



Butterfly  
Conservation

Saving butterflies, moths and our environment

# Annual Review

## 2014/15



[www.butterfly-conservation.org](http://www.butterfly-conservation.org)

**Buzzacott**  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



# Our mission

Our mission is to **halt and then reverse the decline of butterflies and moths**. By achieving this goal we can help create a healthier environment in which we all can live.

Butterflies and moths are a vital part of our wildlife heritage and they are **valuable indicators of the health of our environment**. Our surveys reveal that they continue to decline at a rate that is faster than most other well-documented groups of plants and animals. Our work is both daunting and complex, but will benefit other wildlife and the ecosystems upon which all life depends.

Cover: Duke of Burgundy. NEIL HULME Right: Common Blue



Left Dr Jim Asher, Chair  
Right Dr Martin Warren,  
Chief Executive

# Overview

by the Chair and Chief Executive

We are pleased to report another highly successful year for Butterfly Conservation during which we have continued to make significant progress in conserving butterflies and moths. Our work is important because it not only restores habitats for a wide range of wildlife, but also because it creates places where people can enjoy the beauty and wonder of nature.

Thanks to the continued backing of our supporters and funders, we have recorded our highest ever spend on conservation. We are especially grateful to our members who have donated record amounts to our appeals and to those who have been thoughtful enough to leave us gifts in their wills. This has helped towards addressing the steady decline in Government funding that is affecting many charities across the UK.

Much of our work relies on the dedication and action of our volunteers who are co-ordinated by our network of 32 Branches. More than 15,000 people contribute to our butterfly and moth recording projects. These citizen science projects are among the largest in the world with an accumulated total of already over 28 million records. Our volunteers achieve much more: by giving talks; running field trips and conservation work parties; attending shows; fundraising and sharing their local expert knowledge and enthusiasm. We are extremely grateful for their time and energy.

Our science and research programmes provide the backbone behind our conservation work. During the year, we restructured our conservation team to strengthen our regional presence in England, and to better integrate and further increase the impact of the conservation and monitoring work of our Branches. We also appointed a Branch Support Officer to strengthen our Branch network.

We are very conscious that the environment is a global concern to which society needs to give far greater attention. We rely on nature and its myriad of species, to create a healthy world in which we all can live. To communicate this message and ensure better environmental policies, we are working more closely with our conservation partners, especially those who have a strong focus on conserving species. We will need a huge collective effort to conserve the natural world, and we are determined to play our part in achieving this wider goal.

**The Big Butterfly Count** was once again a huge success thanks to the support of our President, Sir David Attenborough. We have now engaged with more than 170,000 people through this scheme, deepening their understanding and appreciation of butterflies and the natural world around them. Our Munching Caterpillars project has also been a major achievement, helping more than 4,000 children to understand the miraculous life cycle of butterflies and moths.

# Conserving threatened species in key sites and landscapes

Conserving threatened UK species that are at the greatest risk of extinction lies at the heart of our conservation strategy.

We have focussed our effort on 73 key landscapes where we stand the greatest chance of success by making habitats larger, better managed, and better connected. We provided advice for more than 600 different sites in 2013 (the last full year for which data are currently available). Since 2008 our landscape scale projects have resulted in over 800 hectares of direct habitat improvements on 270 sites. As a result of this work, many threatened species are beginning to recover after decades of decline.

Under our Two Moors Threatened Butterfly Project, we have monitored 110 sites, ensured positive management on 44 sites and held 28 volunteer work parties, training workshops and guided walks. As a result, the **High Brown Fritillary** (above centre) has increased rapidly and had its highest counts for over a decade in the Heddon Valley on Exmoor. Record numbers were also seen at some sites in the Dart Valley on Dartmoor.

As a result of our Dukes on the Edge project, the highly threatened **Duke of Burgundy** (above) has been saved from the brink of extinction in parts of South East England. Once widespread, more than half of its colonies in the region have become extinct in the last 30 years. In Sussex, the butterfly has spread to at least six new sites while in Kent, the number of colonies has risen from just two sites in 2003 to 12 sites in 2014.

Over the last five years, Butterfly Conservation has undertaken management at 27 sites for the Duke of Burgundy in the North York Moors.

Populations have increased on core sites and are now at their highest since monitoring began in the mid-1990s. The butterfly has also recolonised two former sites from which it has long been extinct, and been reintroduced at a third, while one new colony has also been discovered. Other colonisations have involved **Dingy Skipper**, **Green Hairstreak** and **Pearl-bordered Fritillary**.

The globally endangered **Large Blue**, has received a new lifeline from our work in the Polden Hills landscape of Somerset. This butterfly, which became extinct in the UK in 1979, has been reintroduced to a number of sites and has now naturally colonised a new site thanks to our work restoring the limestone grasslands that support both its Wild Thyme



ANDY SEELY



PETER EELES



PETER EELES

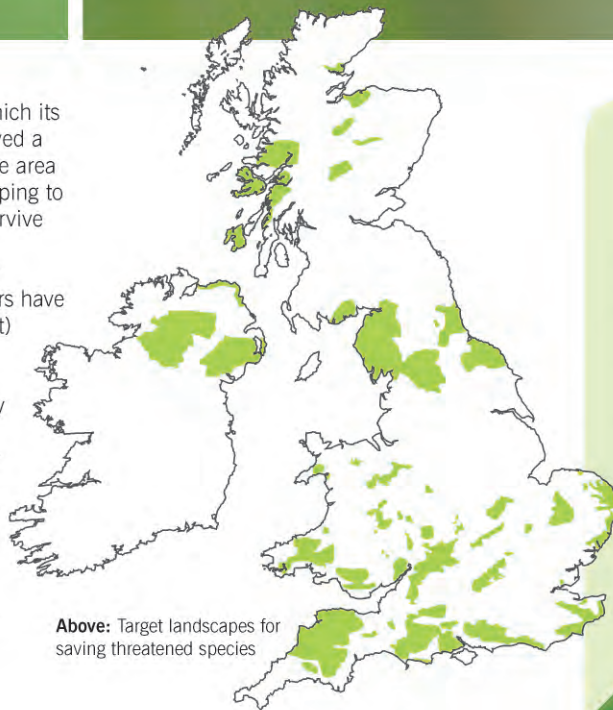
Another highly threatened butterfly, the **Wood White** (left), has responded well to management of woods across Northamptonshire. Here, more than 9km of rides have been opened up in seven woods to create sunny edge habitats that are needed for successful breeding. The response has been remarkable with a ten-fold increase in adults in the last five years.



foodplant and the host ant species on which its caterpillar depends. This project has proved a huge success, considerably increasing the area of suitable habitat for the Large Blue, helping to ensure that the species will be able to survive future climatic changes.

Since 2007, Natural England, Butterfly Conservation Cumbria Branch and partners have reintroduced the **Marsh Fritillary** (top right) to eight Cumbrian sites which had been brought into favourable management. At the start of this project, the Marsh Fritillary population in Cumbria had dwindled to a single larval web; in autumn 2014 over 2,000 webs were counted by volunteers.

In Wales, habitat management has focussed on Marsh Fritillary, High Brown Fritillary and **Brown Hairstreak**, and on woodland sites that have been managed by Natural Resources Wales for a range of priority butterflies and moths.



Above: Target landscapes for saving threatened species

In Scotland's Central Belt, peatland habitats provide homes for rare butterfly species such as the **Large Heath** (below) and **Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary**. Past drainage, afforestation and peat cutting has left many of these sensitive habitats in danger of becoming too dry to support the specialised flora and fauna that usually thrive there. This year our dedicated team of volunteers dubbed the 'Bog Squad', has been working hard to restore six lowland peatland sites across central Scotland, installing more than 50 water-retaining dams and clearing over five hectares of scrub along the way.



In Cumbria, populations of one of the UK's rarest moths, the **Netted Carpet** (left), are thriving again thanks to management by the National Trust with help and support from Butterfly Conservation and the University of Reading. The larvae feed on Touch-me-not Balsam and a key discovery is that the plant regenerates particularly well when soil is disturbed by winter trampling. Following the introduction of cattle on several sites at Coniston by the National Trust, both foodplant and larval numbers have increased substantially in the last decade. In recent years the partnership has also re-introduced the moth to sites around Derwentwater where it is now re-established.



# Building the evidence base

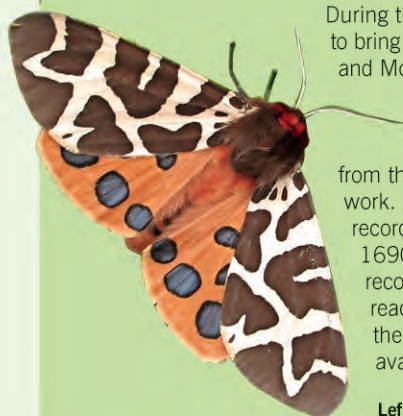
To conserve butterflies and moths successfully, we need to base our work on sound scientific evidence. There are many challenges ahead, with the continuing loss of habitats, threats from climate change and from pesticides such as neonicotinoids that have been shown to have a serious effect on beneficial pollinating insects such as bees. There are also opportunities including new agri-environment schemes following reform of the EU Common Agricultural Policy.



PETER BEILES



More than **30,000** records were submitted on our new smartphone app which enables recorders to submit butterfly records directly from the field into a central database. The app has had extremely positive reviews from users and over 2,100 individual recorders submitted records during the year. We expect these figures to grow substantially during 2015/16.



During the year, we created a Science and Research Directorate to bring together our Species Advisory Team with our Recording and Monitoring Teams. These work closely with local experts in our Branches to make sure that we base our conservation effort on the best available evidence.

Our recording schemes, which gather records from thousands of volunteers, are the bedrock of our science work. A major milestone was hit this year when butterfly records reached **10 million**, with records going back to 1690. But even this impressive total is outstripped by records from the National Moth Recording Scheme which reached the unprecedented total of **18.6 million**. Together, these schemes provide the largest dataset on insects available anywhere in the world.

Left: Garden Tiger moth. MARK PARSONS Above: Comma



TIM VAN ZUINDERT

We have also collaborated with 10 Universities and Institutes on research into Lepidoptera. This includes supporting a PhD student at the University of Hull who is conducting research into the role of moths as pollinators and the impact of light pollution, a possible factor causing the decline of moths. As a result of these projects, we published more than 15 papers in leading scientific journals in addition to over 30 reports.



**Working across Europe.** We held the fourth meeting of Butterfly Conservation Europe partners to celebrate 10 years since the foundation of this pan-European sister organisation. Over this time, we have established a network of 45 partners in 36 countries, many doing active conservation work, monitoring butterflies in the field, engaging with the public and increasing knowledge.

We are encouraging the development of Butterfly Monitoring Schemes in other countries. Schemes now exist in 22 countries, providing vital information on the state of butterflies across Europe. We have produced several important documents that help us to explain the decline and rapid changes occurring in butterfly populations across the continent.

With our partner at Madrid University in Spain, we conducted the first comprehensive survey of the endemic Golgus Blue (left), restricted to the high Sierra Nevada, and produced the first detailed Species Action Plan.

In April we held our largest ever international symposium, with 238 delegates from 28 countries and more than 80 fascinating presentations from across the world. Keynote speakers reported on crucial topics such as the impact of GM maize on the iconic Monarch butterfly, how landscapes can be improved for moths, and the enormous scientific value derived from the long running UK Butterfly Monitoring Scheme. A selection of scientific papers from the Symposium was included in a special issue of the Journal of Insect Conservation

**Right:** Monarch





# Nature reserves success

At **Prees Heath** reserve in Shropshire, our work to restore heathland from former arable land is looking very promising. Not only are the fields ablaze with purple heather but we had the first ever direct evidence this year of breeding by the rare Silver-studded Blue on the restored fields adjacent to the existing colony, when a caterpillar was found by a local student. This is the last colony in the whole of the English Midlands so expanding its habitat away from the existing runway strip will help ensure its long term survival. Two other species have also been added to those seen on the reserve – Green Hairstreak and Essex Skipper.

**Above main:** Heather at Prees Heath

Butterfly Conservation has a network of 35 reserves across the UK covering 785 hectares of key butterfly and moth habitat. They are managed with the help of our local Branches and volunteers and our partner organisations. We use these reserves to safeguard sites for threatened species, demonstrate good habitat management for Lepidoptera and other wildlife, and provide places where the public can enjoy butterflies and moths.



ROBB SOLOMON

Our monitoring data showed that UK Priority butterflies are doing significantly better on our reserves than on other sites, illustrating that our efforts are being successful on a broad scale. Species that are thriving especially well on our reserves include the Grizzled Skipper, Dingy Skipper and Small Blue.

**Above:** Small Blue



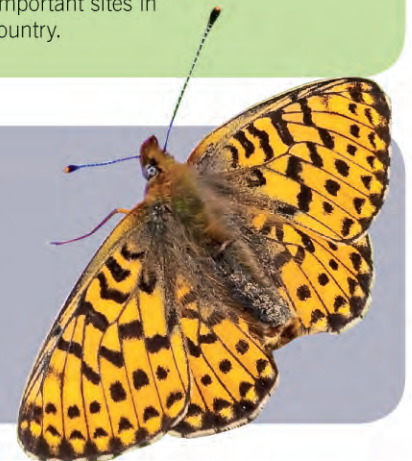
KATIE CALLAGHAN

This year saw the formal opening of our fantastic new nature reserve, **Rough Bank**, in Gloucestershire. The site is home to a wonderful array of wildflowers as well as many butterflies and moths. At its opening in August, this flagship reserve

was awarded the prestigious National Nature Reserve (NNR) status by Natural England; a designation only awarded to the most ecologically rich and important sites in the country.

At **Mabie Forest** near Dumfries, the Pearl-bordered Fritillary is thriving, thanks to management work undertaken by Forestry Commission Scotland with our input. A run of favourable springs has allowed this beautiful butterfly to expand away from core areas to other parts of this working mixed forest.

**Right:** Pearl-bordered Fritillary. PETER EELES





# Advocacy

The future of our butterflies, moths and other wildlife is strongly affected by Government and other policies that affect land use and the health of the environment. Butterfly Conservation works with a wide range of organisations to help improve these policies not just for wildlife but also to ensure the future survival of life on Earth.



KELLY THOMAS

## Action for pollinators.

In Wales we have been working to ensure that a viable Nature Recovery Plan is developed, as well as representing interests of butterflies and moths on the Wales Biodiversity Strategy Board and Pollinators Taskforce. In Northern Ireland we have helped to produce an All Ireland Pollinator Plan and held a 'Pollinator Pow-wow' event to discuss ways of helping pollinators such as bees and butterflies.

Left: Meadow Brown

**Conference for Nature.** We followed the ground-breaking State of Nature report published in 2013 with a Conference for Nature in 2014, which brought together business leaders with other sectors of society to plan a better future for our wildlife. The Conference was organised by a consortium of NGOs and was addressed by our President, Sir David Attenborough. Sir David's key message was that the future was in our hands and that it was vital for all concerned about nature and the environment to work together to save the future beauty of the natural world.



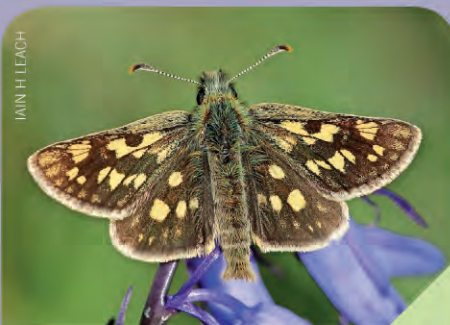
Across the UK we have worked with agriculture departments and agencies to help design new agri-environment schemes that provide grants to farmers for managing land in an environmentally sensitive way, including maintaining important wildlife habitats. In England, the new Countryside Stewardship Scheme contains a financial supplement for owners managing sites for 11 Priority butterflies and 24 Priority moths that are associated with farmland, while in Scotland the scheme is more closely targeted, and includes some key butterfly and moth habitats.

Below: Grazing is essential to maintain flower-rich grasslands as well as many rare butterflies and moths

**Rally for Nature.** We have supported a campaign, spearheaded by the RSPB and The Wildlife Trusts for a Nature and Wellbeing Bill in England to ensure the protection of wildlife and wild spaces, and the future health of the nation. We backed a Rally for Nature in Westminster and efforts for all political parties to make commitments to save nature in their manifestos.



JAIN H. LEACH



In Scotland we have been working with Scottish Environment LINK colleagues to make our politicians more aware of our work and the threats our species face. More than half of the Members of the Scottish Parliament (MSPs) are now 'Species Champions', 14 of whom have adopted a butterfly or a moth.

Above: Chequered Skipper



MARTIN WATKIN

# Engaging our supporters

Butterfly Conservation relies on the passion and commitment of more than 15,000 volunteers, co-ordinated through our network of 32 Branches. Our Branches run a comprehensive programme of events such as field trips, talks and work parties on reserves, as well as co-ordinating recording and monitoring activities. We owe our volunteers a huge debt of gratitude for this ongoing commitment to conserving butterflies and moths.

This year's **Big Butterfly Count** reached more people than ever before: more than 45,000 people took part and over 560,000 of the target butterflies and moths were counted. The smartphone app, launched last year, has already made an impact and over a quarter of all results submitted were sent directly from recorders' phones. Over the last five years, the count has engaged a large cross section of the public, including more than 370,000 people who visited the website, over 170,000 who downloaded the ID chart, and 125,000 who have taken part. This cements the project as the largest butterfly survey in the world.



Our flagship education project **Munching Caterpillars** has gone from strength to strength. The aim of the project is to engage and enthuse children about the wonderful world of butterflies and moths and their fascinating life cycles. This year, the team has run 66 workshops in 14 schools across Dorset and Somerset, providing children with an opportunity to learn about, view and handle live specimens. In 13 of these schools, the team has also helped the children to develop their own butterfly-friendly gardens by planting caterpillar food plants and nectar-rich flowers. In total during 2014, the team has engaged with more than 4,000 children.

Our **Cheshire and Peak Branch** has a dedicated volunteer who has also worked with five primary schools in the Northwich area with the aim of getting children closer to nature. These children are growing plants to attract butterflies (fuel stations) and caterpillar food plants (munch boxes) so that they can watch the full life cycle of the insects. The schools are also being advised on how to plant areas to encourage butterflies and other pollinators.



During 2014/15, our volunteers contributed a huge effort to our work, amounting to **168,317 days, equivalent to £10.54 million**. We have appointed a Branch Support Officer to help develop our Branch network, share best practice and provide training and materials. We have also increased the capacity of our Media Team to promote our work to a wider audience, through social media, our website and regional publicity. In addition, we have increased the capacity of our fundraising and membership teams to raise more funds and supporters of our work.

Above: Volunteers at Mabie Forest near Dumfries



**Membership and supporter development.**

Membership has risen by 75% since 2010, standing at just under 26,000 members at 31 March 2015. The number of Life Benefactors has also increased by 25%.

The Match Pot Appeal broke all previous records, resulting in nearly £200,000 of donations. This income will have a major impact on our ability to carry out and develop new conservation projects during the coming year. Legacy income modestly increased again in the year to £562,073 (3% increase from 2013/14). An additional £12,000 was donated in memory of loved ones.

The Online Shop benefitted from a real boost in sales following a successful Christmas campaign.

We are indebted to our members and donors for their loyal support and generous donations – their help enables Butterfly Conservation to improve the health of our environment and restore habitat to conserve some of our most threatened butterfly and moth species.



Membership has risen by 75% since 2010

WEBSITE UNIQUE VISITORS

**484,000**

↑54%

**50**

REGIONAL PRESS RELEASES

ADVERTISING VALUE EQUIVALENT

**£6.8million**

FOR OUR MEDIA COVERAGE IN 2014



**38,000**



↑131%

**Media in numbers**



**28,900**  
FOLLOWERS ON TWITTER

↑45%

**67,700**  
RECIPIENTS OF OUR REGULAR E-NEWSLETTER, ALL AFLUTTER



**85%**

of Branches are now active on both Facebook and Twitter.

**2,500**

PRINT ARTICLES



**460** BROADCAST PIECES

# Financial statements

The members of Council confirm that these summarised financial statements are a summary of information from the full financial statements which were approved by Council on 18 July 2015.

A copy of the full financial statements of the charitable company, upon which the auditors have reported without qualification, will be delivered to the Charity Commission and the Registrar of Companies.

These summarised financial statements may not contain sufficient information to allow for a full understanding of the financial affairs of Butterfly Conservation. Further information and the full accounts are available at [www.butterfly-conservation.org](http://www.butterfly-conservation.org) or may be obtained free of charge from the charity.

**By order of the Council**  
David Hanson  
Honorary Treasurer  
18 July 2015.

## **Independent auditor's statement to the Council of Butterfly Conservation**

**We have examined the summarised financial statements of Butterfly Conservation for the year ended 31 March 2015.**

## **Respective responsibilities of the Council and independent auditor**

The Council members are responsible for preparing the summarised financial statements in accordance with applicable UK law and the recommendations of the charities Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP).

Our responsibility is to report to you our opinion on the consistency of the summarised financial statements with the full financial statements. We also read the other information in the summarised annual report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any

apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the summarised financial statements.

## **Basis of opinion**

We conducted our work in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board for use in the United Kingdom.

## **Opinion**

In our opinion the summarised financial statements are consistent with the full financial statements of Butterfly Conservation for the year ended 31 March 2015 and comply with the applicable requirements of Section 427 of the Companies Act 2006, and regulations made thereunder.

## **Buzzacott LLP**

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditor – 130 Wood Street, London EC2V 6DL  
23 July 2015.



Legacy income of  
£562k, **up by £18k**  
from last year's  
record of £544k

Conservation expenditure  
reached its highest levels  
ever at £2.73 million

Total expenditure rose by **11.5%**  
to a record level of **£3.46 million**

### Financial Review

**The Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities (SOFA) and the Balance Sheet have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) 2005.**

Against the backdrop of a generally difficult fundraising environment it is very pleasing to report that in 2014/15 –

- Our expenditure on conservation rose by 9.5% to a record level of £2.73 million;
- Our total expenditure rose by 11.5% to a record level of £3.46 million; and
- Our financial reserves increased by £260k to £1,164k, significantly closing the gap with our target figure of £1,250k.

These important achievements were made possible by the success of our fundraising activities across a very wide range in a financial climate which remained very challenging. While the statutory conservation agencies in all four parts of the United Kingdom remain under tough budgetary pressures, latterly most evident in Northern Ireland but almost certainly with more cuts to come in England & Wales, the quality of our work and the

strong reputation of our staff and volunteers have stood us in good stead. We are extremely grateful to all these agencies for their continued support for our work.

Our members and supporters have contributed in full measure throughout the year as may be seen in the recruitment and renewal rates for members, in the spectacular success of our latest Match Pot Appeal, which has raised c£200k, and from the legacy income of £562k, up by £18k from last year's record of £544k. This expression of concern for the future of butterflies and moths and the determination that we can be trusted to be able to do something positive about it are both very encouraging.

The Big Butterfly Count project has attracted new supporters, some of whom have become members, some of whom contributed to our appeals and several of whom bought goods from our online shop which was re-launched during the year. Marks & Spencer plc made a generous donation towards the costs of developing the phone recording app and other features of the project, and for this we are most grateful.

There was a positive financial contribution from the International Symposium, details

of which appear elsewhere in this report; the full value of this activity cannot be measured in financial terms alone.

On purely financial matters it is unhelpful that interest rates remain at historically low levels but the gentle economic recovery did drive a total return, capital plus income, of 10.5% on our Endowed Fund which was very welcome.

All this fundraising activity, which will continue in full in the current year, exists to support our conservation work. Mention has been made elsewhere in this report of a restructuring of our conservation staff during the year in which, most importantly, the number of staff engaged in this core activity was increased by 5 to 57. This investment supports both our scientific work and local conservation activities in partnership with our Branches and their volunteers.

The value we ascribe to the work of our thousands of volunteers in undertaking conservation, recording, public information etc. is estimated at over £10.54 million and we simply could not exist without it. The direct financial impact in our accounts is, however, quite modest. Branches raise just under £100k through their own endeavours, and also assist Head Office with

some project fundraising, to which is added just over £100k from the branch element of membership subscriptions. The directly raised income amounts to around 2.5% of the total income in the accounts and the amount spent by Branches locally on conservation is around 5% of total spending. The great value and contribution of our Branches lies in people's expertise and time being given freely and for free.

In our Designated Funds we hold £348k to support future Branch activity and £1,393k to support over the next two years the Conservation Projects to which we are already committed. We have close to £1,500k from legacies and the Match Pot Fund Appeal and £1,164k in free reserves, to enable us to expand our conservation activity and to make reserve acquisitions such as Rough Bank when the opportunity arises, while continuing to seek project funding in a competitive environment. Every pound is hard won and carefully put to work. We are confident that our team of staff and volunteers will sustain our growing conservation activity, which is so badly needed to help the rapid decline of butterflies and moths.

**David Hanson, Honorary Treasurer 18 July 2015.**

# Financial information

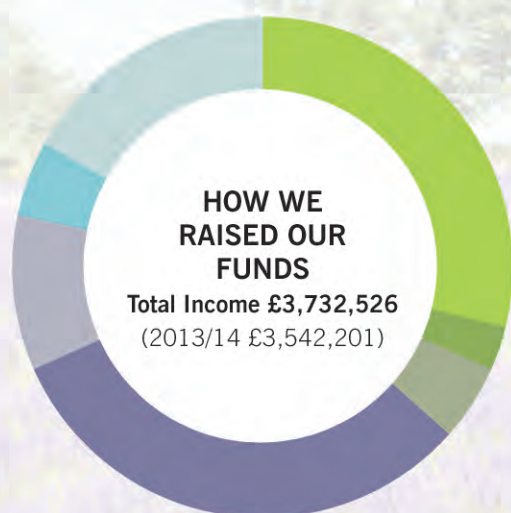
## Consolidated statement of financial activities Year to 31 March 2015.

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Endowment funds £	2015 Total £	2014 Total £
<b>Incoming resources</b>					
Incoming resources from generated funds					
• Voluntary income	944,424	133,040	–	<b>1,077,464</b>	998,062
• Activities for generating funds	105,414	7	–	<b>105,421</b>	70,499
• Investment income and interest receivable	173,449	11,378	–	<b>184,827</b>	231,412
Incoming resources from charitable activities					
• Conservation activities – grants receivable	16,372	1,166,377	–	<b>1,182,749</b>	1,265,598
• Contracts and royalties	266,716	107,220	–	<b>373,936</b>	335,194
• Other primary purpose trading	177,325	4,675	–	<b>182,000</b>	95,351
• Membership subscriptions	626,129	–	–	<b>626,129</b>	545,881
Other incoming resources	–	–	–	–	204
<b>Total incoming resources</b>	<b>2,309,829</b>	<b>1,422,697</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3,732,526</b>	<b>3,542,201</b>
<b>Resources expended</b>					
Cost of generating funds					
• Costs of generating voluntary income	145,294	32,767	–	<b>178,061</b>	159,545
• Fundraising trading: cost of goods sold and other costs	59,789	13,469	–	<b>73,258</b>	23,037
• Investment management costs	20,817	4,680	–	<b>25,497</b>	14,912
Charitable activities					
• Conservation	931,749	1,801,500	–	<b>2,733,249</b>	2,497,158
• Membership services	280,530	63,065	–	<b>343,595</b>	306,188
Governance	82,518	18,980	–	<b>101,498</b>	97,610
<b>Total resources expended</b>	<b>1,520,697</b>	<b>1,934,461</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3,455,158</b>	<b>3,098,450</b>
<b>Net incoming (outgoing) resources before transfers</b>	<b>789,132</b>	<b>(511,764)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>277,368</b>	<b>443,751</b>
Transfers between funds	(302,390)	302,390	–	–	–
<b>Net incoming (outgoing) resources before net investment (losses) gains</b>	<b>486,742</b>	<b>(209,374)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>277,368</b>	<b>443,751</b>
Net investment (losses) gains	12,704	–	309,499	<b>322,203</b>	170,861
<b>Net movement in funds</b>	<b>499,446</b>	<b>(209,374)</b>	<b>309,499</b>	<b>599,571</b>	<b>614,612</b>
<b>Balances brought forward at 1 April 2014</b>	<b>4,583,983</b>	<b>1,588,843</b>	<b>4,559,650</b>	<b>10,732,476</b>	<b>10,117,864</b>
<b>Balances carried forward at 31 March 2015</b>	<b>5,083,429</b>	<b>1,379,469</b>	<b>4,869,149</b>	<b>11,332,047</b>	<b>10,732,476</b>

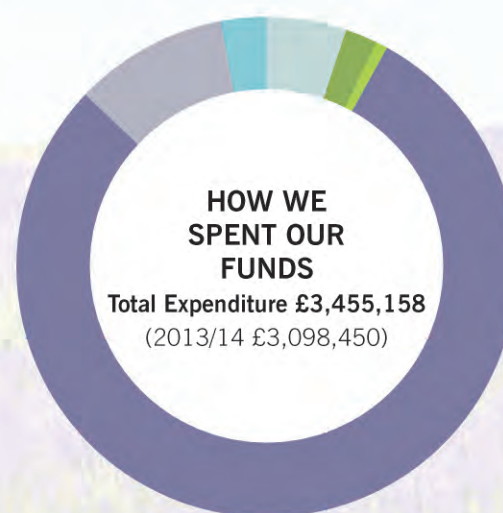
## Group and charity balance sheets 31 March 2015

	2015 £	Group 2014 £	2015 £	Charity 2014 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>				
Tangible assets	1,246,180	1,222,429	1,246,180	1,222,429
Investments	4,869,149	4,559,650	4,869,150	4,559,651
	<b>6,115,329</b>	<b>5,782,079</b>	<b>6,115,330</b>	<b>5,782,080</b>
<b>Current assets</b>				
Stocks	8,926	8,354	8,256	8,112
Debtors	993,220	756,176	1,003,286	788,498
Investments	150,061	147,036	150,061	147,036
Cash at bank and in hand				
• Short term deposits and interest bearing accounts	3,528,981	3,632,080	3,528,981	3,632,080
• Current accounts	937,002	769,891	864,378	681,362
	<b>5,618,190</b>	<b>5,313,537</b>	<b>5,554,961</b>	<b>5,257,088</b>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>(401,472)</b>	<b>(363,140)</b>	<b>(358,245)</b>	<b>(316,289)</b>
<b>Net current assets</b>	<b>5,216,718</b>	<b>4,950,397</b>	<b>5,196,717</b>	<b>4,940,799</b>
<b>Total net assets</b>	<b>11,332,047</b>	<b>10,732,476</b>	<b>11,312,047</b>	<b>10,722,879</b>
<b>Represented by: Funds and reserves Charitable funds</b>				
<i>Capital funds</i>				
Endowment funds	4,869,149	4,559,650	4,869,149	4,559,650
<i>Income funds</i>				
Restricted funds	1,379,469	1,588,843	1,379,469	1,588,843
Unrestricted funds				
• General fund	1,163,650	903,295	1,163,649	903,295
• Non-charitable trading funds	20,000	9,597	-	-
• Tangible fixed assets (including freehold nature reserves) fund	688,156	602,022	688,156	602,022
• Designated funds	3,211,624	3,069,069	3,211,624	3,069,069
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>11,332,047</b>	<b>10,732,476</b>	<b>11,312,047</b>	<b>10,722,879</b>

Approved by the Council of Butterfly Conservation, and signed on its behalf by: Dr Jim Asher, Chair 18 July 2015



Voluntary Income	£1,077,464
Activities for generating funds	£105,421
Investment income	£184,827
Conservation grants receivable	£1,182,749
Contracts & Royalties	£373,936
Other primary trading	£182,000
Membership subscriptions	£626,129



Costs of generating funds	£178,061
Fundraising trading	£73,258
Investment management costs	£25,497
Conservation	£2,733,249
Membership services	£343,595
Governance	£101,498

# Thank you

We are extremely grateful to those individuals and organisations who have so generously supported the charity in 2014/15. On behalf of everyone at Butterfly Conservation we would like to thank the following for their support:

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