News and The Young Batworker (aimed at children under 16). We always look to include relevant, current and engaging content for our members.

Due to the pandemic, we ran our first online AGM which attracted a higher-than-average number of members and received very positive feedback. The AGM was opened by a speech from our president, Chris Packham.

There was a slight decrease in Adopt a Bat subscribers (42 fewer than the previous year) although it remains popular and generates valuable income. Adopt a Bat packs were previously sent from the office by a member of staff and in the future they will be sent by our new fulfilment partners making the process more efficient and cost effective.

### **Championing bats**

Having a social media presence is an important way to raise awareness of bats and bat conservation, update supporters on BCT's work and collaborative projects and raise funds with a broad audience. It is also useful to find out what others are doing in relation to bat conservation including research and projects. It has generated collaborations as well as blog posts, features in BCT magazines, podcasts, etc.

Bat Conservation Trust's presence in social media continues to grow across all platforms. At the end of the financial year the Bat Conservation Trust had:

- Over 118,500 likes on Facebook
- Over 51,600 followers on twitter
- Over 5,700 followers on LinkedIn
- Over 22,800 followers on Instagram

The link between COVID-19 and bats has generated a lot of misunderstanding and misinformation which has forced us to divert considerable resources to managing communications including

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supporting other individuals and organisations in the conservation sector. Our response has been to educate by providing factual science-based information in a variety of forms suitable for different audiences. This included the Don't Blame Bats campaign with our colleagues in the Spanish Association for the Conservation and Research of Bats (SECEMU).

BCT continues to engage with mainstream media on a variety of topics; from celebrating collaborative projects through to encouraging people to take part in BCT's British BatBake for Halloween and join campaigns on a variety of policy issues.

The second season of our podcast BatChat launched in October 2020 and 10 episodes were published. So far this great resource has had over 20,000 downloads. The most popular episode was 'Bats & Coronavirus', followed by Shirley Thompson's (which was the first episode we published).

We continue to interact with wider Bat Conservation Trust supporters through our Bat and Corporate e-Bulletins to over 2,000 contacts. Last year we also posted 42 news stories directly onto the BCT website and four blogs from a range of bat enthusiasts.

We also have increased the Communication and Fundraising team's capacity by hiring a Communications and Press Officer and an Engagement and Fundraising Assistant.

### **Education**

Educating younger audiences is essential for the work BCT does as they are the future supporters and advocates for bats. The main way we connect with this audience is through The Young Batworker magazine entirely produced by BCT's Honorary Education Officer. This magazine is sent to Family, Young Batworker and Teacher memberships three times per year and is packed with engaging and educational content for our under -16 members.

In addition to The Young Batworker magazine we also have a range of freely downloadable activities from the website including a bilingual educational pack (Welsh/English) which continues to be very popular.

### **Bat group support: UK, Channel Islands and the Isle of Man**

BCT could not deliver all that it does for bat conservation without the support of bat groups across the British Islands. We have a formal relationship with 88 groups (70 Partner Groups and 18 Network Groups) across the British Islands, with new groups forming this year in England and Scotland. We were delighted to welcome Abby Packham to BCT, at the beginning of February 2021, as our new Bat Groups Officer. Abby, along with Elisabeth Ferrell (Scottish Bat Officer), Claudia Gebhardt (Scottish Bat Officer Maternity Cover), Steve Lucas (Wales Officer), and Sophie Dennis (Bat Groups Admin Officer) provide a range of support to groups, including talks, training, outreach materials (e.g. leaflets), insurance, advice and guidance.

Bat group projects are supported financially through the Partner Group Support Fund (with three awards made this year totalling £1,028) as well as through advice, guidance and participation for collaborative work, where appropriate. Updates and information are disseminated to bat groups through the production of the monthly bat group bulletin, the BCT website (which includes dedicated pages for bat groups), as well as through direct regular contact, annual meetings (which

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include presentations and training), regional meetings, regional conferences, and the annual Bat Workers' Forum. Due to restrictions on gatherings this year, many events have been held virtually which has opened up access and will be an aspect we take onboard moving forward.

Looking ahead, we are working on how we can better support bat groups through training and expansion of accessible resources, to encourage them to make the most of the increasing virtual opportunities. We would also like to encourage uptake of existing partnerships and develop more collaborative projects that engage with the bat groups, as well as finding new ways of showcasing the wonderful work being done locally in front-line bat conservation, throughout the British Islands.

### **BCT in Wales**

The rich Welsh landscape provides a diverse range of habitats for 15 British bat species. BCT runs the Wales Bat Project where we work alongside 250 volunteers in 15 volunteer local bat groups across Wales.

In the last year we held a series of events in Wales:

- The Wales Bat Workers Day was held online for the first time and there was a further on-line evening event, the concept of which has sparked considerable interest.
- Due to COVID-19, all bat detector workshops were run online in 2020 and at least 19 people attended from Wales.

We continue to work closely with other environmental NGOs through Wales Environment Link, but also at a UK level through Environment Links UK to pool resources and expertise to get a strong and effective voice for bat conservation in Wales. As predicted, much of our work has focused on the impacts of Brexit and proposals for replacing the governance structures and principles and we have also responded to the Welsh Government white paper consultation on the future of agriculture in Wales.

### **BCT in Scotland**

With the support of NatureScot, BCT runs the Scottish Bat Project which engages people in bat recording, conservation, and education activities. The project currently works with 133 National Bat Monitoring Programme volunteers, as well as 11 volunteer bat groups, to increase our knowledge of the ten bat species found in Scotland, as well as tackle their conservation threats.

Other areas of our work in Scotland include public engagement and advocacy. Our advocacy is focused on our joint action with the Scottish Environment LINK and its members to ensure that the environment is fully recognised in the development of policy and legislation affecting Scotland. Some of the project highlights over the past year:

- Over 300 attendees participated in the 'Big Bats Skills Event', a rebranded, two-day, version of 'Spring into Action' in May 2020. The event was the first BCT event held online and therefore accessible for all areas of the UK and beyond.
- Seventy-eight delegates attended our 2021 conference which was held online. This day delivered a wide range of talks covering bat group activities, as well as the latest research, technology, and bat news.

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- The Scottish Bat Officer and the National Bat Monitoring Programme (NBMP) trainers delivered a total of 14 workshops held online and attended by a minimum of 58 people from around Scotland. Over 100 new volunteers based in Scotland signed up to take part in the NBMP.
- During 2020 participation in the 'Sunset Sunrise Survey' rose from 12 to 29 (increase of 142%) in Scotland after promotion of this survey by the Scottish Bat Officer.

Through 2021 into 2022 we will continue to work with Scottish Bat Groups through the 'Putting Scotland's Bats on the Map' project and create new connections between our volunteers and landowners and managers, and with other environmental organisations. A large focus will be on skills development of existing volunteers as well as bringing bat skills and enthusiasm to young people through a unique pilot project of bat surveys and training. A 'NightWatch' pilot project will come to Scotland, enabling underserved communities to participate in bat surveys and reaching more diverse, new audiences. The project will make use of new technologies in an accessible way to promote and inspire the enjoyment of bats and the natural environment. At the 'Spring Into Action' event planned for March 2022, the Scottish bat workers and enthusiasts will hopefully be able to meet up in-person again and participate in a variety of training courses to further develop our bat survey skills and knowledge.

Of course, the Scottish Bat Project will also be linking up with the 'Species on the Edge' project, a partnership project active in various areas of Scotland.

### **Pete Guest Award**

This award is given in memory of Pete Guest who was an inspirational figure in the bat conservation movement for more than 20 years. Each year, the bat world is invited to nominate individuals who have made an outstanding practical contribution to bat conservation.

A total of ten bat workers (including one joint nomination) were nominated in 2020 and we received over 510 votes, which was over double the previous year. The 2020 winner was Michelle Young of Gloucestershire Bat Group and Evesham Bat Care. Michelle's commitment to bat conservation and her tireless duty to bat care, made her a worthy winner.

### **BCT in Europe and Internationally**

BCT has continued to focus primarily on UK work in the past year, but has continued to engage with the Eurobats Agreement. The Eurobats Advisory Committee of Eurobats did not take place in 2020 due to COVID-19. However, some Intersessional Working Groups met via Zoom in March 2021 and BCT staff attended sessions on Monitoring and Indicators, Light Pollution, Communication, Bat Conservation and Public Health, Evaluation criteria for Assessment Reports Concerning Bats, and Bats and Climate Change. BCT's CEO co-convened an ad-hoc working group in May 2020 to develop Eurobats recommendations on potential risks of SARS-CoV-2 transmission from humans to bats. See 'Bats and Diseases' for more international work relating to SARS-CoV-2.

## **Bats and disease**

Through key staff at BCT, including the National Bat Helpline and communications team, supported by specialist advisors we continue to provide advice and guidance to the public volunteers and bat workers around issues relating to bats and disease, including rabies, white-nose syndrome and COVID-19. We proactively communicate about disease related matters through our web pages, articles in Bat News, the Bat Group Bulletin, Bat Carers' Bulletin, other external publications (where the opportunities arise), as well as presentations at meetings and conferences.

Over the past year we have had a strong focus on COVID-19 and SARS-CoV-2 (the coronavirus that causes COVID-19). Although COVID-19 is a human disease work has included developing and maintaining a set of frequently asked questions (FAQs) aimed at members of the public in the UK (which has been used by organisations in several other countries, inc. translations of the FAQs into other languages), news items on our website, producing guidance for bat rehabilitators on managing disease risk, text for bulletins to bat groups, dealing with a significant number of enquiries (from a variety of organisations, bat workers, the public and various media outlets), and contributing to international collaborations (including participation in the IUCN Bat Specialist Group, The Global Union of Bat Diversity Networks GBatNet, and a collaboration with SECEMU over the #dontblamebats online campaign.

We continue to work with UK governmental organisations such as the Animal & Plant Health Agency (APHA) and Defra on disease surveillance, including representation on the GB Exotic Disease Core Group for Rabies. Only our activities supporting the APHA rabies passive surveillance programme are directly funded (with a contract in place through to the end of March 2023). We received additional one-off funds this year thanks to the generosity of BCT supporters responding to a campaign around our diseases work.

Looking ahead, we need to find new sources of funding for our disease risk management activities. Communications and work around COVID-19 will continue into the foreseeable future and we are supported in this by external expert advisors, whose guidance we are very grateful for. Our ongoing work to keep our information and guidance on bats and diseases as current as possible remains a priority.

## **BatLife Europe**

As a founding partner of BatLife Europe (which has 36 NGO partners), BCT has supported this initiative since its creation, and continues to do so with BCT's CEO acting as a Trustee and Treasurer. The three yearly partner meeting was due to take place in 2020 but was put on hold due to COVID-19 and held via Zoom in May 2021.

## **Fundraising Statement**

Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) was established to promote the conservation and study of bats in the British Isles and elsewhere in the world, and to disseminate information relevant to these objects. BCT is committed to these charitable aims, and fundraises in order to fulfil these. BCT respects the rights of its members and supporters to have clear, truthful information on the work we are involved

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in; to openly report how we spend donated and statutory funds and to manage donors' information responsibly. We will comply with the Charity Commission and UK law in every respect, including those regarding openness and honesty with our supporters and members of the public. We respect the privacy and contact preferences of all members and donors. We will respond promptly to requests to cease contacts or complaints and act to address their causes.

At BCT we do not pass on contact details of our supporters and donors to anyone else, including other charities. We respect the wishes of our members, supporters and donors who ask for no further contact from us, and we adhere to Data Protection law. We employ reputable companies to assist with distributing membership material. We do not employ fundraising or marketing agencies to target people by telephone, or in the street, to persuade them to set up regular donations to BCT. BCT is registered with the Fundraising Regulator and agrees to abide by its rules and regulations. Those who register with the regulator agree to ensure their fundraising is legal, open, honest and respectful. There were no complaints related to fundraising during the period covered by this report.

BCT has a small fundraising team which works hard to gain funding for our work. We also support others who choose to make donations or take part in fundraising activities in whatever way they can.

### **Safeguarding**

BCT is committed to upholding the principle that children and vulnerable adults are entitled to protection from physical, sexual and emotional harm and have the right to a safe, positive and enjoyable environment when involved with BCT. We are committed to maintaining a safeguarding policy, which can be viewed here: <https://www.bats.org.uk/the-trust/policies/safeguarding>

### **The Trustees**

The Trustees who served during the year and up to the date of this report are shown on page 3. All Trustees also act as directors for the purposes of company law.

The Trustees are elected at an Annual General Meeting (AGM) and serve for three years. Trustees are eligible for reselection at the end of their first and second term of three years, but following election for a third term, may not be eligible for reselection until one year has elapsed from them ceasing to be a member of the Board of Trustees. The Trustees may co-opt any Member eligible for election to fill a vacancy until the next AGM.

The Trustees regularly audit their collective skills, competencies and experience against those required to fulfil their responsibilities and proactively recruit new Trustees to fill gaps. All proposed Trustees are put to the BCT membership prior to any appointment. On appointment training is given according to the needs of the Trustee and new Trustees have an induction with key members of staff.

The Trustees are members of the charity but this entitles them only to voting rights and any benefits received by the Trustees are incidental. As members of the charity they undertake to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 to the assets of the charity in the event of winding up. The total number of such undertakings at 31st March 2021 was 11 (2020: 11).

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The Trustees have referred to the guidance contained in the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit when reviewing the charity's aims and objectives and in planning its future activities. In particular, the Trustees consider how planned activities will contribute to the aims and objectives that have been set.

### **Risk Management**

The Trustees and Senior Management Team have reviewed the major risks which the charity faces. They review these risks at least annually. The Trustees implement improvements to systems of internal control in order to mitigate other operational and business risks as and when identified.

Some of the major risk areas are:

- Pressure for change in government policy or legislation (particularly arising from Britain leaving the EU) that impacts on bat conservation. BCT undertakes advocacy and mobilises our supporters to speak up for the importance of the legislation and policy protecting bats.
- Dealing with a controversial issue which results in negative publicity for bats and their conservation. BCT proactively communicates with stakeholders and the media to identify, consult on and address potentially controversial areas.
- Reduced funding for key projects and services due to changes in the economy, government policy or demand. BCT regularly reviews our financial situation, income, fundraising pipeline and upcoming government policy. We work to diversify our funding sources and build new income streams. We work in close collaboration with funders, supporters and partners to build strong long term relationships and to respond robustly to key risks for wildlife conservation.
- Disruption due to weather, transport, sickness epidemic or other. This identified risk is pertinent to COVID-19. We have implemented measures to mitigate the impact such as improved ICT systems allowing a more flexible approach to work and careful financial management.

### **Remuneration Policy**

Remuneration of all staff is considered on an annual basis by the Board of Trustees. The Senior Management Team make recommendations to the Trustees for a) the cost of living based on inflation rates, the London Living Wage and an annual salary survey we take part in with other environmental NGOs, and b) for any staff increments based on job bands, performance and any extra responsibilities taken on. The Trustees make the final decision in the context of BCT's budget. The salary of the Chief Executive is set by the Chair in consultation with the Trustees

## **Statement of Responsibilities of the Trustees**

The Trustees (who are also directors of The Bat Conservation Trust) are responsible for preparing the Trustees' annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law required the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that period.

In preparing those financial statements the Trustees are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP
- Make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in operation.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended). 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.

## **Disclosure of information to auditor**

In so far as each of the Trustees is aware:

- There is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditor is unaware;

And

- Each of the trustees has taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

## **Treasurer's report**

The last year has been very unusual for all, including those in the charity sector, and this is reflected in BCT's accounts. It was a difficult twelve months, but BCT managed to continue our vital work with some changes and achieved a positive year with respect to our financial position.

Through careful cost-cutting measures and by continuing to invest in fundraising, we have achieved a very small but important surplus in unrestricted funds. This realises a return on all our efforts, but shows we must continue with this careful control of expenditure and diversification of income streams in the immediate future. A welcome positive shift in the value of our investments from the low of a year previous is reflected in the timing of our annual accounts.

Every year is challenging and the times ahead are going to be no different; our current financial position gives some comfort but it doesn't reduce our need for strict management of these funds to secure the future of the organisation.

For the year ended 31 March 2021, income was £1,568,217 (2020: £1,267,202) and expenditure was £1,412,574 (2020: £1,602,907), leading to net surplus for the year of £155,643 (2020: net deficit of £335,705). Taking into account gains on investments of £483,565 (2020: losses of £118,383), the net movement in funds for the year was an increase of £639,208 (2020: a decrease of £454,088).

## **Investment policy**

Investments total £2,603,514 (2020: £2,181,194) at 31 March 2021. The aim of these funds is to provide a steady additional annual income stream to support our work, helping to reduce the risks associated with our reliance on project funding. Both this and the prior year were unpredictable in terms of investments and global stock markets were severely impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic, investments have however largely recovered during the year ended 31 March 2021. For budgeting purposes, BCT assume a 6% total return per year to take into account market fluctuations.

## **Reserves policy**

We adopt a risk-based approach for our reserves policy in order to define the amount we need to enable us to sustain our operations and protect us from unforeseen events. We have also been investing some of our reserves in strategic projects to secure BCT's long term financial viability. At the end of the 2020/21 financial year our total reserves stand at £3,318,985 (2020: £2,679,777). Of this, £2,425,735 (2020: £1,996,710) are endowment funds and £239,956 (2020: £94,104) are restricted funds for projects. This leaves unrestricted funds of £653,294 (200: £588,963) of which £166,963 (2020: £135,660) have been designated to key programmes of work in the next financial year (see notes to the financial statements for details). This leaves us with £486,331 (2020: £453,303) as unrestricted, unallocated funds.

The trustees' policy is to work towards holding six months operating costs, approximately £500,000, in unrestricted reserves. We will continue to review our reserves policy and our progress towards achieving it each year. On behalf of BCT, I would like to thank all our members, donors and partners for their fantastic support and our volunteers and staff for their endless hard work on behalf of bat conservation.



Stephen Markham, Treasurer

Date: 17 August 2021

## **Thanks to our Supporters**

We would like to thank all our members and friends who have made donations during the past year. We do not have the space to name everyone; however, we would like to thank everyone for their greatly valued support without which none of our work would be possible.

### **Partner Bat Groups**

Avon Bat Group  
Bedfordshire Bat Group  
Berkshire & South Bucks Bat Group  
Birmingham & Black Country Bat Group  
Borders Bat Group  
Cambridgeshire Bat Group  
Cardiff Bat Group  
Central Scotland Bat Group  
Cheshire Bat Group  
Cleveland Bat Group  
Clwyd Bat Group  
Clyde Bat Group  
Cornwall Bat Group  
Derbyshire Bat Conservation Group  
Devon Bat Group  
Dorset Bat Group  
Dumfries & Galloway Bat Group  
Durham Bat Group  
East Lancashire Bat Group  
East Yorkshire Bat Group  
Essex Bat Group  
Fife & Kinross Bat Group  
Glamorgan Bat Group  
Gloucestershire Bat Group  
Guernsey Bat Group  
Gwynedd Bat Group  
Hampshire Bat Group  
Herefordshire Mammal Group  
Herts & Middlesex Bat Group  
Inverness Bat Group  
Isle of Wight Bat Group  
Isles of Scilly Bat Group  
Jersey Bat Group  
Kent Bat Group  
Leicestershire & Rutland Bat Group  
Lincolnshire Bat Group  
Loch Lomond Bat Group  
London Bat Group  
Lothians Bat Group  
Manx Bat Group  
Merseyside & West Lancashire Bat Group

Mid Anglian Bat Group  
Montgomeryshire Bat Group  
Norfolk Barbastelle Study Group  
North Bucks Bat Group  
North Ceredigion Bat Group  
North East Scotland Bat Group  
North Highland Bat Network  
North Lancashire Bat Group  
North Wales Mammal Group  
Northern Ireland Bat Group  
Northumberland Bat Group  
Norwich Bat Group  
Nottinghamshire Bat Group  
Oxfordshire Bat Group  
Pembrokeshire Bat Group  
Shropshire Bat Group  
Somerset Bat Group  
South Cumbria Bat Group  
South Lancashire Bat Group  
South Yorkshire Bat Group  
Staffordshire Bat Group  
Surrey Bat Group  
Sussex Bat Group  
Tayside Bat Group  
Vale of Glamorgan & Bridgend Bat Group  
Valleys Bat Group  
Warwickshire Bat Group  
West Yorkshire Bat Group  
Worcestershire Bat Group

### **Charitable Trusts, Statutory Bodies and Other Organisations**

Bellway Homes  
British Ecological Society  
Edith Murphy Foundation  
Esmée Fairbairn Foundation  
FIDRA  
Forestry Commission  
Green & Blue  
National Lottery Heritage Fund  
Natural England  
Pillar Charitable Trust

## The Bat Conservation Trust

### Trustees' annual report

#### For the year ended 31 March 2021

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The Pilgrim Family Charitable Trust  
The Reeve Charitable Trust  
The Rufford Foundation  
The Walker S97 Trust  
The William Dean Countryside and Educational Trust  
The William Haddon Charitable Trust

#### **Sponsors (Sponsorships of £100 or more)**

Batbox  
Lotek  
NHBS  
Pettersson  
Sonobat  
Titley Scientific  
Wildlife Acoustics, Inc.

#### **Corporate Members (as at 31 March 2021)**

Arbtech Consulting Ltd  
Asw Ecology  
Batability Courses & Tuition  
Batbox Ltd  
Big Domain  
Campsites.co.uk  
Canine Cottages  
Cleankill Environmental Services Ltd  
Continental Landscapes  
Dorset County Council  
Echoes Ecology Ltd  
ECOSA  
Green & Blue  
Ground Control Ltd  
Highland Titles Ltd  
Historic England  
Holidaycottages.co.uk  
I&G Ecological Consultancy Ltd  
Ingencia  
Kate's Clothing Ltd  
Killgerm Chemicals Ltd  
Marquis & Lord Ltd

Original Cottages  
Stay In Cornwall  
Stay in Devon  
Tamworth Property Services  
The Nestbox Company Ltd  
Titley Scientific  
Treework Ltd  
United Environmental Services Ltd  
Vivara Pro  
Whitcher Wildlife Ltd  
Wilby Tree Surgeons  
Wildcare  
Wildlife Acoustics  
Wold Ecology Ltd

#### **Donations from Bat Groups (of £100 or more in the year to 31 March 2021)**

Bedfordshire Bat Group  
Berkshire and South Buckinghamshire Bat Group  
Derbyshire Bat Conservation Group  
Devon Bat Group  
Essex Bat Group  
Hampshire Bat Group  
Hertfordshire & Middlesex Bat Group  
Isles of Scilly Bat Group  
North Buckinghamshire Bat Group  
Oxfordshire Bat Group  
South Lancashire Bat Group  
South Yorkshire Bat Group  
Surrey Bat Group  
Tayside Bat Group  
Warwickshire Bat Group

#### **Legacies**

Dr. Joyce Andrews  
Brian and Kathleen Gregory  
Mr Arthur Roy Mayes

**The Bat Conservation Trust**

**Trustees' annual report**

**For the year ended 31 March 2021**

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**Auditor**

HW Fisher LLP agreed to continue as the charitable company's auditor during the year.

The report of the Trustees has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

Approved by the Trustees on 17 August 2021 and signed on their behalf by

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Kirsty Park". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized 'K' and 'P'.

Kirsty Park  
Chair

## **The Bat Conservation Trust**

### **Independent Auditor's report to the members and trustees of the Bat Conservation Trust**

**For the year ended 31 March 2021**

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#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of The Bat Conservation Trust (the 'charity') for the year ended 31 March 2021 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows and the notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- Give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 March 2021 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, 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, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and regulation 8 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 as amended).

#### **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's 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 financial statements are 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.

#### **Other information**

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Trustees are responsible for the other information. 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

## **The Bat Conservation Trust**

### **Independent Auditor's report to the members and trustees of the Bat Conservation Trust**

**For the year ended 31 March 2021**

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conclusion thereon. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

#### **Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

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

- The information given in the Trustees' Report, which includes the Directors' Report prepared for the purposes of company law, for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report included within the Trustees' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

#### **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 and the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) require us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- Adequate and proper 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; or
- The trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the trustees' annual report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

#### **Responsibilities of Trustees**

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities of the Trustees', the Trustees, who are also the Directors of the Charity for the purpose of company law, 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 directors 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

## **The Bat Conservation Trust**

### **Independent Auditor's report to the members and trustees of the Bat Conservation Trust**

**For the year ended 31 March 2021**

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concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

We have been appointed as auditor under section 44(1)(c) of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and under the Companies Act 2006 and report in accordance with the Acts and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder.

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.

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.

As part of our planning process:

- We enquired of management the systems and controls the charity has in place, the areas of the financial statements that are most susceptible to the risk of irregularities and fraud, and whether there was any known, suspected or alleged fraud. The charity did not inform us of any known, suspected or alleged fraud.
- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the company. We determined that the following were most relevant: the Charity SORP, FRS 102, Charities Act 2011, Companies Act 2006, the Charities and Trustees (Scotland) Act 2005 and the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended).
- We considered the incentives and opportunities that exist in the charity, including the extent of management bias, which present a potential for irregularities and fraud to be perpetuated, and tailored our risk assessment accordingly.
- Using our knowledge of the charity, together with the discussions held with the charity at the planning stage, we formed a conclusion on the risk of misstatement due to irregularities including fraud and tailored our procedures according to this risk assessment.

The key procedures we undertook to detect irregularities including fraud during the course of the audit included:

- Identifying and testing journal entries and the overall accounting records, in particular those that were significant and unusual.
- Reviewing the financial statement disclosures and determining whether accounting policies have been appropriately applied.
- Assessing the extent of compliance, or lack of, with the relevant laws and regulations.
- Testing key income lines, in particular cut-off, for evidence of management bias.

**The Bat Conservation Trust**

**Independent Auditor's report to the members and trustees of the Bat Conservation Trust**

**For the year ended 31 March 2021**

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- Assessing the validity of the classification of income, expenditure, assets and liabilities between unrestricted, designated and restricted funds.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. The primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of irregularities and fraud rests with the trustees of the charity.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <http://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 members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and section 44 (1)(c) of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable company's members and trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' 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, the charitable company's members as a body, and the charitable company's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

**Sailesh Mehta (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of HW Fisher LLP**

Chartered Accountants  
Statutory Auditor  
Acre House  
11-15 William Road  
London  
United Kingdom  
NW1 3ER

Date: ..... 8 September 2021

## The Bat Conservation Trust

### Statement of financial activities (incorporating an income and expenditure account)

#### For the year ended 31 March 2021

	Note	Endowment £	Restricted £	Unrestricted £	2021 Total £	2020 Total £
<b>Income</b>						
<i>Income from generated funds</i>						
Donations and legacies	2	-	66,752	334,228	<b>400,980</b>	279,307
Investment income		-	-	43,685	<b>43,685</b>	59,228
<i>Income from charitable activities</i>						
Conferences		-	-	62,744	<b>62,744</b>	100,602
Training courses and meetings		-	-	37,347	<b>37,347</b>	64,691
Projects and research	3	-	479,513	497,282	<b>976,795</b>	708,816
Other activities		-	-	46,666	<b>46,666</b>	54,558
<b>Total income</b>		-	<b>546,265</b>	<b>1,021,952</b>	<b>1,568,217</b>	1,267,202
<b>Expenditure</b>						
<i>Expenditure on raising funds</i>						
Membership support	5	-	-	67,118	<b>67,118</b>	52,940
Costs of raising funds		13,640	-	106,619	<b>120,259</b>	139,438
<i>Expenditure on charitable activities</i>						
Conferences		-	-	17,493	<b>17,493</b>	91,607
Biodiversity training courses		-	-	63,479	<b>63,479</b>	75,165
Project and research costs	4	-	400,413	743,812	<b>1,144,225</b>	1,243,757
<b>Total expenditure</b>	5	<b>13,640</b>	<b>400,413</b>	<b>998,521</b>	<b>1,412,574</b>	1,602,907
<b>Net expenditure before net gains/(losses) on investments</b>		<b>(13,640)</b>	<b>145,852</b>	<b>23,431</b>	<b>155,643</b>	(335,705)
Net gains/(losses) on investments		442,665	-	40,900	483,565	(118,383)
<b>Net income expenditure for the year</b>		<b>429,025</b>	<b>145,852</b>	<b>64,331</b>	<b>639,208</b>	(454,088)
<b>Net movement in funds</b>		<b>429,025</b>	<b>145,852</b>	<b>64,331</b>	<b>639,208</b>	(454,088)
<b>Reconciliation of funds</b>						
<b>Total funds brought forward</b>		1,996,710	94,104	588,963	<b>2,679,777</b>	3,133,865
<b>Total funds carried forward</b>	16	<b>2,425,735</b>	<b>239,956</b>	<b>653,294</b>	<b>3,318,985</b>	2,679,777

All of the above results are derived from continuing activities. There were no other recognised gains or losses other than those stated above. Movements in funds are disclosed in Note 16 to the financial statements.

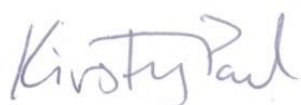
**The Bat Conservation Trust**  
**Company number: 02712823**  
**Balance sheet**

**As at 31 March 2021**

	Note	2021		2020	
		£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets - Equipment</b>					
Tangible assets	9		5,724		4,396
Intangible assets	10		100,318		121,122
<b>Investments</b>	11		<u>2,603,514</u>		<u>2,181,194</u>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			<b>2,709,556</b>		<b>2,306,712</b>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Assets held for Sale		155,000		155,000	
Debtors	12	149,586		156,319	
Short term deposit		100,123		91,092	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>369,751</u>		<u>80,386</u>	
			<b>774,460</b>		<b>482,797</b>
<b>Creditors: amounts due within one year</b>	13	<u>(165,031)</u>		<u>(109,732)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>609,429</u>		<u>373,065</u>
<b>Net assets</b>	15		<u><u>3,318,985</u></u>		<u><u>2,679,777</u></u>
<b>Reserves</b>					
Endowment funds	16		2,425,735		1,996,710
Restricted funds	16		239,956		94,104
<b>Unrestricted funds</b>					
General funds		463,977		453,303	
Designated funds		<u>189,317</u>		<u>135,660</u>	
			<b>653,294</b>		<b>558,693</b>
<b>Total funds</b>	16		<u><u>3,318,985</u></u>		<u><u>2,679,777</u></u>

Approved by the trustees on 17 August 2021

Signed on their behalf by:



Kirsty Park, Chair

## The Bat Conservation Trust

### Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 March 2021

	2021		2020	
	£	£	£	£
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>				
Net income/(expenditure) for the year	639,208		(454,088)	
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation charges	26,277		920	
Dividends and interest	(43,685)		(59,228)	
Net (gain)/loss/ on revaluation	(483,565)		118,383	
Decrease/(Increase) in debtors	6,733		(32,002)	
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	55,299		(36,281)	
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities</b>		<b>200,267</b>		<b>(462,296)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>				
Dividends and interest	43,685		59,228	
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(3,001)		(4,090)	
Purchase of intangible asset	(3,800)		(22,262)	
Increase in cash held as part of investment portfolio	1,937		1,483	
Proceeds from sale of investments	410,413		947,155	
Purchase of investments	(351,105)		(502,174)	
<b>Net cash provided by investing activities</b>		<b>98,129</b>		<b>479,340</b>
<b>Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year</b>		<b>298,396</b>		<b>17,044</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year</b>		<b>171,478</b>		<b>154,434</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>		<b>469,874</b>		<b>171,478</b>
<b>Analysis of cash and cash equivalents</b>				
	At 1 April 2020	Cash flows	At 31 March 2021	
	£	£	£	
Cash at bank and in hand	80,386	289,365	369,751	
Short term deposit	91,092	9,031	100,123	
	171,478	298,396	469,874	

#### Analysis of change in net debt

The charity had no net debt during the year

## **1. Accounting policies**

### **Status**

The organisation is a charitable company limited by guarantee, incorporated on 7 May 1992 and registered as a charity on 29 June 1992.

The registered office is Quadrant House, 250 Kennington Lane London SE11 5RD

- a) The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS102"), the Companies Act 2006, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005, the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)" (effective 1 January 2019). The charity is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy note(s).

The functional currency of the financial statements is Sterling.

- b) The trustees have assessed whether the use of the going concern basis is appropriate and have considered possible events or conditions that might cast significant doubt on the ability of the charity to continue as a going concern. The trustees have made this assessment for a period of at least one year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In particular the trustees have considered the charity's forecasts and projections and have taken account of pressures on donation and investment income.

BCT is in a good position to deal with the uncertainty and disruption caused by Coronavirus. We have a long-established remote working practice, good relationships with partners, funders and supporters, and a culture of risk assessment, risk planning and risk management. This has enabled us to adapt our delivery models, so that the majority of our usual activities are now being carried out remotely, and we are making the most of new opportunities that have presented themselves.

The senior management team has been doing, and will continue to do, a lot of planning around different scenarios. They have put various contingency measures and plans in place to make sure the charity remains as functional as possible, considering factors such as funding termination/suspension, different durations of physical distancing, and the loss of key staff to illness. Project teams are doing this work with external partners too, to make sure that delivery can continue. All this thinking and planning means we feel confident about maintaining the delivery of our current contracts and grants.

BCT has been focussing on wellbeing and team building since staff started working from home due to Covid-19, and have put substantial efforts into healthy and safe working from home, and into wellbeing initiatives for staff. BCT is continuing with on-boarding new recruits while working remotely to ensure that we are maximising our ability to fundraise and take opportunities presented by the current situation. We believe that our strong team will be able to continue over the next 12 months.

The Trustees have a reasonable expectation that the Charity has adequate resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future. The charity therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

- c) Income received by way of donations and member subscriptions is included in full in the statement of financial activities when receipt is probable.

Gifts in kind comprise meeting rooms and catering provided free of charge for trustee and other meetings where material. Gifts in kind are included in income and expenditure at a reasonable estimate of their value to the charity, which is the price that would have had to be paid if hiring a room and paying for catering on the open market. Volunteer time is not included in the financial statements.

Legacy income is accounted for on a receivable basis. A legacy is considered receivable when the charity is legally entitled to the income and the amount can be quantified with reasonable accuracy. Entitlement is the earlier of the charity being notified of an impending distribution or the legacy being received.

Investment income represents bank interest and dividend income, included in full in the statement of financial activities when receivable.

- d) Revenue grants are credited to the statement of financial activities when the charity is legally entitled to the amounts, any performance conditions have been met, the amounts can be measured reliably and it is probable that the income will be received.

Where unconditional entitlement to grants receivable is dependent upon fulfilment of conditions within the charity's control, the incoming resources are recognised when there is sufficient evidence that conditions will be met. Where there is uncertainty as to whether the charity can meet such conditions the incoming resource is deferred.

- e) Grants for the purchase of fixed assets are credited to restricted income when probable. Depreciation of fixed assets purchased with such grants is charged against the restricted fund. Where a fixed asset is donated to the charity for its own use, it is treated in a similar way to a restricted grant.
- f) Fees for training courses and the annual conference are recognised in the financial statements during the year in which the conference or training course to which they relate occurred. Research contracts are recognised in the financial statements as entitlement is earned through completion of the contract.
- g) The expendable endowment funds are funds whereby the capital sum is invested, and interest earned is used to contribute to core costs. The capital element may also be spent should sufficient need arise.

The permanent endowment funds are funds whereby the capital sum is invested, and interest earned is used to contribute to core costs. The capital element is to be retained to generate future income for the work of BCT.

- h) Restricted funds are to be used for specific purposes as laid down by the donor. Expenditure which meets these criteria is charged to the fund together with a fair allocation of management and support costs.
- i) Unrestricted funds are donations and other income receivable or generated for the objects of the charity.
- j) Designated funds are unrestricted funds earmarked by the trustees for particular purposes.

- k) Expenditure is recognised in the period in which it is incurred. Expenditure includes attributable VAT which cannot be recovered.

Expenditure is allocated to the particular activity where the cost relates directly to that activity. However, the cost of overall direction and administration of each activity, comprising the salary and overhead costs of the central function, is apportioned on the following basis which are an estimate, based on staff time, of the amount attributable to each activity; Raising funds, Conferences, Biodiversity training courses and Project costs.

- l) Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write down the cost of each asset to its estimated residual value over its expected useful life. The depreciation rates in use are as follows:  
Computer equipment - 33% per annum on a straight line basis.  
Field equipment - 25% per annum on a straight line basis.  
Furniture and fittings - 20% per annum on a straight line basis.

Items of equipment are capitalised where the purchase price exceeds £500. Depreciation costs are allocated to activities on the basis of the use of the related assets in those activities. Assets are reviewed for impairment if circumstances indicate their carrying value may exceed their net realisable value and value in use.

- m) Intangible assets are recognised at cost and amortised over the assets' expected useful life. The amortisation rate in use is as follows:  
Database - 20% per annum on a straight line basis.  
Amortisation costs are allocated to activities on the basis of the use of the related assets in those activities.
- n) The costs of generating funds relate to the costs incurred by the charitable company in raising funds for the charitable work. Fundraising costs associated with raising funds for a specific charitable activity are allocated to that activity.
- o) Rentals payable under operating leases, where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership remain with the lessor, are charged to the statement of financial activities in the year in which they fall due.
- p) The charity operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the charity in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable under the scheme by the charity to the fund. The charity has no liability under the scheme other than for the payment of those contributions.
- q) Transfers are made to and from designated funds at the discretion of the trustees. Transfers are made from general to restricted funds where a particular restricted fund is overspent. Transfers are made between restricted funds or from restricted funds to general funds only if agreement has been obtained from the donor.
- r) Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the end of the financial year. All exchange differences are written off to the Statement of Financial Activities.

- s) Investments are stated at mid-market value at the balance sheet date. The gain or loss for the period is taken to the statement of financial activities. All movements in value arising from investment changes or revaluations are shown in the statement of financial activities.
  
- t) BCT has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments. Financial instruments are recognised in the balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

**The Bat Conservation Trust**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2021**

**2. Donation and legacy income**

<b>Current Year</b>	Restricted	Unrestricted	<b>2021</b>
	£	£	<b>Total</b> £
Membership subscriptions	-	158,684	<b>158,684</b>
Members' & other donations	66,752	119,906	<b>186,658</b>
Legacies	-	55,638	<b>55,638</b>
	<b>66,752</b>	<b>334,228</b>	<b>400,980</b>
<hr/>			
<b>Prior Year</b>	<i>Restricted</i>	<i>Unrestricted</i>	<i>2020</i>
	£	£	<i>Total</i> £
<i>Membership subscriptions</i>	-	146,533	<i>146,533</i>
<i>Members' &amp; other donations</i>	34,918	90,430	<i>125,348</i>
<i>Legacies</i>	-	7,426	<i>7,426</i>
	<b>34,918</b>	<b>244,389</b>	<b>279,307</b>

**3. Project income**

<b>Current Year</b>	Restricted	Unrestricted	<b>2021</b>
	£	£	<b>Total</b> £
Government grants & contracts	262,283	457,278	<b>719,561</b>
Grants & contracts from other charitable bodies	217,230	40,004	<b>257,234</b>
	<b>479,513</b>	<b>497,282</b>	<b>976,795</b>

**Project income - grants, contracts and donations**

Project income was received in the year from the following organisations and donors:

	Restricted	Unrestricted	<b>2021</b>
	£	£	<b>Total</b> £
Natural England	111,655	277,924	<b>389,579</b>
Joint Nature Conservation Committee	-	148,060	<b>148,060</b>
National Lottery Heritage Fund - Back from the Brink	65,980	-	<b>65,980</b>
National Lottery Heritage Fund - Bats in Churches	73,571	-	<b>73,571</b>
National Lottery Heritage Fund - Species on the Edge	26,239	-	<b>26,239</b>
NatureScot	29,963	-	<b>29,963</b>
Natural Resources Wales	5,667	-	<b>5,667</b>
Government of Jersey	-	6,645	<b>6,645</b>
Animal and Plant Health Agency	8,000	-	<b>8,000</b>
Forestry Commission	14,779	-	<b>14,779</b>
The Rufford Foundation	10,000	-	<b>10,000</b>
Esmée Fairbairn Charitable Trust	124,000	-	<b>124,000</b>
Edith Murphy Foundation	2,000	-	<b>2,000</b>
Historic England	-	10,170	<b>10,170</b>
Fidra	-	25,000	<b>25,000</b>
David Webster Charitable Trust	2,000	-	<b>2,000</b>
British Ecological Society	1,998	-	<b>1,998</b>
Government Furlough grant	-	20,544	<b>20,544</b>
Other Grants and Contracts	3,661	8,939	<b>12,600</b>
	<b>479,513</b>	<b>497,282</b>	<b>976,795</b>

**The Bat Conservation Trust**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2021**

**3. Project income (continued)**

<i>Prior Year</i>	<i>Restricted</i>	<i>Unrestricted</i>	<i>2020</i>
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Government grants &amp; contracts</i>	116,063	361,102	477,165
<i>Grants from other charitable bodies</i>	214,294	17,357	231,651
	<u>330,357</u>	<u>378,459</u>	<u>708,816</u>

***Project income - grants, contracts and donations***

*Project income was received in the year from the following organisations and donors:*

	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
<i>Natural England</i>	50,000	247,622	297,622
<i>Joint Nature Conservation Council</i>	-	113,480	113,480
<i>National Lottery Heritage Fund - Back from the Brink</i>	49,484	-	49,484
<i>National Lottery Heritage Fund - Bats in Churches</i>	122,810	-	122,810
<i>Scottish Natural Heritage</i>	35,916	-	35,916
<i>Natural Resources Wales</i>	13,851	-	13,851
<i>Animal and Plant Health Agency</i>	8,000	-	8,000
<i>Forestry Commission</i>	8,296	-	8,296
<i>Pilkington General Charitable Fund</i>	2,000	-	2,000
<i>The Cambridge Chrysalis Trust</i>	10,000	-	10,000
<i>Cecil Pilkington Charitable Trust</i>	3,000	-	3,000
<i>Chapman Charitable Trust</i>	2,000	-	2,000
<i>Ernest Kleinwort Charitable Trust</i>	12,500	-	12,500
<i>National Trust</i>	-	4,697	4,697
<i>The Royal Parks</i>	-	2,210	2,210
<i>Animal Friends</i>	10,000	-	10,000
<i>Other Grants and Contracts</i>	2,500	10,450	12,950
	<u>330,357</u>	<u>378,459</u>	<u>708,816</u>

**The Bat Conservation Trust**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2021**

**4. Project costs**

<b>Current Year</b>	Restricted	Unrestricted	<b>2021</b>
	£	£	<b>Total</b>
Biodiversity Projects	300,906	476,746	<b>777,652</b>
National Bat Monitoring Programme	22,667	146,278	<b>168,945</b>
Research projects	21,788	12,013	<b>33,801</b>
Bat Groups Support & Public Education	22,366	46,903	<b>69,269</b>
International Projects	421	(634)	<b>(213)</b>
Scottish Bat Project	30,983	25,386	<b>56,369</b>
Wales Bat Project	1,282	37,120	<b>38,402</b>
	<b>400,413</b>	<b>743,812</b>	<b>1,144,225</b>
			<b>2020</b>
<b>Prior Year</b>	Restricted	Unrestricted	<b>Total</b>
	£	£	£
<i>Biodiversity Projects</i>	<i>413,196</i>	<i>455,953</i>	<i>869,149</i>
<i>National Bat Monitoring Programme</i>	<i>27,838</i>	<i>131,293</i>	<i>159,131</i>
<i>Research projects</i>	<i>8,363</i>	<i>16,193</i>	<i>24,556</i>
<i>Bat Groups Support &amp; Public Education</i>	<i>17,388</i>	<i>49,590</i>	<i>66,978</i>
<i>International Projects</i>	<i>969</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>969</i>
<i>Scottish Bat Project</i>	<i>37,403</i>	<i>30,315</i>	<i>67,718</i>
<i>Wales Bat Project</i>	<i>10,375</i>	<i>44,881</i>	<i>55,256</i>
	<b>515,532</b>	<b>728,225</b>	<b>1,243,757</b>

**The Bat Conservation Trust**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2021**

**5. Total Expenditure**

	Raising funds	Membership support	Conferences	Biodiversity training courses	Projects and research	Governance	Other support costs	2021 Total
<b>Current Year</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Salaries & temporary staff (note 7)	72,120	33,570	8,039	34,652	800,312	5,777	61,449 *	<b>1,015,919</b>
Travel & training	313	239	-	846	18,696	72	11,173	<b>31,339</b>
Advice & other project costs	11,011	10,434	-	14,233	56,425	6,000	13,977	<b>112,080</b>
Publications & events	1,292	6,905	460	5,389	4,352	-	-	<b>18,398</b>
Premises	-	-	-	-	2,121	-	61,512	<b>63,633</b>
Other costs	15,254	8,709	6,910	369	14,798	-	125,165	<b>171,205</b>
	<b>99,990</b>	<b>59,857</b>	<b>15,409</b>	<b>55,489</b>	<b>896,704</b>	<b>11,849</b>	<b>273,276</b>	<b>1,412,574</b>
Support costs allocated to activities	19,427	6,959	1,997	7,658	237,235	-	(273,276)	-
Governance costs allocated to activities	842	302	87	332	10,286	(11,849)	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>120,259</b>	<b>67,118</b>	<b>17,493</b>	<b>63,479</b>	<b>1,144,225</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,412,574</b>

\* Salaries allocated to other support costs in the year ended 31 March 2021 include core staff salaries which were previously included as direct costs of charitable activities. This difference in presentation has led to an apparent increase in support costs but there has been no change to the underlying support activities of the charity.

	Raising funds	Membership support	Conferences	Biodiversity training courses	Projects and research	Governance	Other Support costs	2020 Total
<b>Prior Year</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Salaries & temporary staff (note 7)	73,323	23,856	16,107	35,207	835,824	5,793	8,384	998,494
Travel & training	428	916	1,160	1,383	48,912	5,037	15,660	73,496
Advice & other project costs	18,618	9,635	-	5,655	101,368	6,000	16,338	157,614
Grants to Partner Organisations	-	-	-	-	3,710	-	-	3,710
Publications & events	3,649	7,029	67,531	23,542	22,875	-	1,345	125,971
Premises	-	-	-	-	2,706	-	67,788	70,494
Other costs	15,674	6,087	3,661	1,226	13,852	-	132,628	173,128
	<b>111,692</b>	<b>47,523</b>	<b>88,459</b>	<b>67,013</b>	<b>1,029,247</b>	<b>16,830</b>	<b>242,143</b>	<b>1,602,907</b>
Support costs allocated to activities	25,943	5,065	2,943	7,622	200,570	-	(242,143)	-
Governance costs allocated to activities	1,803	352	205	530	13,940	(16,830)	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>139,438</b>	<b>52,940</b>	<b>91,607</b>	<b>75,165</b>	<b>1,243,757</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,602,907</b>

**5. Total Expenditure (continued)**

**Grants to partner organisations**

Institutional grants were made to the following organisations in furtherance of joint projects:

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Butterfly Conservation	-	2,810
Other grants under £2,000	-	900
	<u>-</u>	<u>3,710</u>

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<i>Analysis of support costs:</i>		
Salaries	<b>60,699</b>	8,384
Non salary staff costs	<b>11,957</b>	17,985
Conference costs	-	2,645
Membership costs	<b>697</b>	1,290
Property	<b>61,512</b>	67,788
IT costs	<b>14,807</b>	22,958
Office running costs	<b>24,949</b>	34,517
Insurance	<b>19,099</b>	18,744
Legal fees	-	750
Depreciation	<b>26,278</b>	920
Outsourced finance & payroll	<b>35,230</b>	35,582
Irrecoverable VAT	<b>12,980</b>	21,952
Bank charges	<b>5,068</b>	8,628
	<u><b>273,276</b></u>	<u>242,143</u>
<i>Analysis of governance costs:</i>		
Governance staff costs	<b>5,777</b>	5,793
Audit Fee	<b>6,000</b>	6,000
Trustee expenses and meeting costs	<b>72</b>	5,037
	<u><b>11,849</b></u>	<u>16,830</u>

**6. Net income/(expenditure) for the year**

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<i>This is stated after charging:</i>		
Depreciation and amortisation	<b>26,277</b>	920
Operating lease costs	<b>47,811</b>	54,516
Trustees' expenses	<b>72</b>	5,037
Trustee indemnity insurance	<b>1,320</b>	810
Auditors' remuneration:	<b>6,000</b>	6,000

Expenses reimbursed to trustees relate to travel and subsistence costs relating to both attendance at trustees' meetings and other operational work carried out in furtherance of the Trust's objects. No trustees were reimbursed for their services during the year (2020: no trustees reimbursed).

**The Bat Conservation Trust**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2021**

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**7. Staff numbers and costs**

The aggregate payroll cost of these persons was as follows:

	<b>2021</b>	<i>2020</i>
	<b>£</b>	<i>£</i>
Wages and salaries	<b>910,640</b>	<i>892,654</i>
Social security costs	<b>77,175</b>	<i>77,745</i>
Employer's pension contributions	<b>28,104</b>	<i>28,095</i>
	<b><u>1,015,919</u></b>	<i><u>998,494</u></i>

Included in staff costs above are redundancy costs of £nil (2020: £nil)

The average number of employees (head count based on number of staff employed and excluding trustees who are all non executive) during the year were as follows:

	Number of employees	
	<b>2021</b>	<i>2020</i>
	<b>No.</b>	<i>No.</i>
Support and governance	<b>3.0</b>	<i>3.0</i>
Other charitable activities	<b>32.6</b>	<i>31.4</i>
	<b><u>35.6</u></b>	<i><u>34.4</u></i>

No employees earned more than £60,000 during the year (2020: No employees earned more than £60,000 during the year).

The key management personnel of the Charity comprise the trustees and the Senior Management Team, the total employee benefits of the key management personnel of the Charity were £144,038. (2020: £149,253).

**8. Taxation**

The charitable company is exempt from corporation tax as all its income is charitable and is applied for charitable purposes.

**The Bat Conservation Trust**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
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**9. Fixed assets**

	Furniture and Fittings	Computers	Field equipment	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cost</b>	£	£	£	£
At the start of the year	70,794	11,006	14,598	<b>96,398</b>
Additions during the year	-	3,001	-	<b>3,001</b>
At the end of the year	<b>70,794</b>	<b>14,007</b>	<b>14,598</b>	<b>99,399</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At the start of the year	68,342	9,062	14,598	<b>92,002</b>
Charge for the year	490	1,183	-	<b>1,673</b>
At the end of the year	<b>68,832</b>	<b>10,245</b>	<b>14,598</b>	<b>93,675</b>
<b>Net book value at the end of the year</b>	<b>1,962</b>	<b>3,762</b>	-	<b>5,724</b>
Net book value at the start of the year	2,452	1,944	-	4,396

**10. Intangible assets**

	Database	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cost</b>	£	£
Cost at the start of the year	121,122	<b>121,122</b>
Additions during the year	3,800	<b>3,800</b>
<b>Cost at the end of the year</b>	<b>124,922</b>	<b>124,922</b>
<b>Amortisation</b>		
Amortisation at the start of the year	-	-
Charge for the year	24,604	<b>24,604</b>
<b>Amortisation at the end of the year</b>	<b>24,604</b>	<b>24,604</b>
<b>Net book value at the end of the year</b>	<b>100,318</b>	<b>100,318</b>
Net book value at the start of the year	121,122	121,122

**11. Investments**

	2021	2020
<i>Listed Investments</i>	£	£
Market value at the start of the year	<b>2,181,194</b>	2,746,041
Additions at cost	<b>351,105</b>	502,174
Less disposals at carrying value	<b>(410,413)</b>	(947,155)
Net investment in cash funds	<b>(1,937)</b>	(1,483)
Net gain / (loss) on revaluation	<b>483,565</b>	(118,383)
At 31 March	<b>2,603,514</b>	2,181,194
Listed on a recognised stock exchange	<b>2,546,534</b>	2,122,277
Cash as part of the portfolios	<b>56,980</b>	58,917
	<b>2,603,514</b>	2,181,194
Historical cost of listed investments at the year end	<b>2,089,994</b>	2,067,597

**The Bat Conservation Trust**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
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**11. Investments (continued)**

	2021	2020
	£	£
<i>Listed Investments comprise:</i>		
UK Corporate Bonds	1,003,530	930,133
UK Equity Growth	545,306	385,135
UK Equity Income	367,814	280,900
International Equity	379,031	317,068
Emerging Markets Equity	250,853	209,041
Cash	56,980	58,917
	<u>2,603,514</u>	<u>2,181,194</u>

The investments listed on a recognised stock exchange comprise the amounts held at fair value through profit or loss.

**12. Assets held for Sale**

	2021	2020
	£	£
<i>Current assets held for sale</i>		
Value at the start and end of the year	<u>155,000</u>	155,000
At 31 March 2021	<u>155,000</u>	<u>155,000</u>

Assets held for sale represent a property bequeathed to Bat Conservation Trust. Negotiations for the sale were ongoing at 31 March 2021.

**13. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade debtors	30,661	6,710
Other debtors	5,026	5,865
Accrued income	73,032	98,757
Prepayments	40,867	44,987
	<u>149,586</u>	<u>156,319</u>

**14. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade creditors	48,683	18,044
Other taxes and social security	45,672	17,061
Accruals	36,746	28,873
Deferred course and event income	20,794	32,374
Other creditors	13,136	13,380
	<u>165,031</u>	<u>109,732</u>

**14. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year (continued)**

Deferred income comprises course and event income paid in advance.

	2021	2020
	£	£
Balance at the beginning of the year	32,374	27,181
Amount released to income in the year	(32,374)	(27,181)
Amount deferred in the year	20,794	32,374
	<u>20,794</u>	<u>32,374</u>

**15. Operating lease commitments**

The charity had commitments at the year end under operating leases expiring as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Land & buildings		
- Less than one year	17,250	27,436
Other		
- Less than one year	3,486	3,486
- Two to five years	8,134	11,620

**16. Analysis of net assets between funds**

	Endowment funds	Restricted funds	Unrestricted funds	2021 Total funds
	£	£	£	£
<b>Current Year</b>				
Fixed asset	-	-	106,042	106,042
Investments	2,425,735	-	177,779	2,603,514
Net current assets	-	239,956	369,473	609,429
<b>Net assets at the end of the year</b>	<u>2,425,735</u>	<u>239,956</u>	<u>653,294</u>	<u>3,318,985</u>
<b>Prior Year</b>	<i>Endowment funds</i>	<i>Restricted funds</i>	<i>Unrestricted funds</i>	<i>2020 Total funds</i>
	£	£	£	£
Fixed asset	-	-	125,518	125,518
Investments	1,996,710	-	184,484	2,181,194
Net current assets	-	94,104	278,961	373,065
<b>Net assets at the end of the year</b>	<u>1,996,710</u>	<u>94,104</u>	<u>588,963</u>	<u>2,679,777</u>

**The Bat Conservation Trust**  
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**17. Movements in funds**

<b>Current Year</b>	<b>At 1 April 2020</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Gains on investments</b>	<b>Transfers between funds</b>	<b>At 31 March 2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Vincent Weir endowment funds:</b>						
Expendable Endowment Fund	1,716,532	-	11,720	380,550	-	<b>2,085,362</b>
Permanent endowment fund	280,178	-	1,920	62,115	-	<b>340,373</b>
<b>Total endowment funds</b>	<b>1,996,710</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,640</b>	<b>442,665</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,425,735</b>
<b>Restricted funds:</b>						
Esmée Fairbairn Foundation - Planning	16,175	-	6,175	-	-	<b>10,000</b>
Esmée Fairbairn Foundation - Bearing Witness for Wildlife	6,480	-	6,480	-	-	-
Esmée Fairbairn Foundation - Nightwatch	-	124,000	12,517	-	-	<b>111,483</b>
Natural England - Biodiversity	-	61,655	51,655	-	-	<b>10,000</b>
Natural England - Monitoring	-	25,000	15,000	-	-	<b>10,000</b>
Natural England - Partnerships	-	25,000	15,000	-	-	<b>10,000</b>
Natural Resources Wales - NBMP MoA	-	5,667	5,667	-	-	-
NatureScot - Scottish Bat Project	-	29,963	29,963	-	-	-
National Lottery Heritage Fund - Species on the Edge	-	26,239	26,239	-	-	-
National Lottery Heritage Fund - Back from the Brink	-	65,980	65,980	-	-	-
National Lottery Heritage Fund - Bats in Forestry Commission - Woodland Bats	-	73,571	73,571	-	-	-
Ernest Kleinwort - Woodland Bats	-	2,700	-	-	-	<b>2,700</b>
Edith Murphy Foundation - Woodland Forestry England	10,000	-	5,205	-	-	<b>4,795</b>
Animal and Plant Health Agency - BCT Helpline	-	2,000	-	-	-	<b>2,000</b>
Rufford Foundation - Helpline	-	12,079	3,477	-	-	<b>8,602</b>
Other trusts and donations - BCT Helpline	-	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
Small Trusts - Training the Next Generation	-	3,200	800	-	-	<b>2,400</b>
Kate Barlow Research Award	-	57,862	47,566	-	-	<b>10,296</b>
Bat Group appeals	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Ecological Society - Bats in Churches	30,543	-	5,794	-	-	<b>24,749</b>
David Webster Charitable Trust - Bats and Rufford Foundation - International	-	4,960	4,960	-	-	-
Anonymous donation	-	1,998	92	-	-	<b>1,906</b>
Other restricted project income	-	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
<b>Total restricted funds</b>	<b>94,104</b>	<b>546,265</b>	<b>400,413</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>239,956</b>

**The Bat Conservation Trust**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2021**

**17. Movements in funds (continued)**

***Unrestricted funds:***

**Designated funds:**

BCT Bat Box Partnership	13,578	-	3,350	-	-	<b>10,228</b>
Database Project	121,122	-	24,604	-	3,800	<b>100,318</b>
JNCC - NBMP	960	-	960	-	-	-
Natural England - Earned Recognition	-	-	-	-	15,000	-
Druid project	-	-	-	-	1,099	-
JNCC - Nightwatch	-	-	-	-	8,255	<b>8,255</b>
Natural England - Helpline	-	-	-	-	11,000	<b>11,000</b>
Capacity building - Fidra	-	-	-	-	10,417	<b>10,417</b>
Capacity and support - science and monitoring	-	-	-	-	13,000	<b>13,000</b>
Bellway Homes - Wildlife Crime	-	-	-	-	20,000	<b>20,000</b>
	<b>135,660</b>	-	<b>28,914</b>	-	<b>82,571</b>	<b>189,317</b>
<b>General funds</b>	<b>453,303</b>	<b>1,021,952</b>	<b>969,607</b>	<b>40,900</b>	<b>(82,571)</b>	<b>463,977</b>
<b>Total unrestricted funds</b>	<b>588,963</b>	<b>1,001,952</b>	<b>998,521</b>	<b>40,900</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>653,294</b>
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>2,679,777</b>	<b>1,568,217</b>	<b>1,412,574</b>	<b>483,565</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,318,985</b>

**The Bat Conservation Trust**  
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**17. Movements in funds (continued)**

<i>Prior Year</i>	<i>At 1 April 2019</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Losses on investment s</i>	<i>Transfers between funds</i>	<i>At 31 March 2020</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Vincent Weir endowment funds:</b>						
Expendable Endowment Fund	1,804,584	-	10,256	(77,796)	-	<b>1,716,532</b>
Permanent endowment fund	294,561	-	1,684	(12,699)	-	<b>280,178</b>
<b>Total endowment funds</b>	<b>2,099,145</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,940</b>	<b>(90,495)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,996,710</b>
<b>Restricted funds:</b>						
Esmée Fairbairn Foundation - Planning	121,903	-	105,728	-	-	<b>16,175</b>
Esmée Fairbairn Foundation - Bearing Witness for Wildlife	61,961	-	55,481	-	-	<b>6,480</b>
Natural England - Biodiversity	4,000	20,000	24,000	-	-	-
Natural England - Monitoring	-	15,000	15,000	-	-	-
Natural England - Partnerships	-	15,000	15,000	-	-	-
Natural Resources Wales - Wales Bat Project	-	8,851	8,851	-	-	-
Natural Resources Wales - NBMP MoA Contribution	-	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Scottish Natural Heritage - Scottish Bat Project	-	35,916	35,916	-	-	-
National Lottery Heritage Fund - Back from the Brink	-	49,484	49,484	-	-	-
National Lottery Heritage Fund - Bats in Forestry Commission - Woodland Bats	-	122,810	122,810	-	-	-
Ernest Kleinwort - Woodland Bats	-	8,296	8,296	-	-	-
Mapping Woodland Bats	-	10,000	-	-	-	<b>10,000</b>
Animal and Plant Health Agency - BCT Helpline	8,628	-	8,628	-	-	-
Animal Friends - BCT helpline	-	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
Cecil Pilkington Charitable Trust - BCT Helpline	-	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
Other trusts and donations - BCT Helpline	-	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Small Trusts - Training the Next Generation	2,500	3,591	6,091	-	-	-
Small Trusts - Training the Next Generation	1,222	-	1,222	-	-	-
Kate Barlow Research Award	36,055	875	8,362	-	1,975	<b>30,543</b>
Bat group appeals - Ringing project	-	23,803	2,388	-	-	<b>21,415</b>
Bat Groups - Nathusius' Pipistrelle Project	4,617	-	4,617	-	-	-
Cambridge Chrysalis Trust - Bats and buildings	-	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
Anonymous donation	1,500	1,500	969	-	-	<b>2,031</b>
Other restricted project income	-	14,148	6,688	-	-	<b>7,460</b>
<b>Total restricted funds</b>	<b>242,386</b>	<b>365,274</b>	<b>515,531</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,975</b>	<b>94,104</b>
<b>Unrestricted funds:</b>						
<b>Designated funds:</b>						
BCT Bat Box Partnership	23,578	-	10,000	-	-	13,578
Database Project	98,860	-	-	-	22,262	121,122
Fundraising Consultancy	10,800	-	10,800	-	-	-
JNCC - NBMP	-	-	-	-	960	960
	133,238	-	20,800	-	23,222	<b>135,660</b>
<b>General funds</b>	<b>659,096</b>	<b>901,927</b>	<b>1,054,635</b>	<b>(27,888)</b>	<b>(25,197)</b>	<b>453,303</b>
<b>Total unrestricted funds</b>	<b>792,334</b>	<b>901,927</b>	<b>1,075,435</b>	<b>(27,888)</b>	<b>(1,975)</b>	<b>588,963</b>
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>3,133,865</b>	<b>1,267,202</b>	<b>1,602,907</b>	<b>(118,383)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,679,777</b>

**17. Movements in funds (continued)**

**Purposes of expendable endowment funds**

The funds were donated by Vincent Weir to be invested to generate income for use to support core costs.

**Purposes of permanent endowment funds**

The Bat Conservation Trust Fund was established by trust deed dated 31 October 2006, so that the income only may be used to advance the charitable purposes of BCT.

Under a charity commission scheme dated 31 March 2010 the funds are treated as forming part of BCT for the purposes of registration and accounting.

**Purposes of restricted funds**

Esmée Fairbairn Foundation – Planning	Raising the profile of biodiversity in the planning system – a multi-species partnership project.
Esmée Fairbairn Foundation – Bearing Witness for Wildlife	A project working to ensure that wildlife crime prevention and mitigation improve conservation action for bats and those acting to protect them.
Esmée Fairbairn Foundation – Nightwatch	To develop an inclusive, engagement-focused community science bat survey.
Natural England – Biodiversity	To contribute towards our work leading on species conservation plans for six species of bat.
Natural England – Monitoring	To contribute towards site condition monitoring through the National Bat Monitoring Programme.
Natural England – Partnerships	To contribute towards employing a Partnerships Officer who provides support to local bat groups.
Natural Resources Wales - Wales Bat Project	To contribute towards developing and carrying out our conservation and partnership work in Wales.
NRW – NBMP MoA contribution	A contribution towards the JNCC funded National Bat Monitoring Programme to bolster delivery in Wales.
NatureScot - Scottish Bat Project	To contribute towards developing and carry out our conservation and partnership work in Scotland.
National Lottery Heritage Fund – Species on the Edge	Species on the Edge funding from NHLF is for the development year and new collaborative project with seven other conservation organisations, led by NatureScot.
National Lottery Heritage Fund - Back from the Brink	To undertake development work for Back from the Brink, a collaborative project to save England’s most threatened species.
National Lottery Heritage Fund - Bats in Churches	Partnership project put in place to provide solutions to issues with bats in churches in England.
Forestry Commission - Woodland	To support work with Woodland bats.
Ernest Kleinwort - Woodland	To support work with Woodland bats.
Edith Murphy - Woodland	To support work with Woodland bats.
Mapping Woodland Bats	To fund the Woodland Officer's work in the South East of England.
Forestry England	Funding for the Forestry England Bat Survey
Animal and Plant Health Agency - BCT helpline	To contribute towards rabies surveillance work and risk management.
Rufford Foundation - BCT helpline	Contribution to BCT staff time in supporting Malawian bat helpline.
Other trusts and donations - BCT Helpline	Donations to contribute towards the running of BCT's Helpline.
Small Trusts - Training the Next Generation	This project will train students in the skills needed to identify bats in the field based on the bats’ echolocation calls and visual clues.

**The Bat Conservation Trust**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
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**17. Movements in funds (continued)**

**Purposes of restricted funds (continued)**

Kate Barlow Research Award	Award granted to a postgraduate student to conduct a substantive bat research project and to honour the late Dr Kate Barlow's contribution to bat conservation.
Bat Group Appeals	Towards conservation and monitoring work in England and Scotland.
Bat Group Appeals - Ringing project	Ringing the changes – a project to implement a centralised national database of records and produce a set of best practice guidelines for bat ringing in the UK.
Bat Groups - Nathusius Pipistrelle Project	To contribute towards improving our understanding of the ecology, current status and conservation threats for Nathusius' pipistrelles in Great Britain.
Cambridge Chrysalis Trust - Bats and buildings	Improve monitoring and roost creation outcomes for bats through the development of novel technology in an industry partnership project.
British Ecological Society - Bats in Churches	Ecological outreach with the aim of educating non-scientific audiences, primarily a church audience, about bats.
David Webster Charitable Trust - Bats and Buildings	Contributes towards the development of best practice lighting guidance for industry.
Rufford Foundation - International	Contribution to training, development and salaries of staff on Malawian bat helpline.
Anonymous donation	Contribute towards surveying for bats in Suffolk.
Other restricted project income	Amalgamated small donations restricted to particular projects.

**Purposes of designated funds**

BCT Bat Box Partnership	To contribute towards bat box monitoring projects.
Joint Nature Conservation Committee - NBMP	For work on the National Bat Monitoring Programme.
Natural England - Earned Recognition	Streamlining the bat mitigation licensing system, raising professional standards and improving outcomes for bats.
Database project	A fund set aside for our current website and customer relationship management (CRM) system. The website will be updated and make it more effective and accessible, and the new CRM system will make our fundraising more efficient and improve the way we engage with members, donors and supporters.
Druid project	To advise a NERC funded project to understand and predict the cross-ecosystem impacts of insect decline on ecosystem services and natural capital.
JNCC - Nightwatch	Contributes to develop an inclusive, engagement-focused community science bat survey.
Natural England - Helpline	Contribution towards Natural England Bat Advice Service health and safety review.
Capacity building - Fidra	Contribution to maintaining core operations of the Bat Conservation Trust
Capacity and support - science and monitoring	To assist with delivery of BCT's Science and Monitoring strategies.
Bellway Homes – Wildlife Crime	Providing support to the police, Crown Prosecution Service, ecologists and the public in bat crime cases.
Fundraising Consultancy	To address the lack of fundraising capacity, we worked with a fundraising consultancy.

**18. Related party transactions**

During the year aggregate donations from related parties totalled £26,279. There were no other related party transactions outside the normal course of business in the current or preceding year.

## 19. Prior year statement of financial activities

### Statement of financial activities (incorporating an income and expenditure account) For the year ended 31 March 2020

	Note	Endowment £	Restricted £	Unrestricted £	2020 Total £	2019 Total £
<b>Income</b>						
<i>Income from generated funds</i>						
Donations and legacies	2	-	34,918	244,389	<b>279,307</b>	225,845
Investment income		-	-	59,228	<b>59,228</b>	65,424
<i>Income from charitable activities</i>						
Conferences		-	-	100,602	<b>100,602</b>	99,744
Training courses and meetings		-	-	64,691	<b>64,691</b>	60,039
Projects and research	3	-	330,357	378,459	<b>708,816</b>	718,022
Other activities		-	-	54,558	<b>54,558</b>	59,434
<b>Total income</b>		-	<b>365,275</b>	<b>901,927</b>	<b>1,267,202</b>	1,228,508
<b>Expenditure</b>						
<i>Expenditure on raising funds</i>						
Membership support	5	-	-	52,940	<b>52,940</b>	60,807
Costs of raising funds		11,940	-	127,498	<b>139,438</b>	105,135
		<b>11,940</b>	-	<b>180,438</b>	<b>192,378</b>	165,942
<i>Expenditure on charitable activities</i>						
Conferences		-	-	91,607	<b>91,607</b>	91,776
Biodiversity training courses		-	-	75,165	<b>75,165</b>	71,914
Project and research costs	4	-	515,532	728,225	<b>1,243,757</b>	1,181,246
<b>Total expenditure</b>	5	<b>11,940</b>	<b>515,532</b>	<b>1,075,435</b>	<b>1,602,907</b>	1,510,878
<b>Net expenditure before net (losses)/gains on investments</b>		<b>(11,940)</b>	<b>(150,257)</b>	<b>(173,508)</b>	<b>(335,705)</b>	(282,370)
Net (losses)/gains on investments		(90,495)	-	(27,888)	(118,383)	66,195
<b>Net income expenditure for the year</b>		<b>(102,435)</b>	<b>(150,257)</b>	<b>(201,396)</b>	<b>(454,088)</b>	(216,175)
Transfers between funds		-	1,975	(1,975)	-	-
<b>Net movement in funds</b>		<b>(102,435)</b>	<b>(148,282)</b>	<b>(203,371)</b>	<b>(454,088)</b>	(216,175)
<b>Reconciliation of funds</b>						
<b>Total funds brought forward</b>		2,099,145	242,386	792,334	<b>3,133,865</b>	3,350,040
<b>Total funds carried forward</b>	16	<b>1,996,710</b>	<b>94,104</b>	<b>588,963</b>	<b>2,679,777</b>	3,133,865

All of the above results are derived from continuing activities. There were no other recognised gains or losses other than those stated above. Movements in funds are disclosed in Note 16 to the financial statements.