



*(A company limited by guarantee registered in Scotland (No. SC040247)
and as a Scottish charity (No.SC005792).*

**Annual Report and Financial Statements
for the year ended 31st March 2011.**

**Patron, President, Chairman of Council, Council Members,
Senior Staff and Officials.**

Patron	HRH The Prince Charles, Duke of Rothesay	
Chairman of Council	Allan Bantick	Eligible to remain as Chairman until 2014 ¹
Vice-Chairmen (Conservation)	David Grundy	Eligible to remain as a vice-chairman until 2013
(Members Centres and Watch)	Jean Barr	Eligible to remain as a vice-chairman until 2014
(Finance)	Tim Duffy	Eligible for re-election to Council September 2014
(Finance)	James Ivory DL	Eligible to remain as a vice-chairman until 2014
Elected Members of Council	David Ashford	Due to retire from Council September 2012
	Col Patric Baird	Eligible for re-election to Council September 2012
	Dr Jon Barnes	Due to retire from Council September 2012
	Tim Hailey	Eligible for re-election to Council September 2012
	James Hewlett	Due to retire from Council September 2011
	Professor David Houston	Eligible for re-election to Council September 2011

¹ Assuming continuation in post for 6 years.

	Tom Sampson	Due to retire from Council September 2011
	Dr John Sheldon MBE	Eligible for re-election to Council September 2011
	Professor Chris Spray MBE	Eligible for re-election to Council September 2012
	Dr Ray Taylor	Due to retire from Council September 2012
Co-opted Member of Council	Tim Duffy	December 2009 - September 2010
Convener of Conservation Committee	David Grundy	Trustee
Company Secretary	Simon Milne MBE	Staff
Chief Executive	Simon Milne MBE	Staff
Director of Conservation	Jonathan Hughes	Staff
Director of Finance and Resources	Paul Ritchie	Staff
Director of Marketing and Business Development	Jo Pike	Staff
Auditors	Geoghegans Chartered Accountants 6 St Colme Street EdinburghEH3 6AD	
Bankers	The Royal Bank of Scotland plc 36 St Andrew Square Edinburgh EH2 2YB	

Investment Advisors

Adam & Company Investment
Management Limited (to
December 2010)
22 Charlotte Square
Edinburgh. EH2 4DF

Brooks MacDonald Asset
Management (from January
2011)
10 Melville Crescent
Edinburgh
EH3 7LU

Solicitors

Morton Fraser
Quartermile Two
2 Lister Square
Edinburgh
EH3 9GL

**Registered Office and
Principal Address**

Cramond House
3 Kirk Cramond
Edinburgh
EH4 6HZ

**Company Registration
Number**

SC040247

Scottish Charity Number

SC005792

Ambassadors

Steven Jardine
Mark Beaumont
John Michie

Young Ambassador

Sam Cairns

Independent Auditor's Report to the council and members of the Scottish Wildlife Trust

We have audited the financial statements of the Scottish Wildlife Trust for the year ended 31 March 2011 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities (incorporating Income and Expenditure Account), the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made exclusively to the members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and to the charity's Council, as a body, in accordance with section 44(1)(c) of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and regulation 10 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the members and the charity's Council those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity, its members as a body and its Council as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of Council and auditor

As explained more fully in the Council's Responsibilities Statement set out on page 51, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

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 regulations made under those Acts.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the charitable company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Council; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Council's Annual Report to identify any material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

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 2011, and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and regulation 8 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended).

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Council's Annual Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Scottish Wildlife Trust for the year ended 31 March 2010 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on 10 June 2010.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- the charitable company has not kept proper and adequate accounting periods 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 Council's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Michael Crerar (Senior Statutory Auditor)

June 2011

For and on behalf of Geoghegans, Statutory Auditor

Eligible to act as an auditor in terms of section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.

6 St Colme Street
Edinburgh
EH3 6AD

Structure, Governance and Management

Organisational Structure

The Scottish Wildlife Trust (SWT) was incorporated on 14 April 1964 as a company limited by guarantee and without a share capital (number SC040247). The company is a recognised Scottish Charity (number SC005792) and is governed by a Memorandum and Articles of Association.

SWT is a membership based organisation with the number of members unlimited. Members have limited liability not exceeding £1. The members elect SWT's governing Council, who are the charity's trustees for the purposes of charity law and directors for the purposes of company law). SWT's staff, led by the Chief Executive and assisted and supported by volunteers/members centres are responsible for the delivery of the Council agreed Operational Plan.

Members may come together to form, with the approval of Council, and with the adoption of a constitution approved by Council, Members Centres with committees of members to further the object and activities of SWT in any part of Scotland. There are currently 21 Members Centres spread throughout Scotland.

All Members Centres raise funds for their own administration and activities and are involved in a range of activities, depending on a centre's size, location and expertise, including:

- a) local planning issues,
- b) practical work on reserves,
- c) running wildlife-related events, and
- d) acting as the eyes and ears of SWT.

The funds of SWT raised or expended by a Members Centre are accounted for in the general accounts of SWT and are subject to direction by Council.

Annual General Meetings (AGMs) are held in accordance with the Articles of Association. The statutory AGM transactions include:

- a) consideration of the accounts,
- b) reports of Council and the Auditor,
- c) election of new Members to Council,
- d) the setting of annual subscriptions rates, and
- e) the appointment of the Auditor.

Governance

SWT is governed by its Council in accordance with Memorandum and Articles of Association as amended by Special Resolutions passed on 13th November 1982, 6th October 2001, and 23 June 2007.

New Members of Council are elected at the Annual General Meeting. Members wishing to stand for Council must be proposed by one paid-up member of SWT and seconded by another. In the event that there are more candidates for election than vacancies, the election of candidates to fill the vacancies shall be in accordance with the aggregate number of votes cast by members of SWT by postal voting carried out before the meeting, as laid down in the Articles of Association.

Council Members shall hold office for a period of three years from the date of their election, after which they shall be eligible for re-election for a further period of three years unless a shorter period of election shall have been expressly stated. Thereafter, they shall retire from Council and shall not be eligible for re-election or co-option for a further period of one year. These retirement provisions shall not apply to a Council Member who has been appointed as Chairman or Vice-Chairman of Council.

Council shall appoint the office bearers of SWT being a Chairman and Vice-Chairmen. Each such appointment shall be for an initial period of three years, and may thereafter be continued for a further period or periods not exceeding three years in all, after which the appointee shall not (except in the case of a Vice-Chairman appointed to be Chairman) be eligible for re-appointment, re-election or co-option to the Council for a further period of one year.

All members of Council are registered at Companies House as Directors of SWT. Council shall also appoint a Company Secretary for such term as it may think fit.

All newly elected members of Council attend a one day induction and training day, run by the Chairman and supported by the Vice-Chairmen and Company Secretary/Chief Executive, which includes briefings and discussions on:

- a) Role and responsibility of trustees;
- b) The Memorandum and Articles of Association;
- c) Governance process;
- d) Corporate strategy and objectives;
- e) Code of conduct and conflict of interests;
- f) Accounts and fundraising;
- g) Risk Register;

- h) Committee and staff structures;
- i) Standing Orders;
- j) Members Centres and Members Centres Constitution;
- k) SWT Policies.

In addition, Council are kept up to date by mail and at meetings of Council on key issues concerning their duties, engage in training on an ~~as~~ required basis, and undertake a self assessment programme.

Management

The main responsibilities of Council are:

- a) Determining and agreeing the strategic direction and policies of SWT;
- b) Ensuring that SWT is run lawfully in the interests of its members in accordance with the Memorandum of Association and that all its activities fall within its charitable purpose;
- c) Agreeing a financial budget and monitoring performance, putting in place arrangements to mitigate underperformance and ensuring that SWT has adequate resources to carry out its charitable purpose;
- d) Identifying and assessing risks affecting SWT and putting in place arrangements to mitigate them;
- e) Ensuring accountable and effective management of SWT;
- f) Ensuring SWT demonstrates best practice in all its areas of work, including the development of strategies to combat discrimination and maintaining high standards of health and safety;
- g) Appointing and reviewing the performance of the Chief Executive (normally exercised through the Chairman);
- h) Making accurate and prompt returns required by OSCR and the Registrar of Companies and making an annual report to members.

Council is supported by a Conservation Committee which meets four times a year, and is chaired by a Convener, who may also (but not necessarily) be a Vice-Chairman of Council. The Conservation Committee is responsible for advising Council on SWT-related natural heritage conservation matters including wildlife reserves, the wider countryside, biodiversity and the development of national policy, advocacy and campaigns.

Staff Structure

Authority to conduct day-to-day operations and the delivery of the Operational Plan is delegated by Council to the Chief Executive.

The Chief Executive is accountable to Council for the efficient management of SWT and for the implementation of Council agreed strategies and policies. He is assisted in this task by the Directors of the three operational departments: Conservation, Finance and Resources, and Marketing and Business Development

The Conservation department delivers the charitable objectives in the form of work in the wider countryside, wildlife reserve management, conservation projects, conservation policy and data management. The Finance and Resources department manages SWT's membership, fundraising, finance, information and communications technology and human resources functions. The Marketing and Business Development department provides SWT with support in both these areas and manages the communications support, including web-site and in-house magazine, and visitor centres.

Volunteers

The support of volunteers is essential to the effective operation of SWT. Volunteers are engaged in most Trust-related activities, including governance, serving on committees, reserve management and maintenance, WATCH groups, surveying and recording, visitor centres, species protection programmes and administration.

The Vision and Five Year Plan

Our 25 Year Vision - *Natural Connections – A vision for rebuilding Scotland's wildlife* - provides a contemporary perspective on nature conservation by advocating the re-building of biodiversity at an ecosystem scale. The Vision outlines what SWT wants to see achieved for wildlife over 25 years, what should be done and how SWT intends to contribute to this action. Our Vision has placed us in the vanguard of conservation reform in Scotland.

Delivery of the Vision will require an integrated approach by Government, the voluntary and the private sectors and the people of Scotland. It requires a more strategic and spatial approach to planning and management of key threats to biodiversity, along with an acceptance that natural processes should often be the main driver for determining the development of wildlife communities. The Vision provides the context for SWT's Five Year Plan.

The Five Year Plan sets out the corporate objectives and operating parameters for SWT during the period 2007. 2012, and thereby describes how SWT will fulfil its charitable purpose as defined by the Memorandum and Articles of Association. It was developed through a consultative process, approved by Council in December 2006 and went live on 1 April 2007. It is supported by a Five Year Budget

Projection. Progress with delivering the operational objectives contained within the Five Year Plan is subject to quarterly review by Council. The Five Year Plan is subject to an annual review by Council.

Partnerships

SWT is in the partnership of The Wildlife Trusts (TWT), which comprises the UK's 47 Wildlife Trusts, and is a corporate member of the Royal Society of Wildlife Trusts (RSWT). While SWT generally embraces the objectives of the TWT partnership and the broad aims and vision of RSWT and has entered into a Memorandum of Cooperation with the Wildlife Trust Movement, such respective partnership and membership does not impact upon the autonomy of SWT and its governing Council.

SWT established a concordat agreement with Scottish Natural Heritage in 1997 in order to help deliver the mutual objectives of both organisations and thus to deliver benefits for Scotland's natural heritage more efficiently and effectively. The concordat also allows for a more efficient and transparent funding relationship between the two organisations.

SWT also works in partnership with 36 environmental charities in Scotland through the co-ordinating body of Scottish Environment Link. Some of SWT's parliamentary and political work is delivered through joint working under the Link banner.

SWT works with a variety of other partners including the Royal Zoological Society of Scotland, Scottish Natural Heritage; Forestry Commission Scotland, Scotland Europa, Scottish Rural Property and Business Association, Prince's Foundation for the Built Environment, Rivers and Fisheries Trust Scotland, John Muir Trust, Assynt Foundation, Culag Community Woodland Trust, Tanera Mor, Woodland Trust Scotland, Eisg Brachaird Estate and Scourie Estate.

Risk Management.

Council approved a revised risk assessment process in September 2008 with the aim of ensuring that risk management is in line with current best practice. SWT's Risk Register is reviewed by Council on an annual basis. Potential High Risk entries are subject to a quarterly review.

Areas of potential High Risk identified by Council in 2010/2011 (with agreed mitigation and monitoring measures) were:

Current (in-year) High Risk Areas:

- a) Reduction of external training / volunteer grants and contracts income for Conservation Teams
- b) Poor financial performance which in the worst case leads to insolvency
- c) Reduction / non-payment of SNH funding under the Framework Agreement
- d) Significant additional annual contribution to the Wildlife Trusts' final salary scheme

Longer Term (beyond current planning year) High Risk Areas:

- e) Over reliance on key funding sources and thus increased vulnerability to changes in major funding schemes

Cumulative Risk:

- f) Failure to manage cumulative unacceptable risk

The scope of SWT's operations does not give rise to any material price or credit risk. The most important aspects of financial risk are interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The most significant of these is liquidity risk which is managed by the Director of Finance and Resources. Interest rate risk does not impact SWT as it is free of borrowings and financing.

Objective and Activity Delivery

Delivery of our charitable objectives is achieved through the combined efforts of staff and volunteers. As a membership-based organisation, SWT seeks to maximise the active involvement of its members in core activities, primarily through Members Centres and volunteer reserve conveners.

Effective teamwork between staff and the active membership is at the heart of SWT's culture. This approach ensures that SWT maximises its capacity to make a positive impact on the conservation of Scotland's natural heritage at national and community levels. Work at the community level is enhanced through a number of Conservation Teams comprising government sponsored trainees, Future Jobs Fund employees, and volunteers, which provide the dual role of completing mission-driven work for SWT and providing hands on environmental training and work experience.

The core conservation aims are supported by a well-developed series of resource management, communications, fundraising and membership strategies, all of which are planned, delivered and monitored in accordance with priorities set out in the Five Year Plan.

As the primary non-governmental organisation for the conservation of Scotland's wildlife, SWT continues to ensure that its objectives remain relevant to new challenges facing conservation. It has a vital role to play in the conservation of biodiversity for the wellbeing and benefit of the people of Scotland and takes pride in delivering its objectives in an ambitious, cost-effective, confident, inclusive and innovative manner.

Income Generation

The principal sources of income are (not ranked):

- Membership subscriptions
- People's Postcode Lottery
- Charitable trusts, foundations and grant giving bodies
- Individual donations
- Legacies
- Investment income
- Public grants
- Business and corporate donors
- Fundraising events

As more funding is secured for major conservation projects (restricted funding), the need to maintain unrestricted sources of income becomes increasingly important. A recent approach to fundraising in SWT has been to focus the main effort on activities which historically have proved successful, including: bids to grant funders, membership appeals and donations, legacies and long-term partnerships with People's Postcode Lottery and others. Membership growth is considered to be a high priority and a strategy to achieve this was developed over the year; with implementation planned for 2011/12.

People's Postcode Lottery

The rewarding partnership with the People's Postcode Lottery continued to develop with notable financial support being received £405,926 this financial year and increased awareness of SWT and its objectives within Scotland being achieved. 40% of the revenue from People's Postcode Lottery ticket sales goes to charitable partners of which SWT is one. This unrestricted income has enabled SWT to significantly increase the range and scale of its conservation programmes either through direct funding or to reduce financial risk in major projects.

Achievements and Performance

Through the collective efforts of members, staff, volunteers and supporters the past year has been very successful. We have advocated, encouraged, persuaded, advised and campaigned for best conservation practice on land and in the sea and fresh waters, working with politicians, other land managers and the people of Scotland. We have championed the ecosystem scale approach to wildlife conservation, pioneering the concept of Living Landscapes in Scotland, and have played a vital role in preventing inappropriate and damaging development.

Our wildlife reserves have benefited from continued investment, with a wide range of habitat restoration, access and interpretation projects being achieved. We have exceeded government targets for maintaining key natural heritage features in favourable or improving condition on our

reserves with national conservation designations, and we have increased investment in habitat and species data management.

The beavers released as part of the Scottish Beaver Trial at Knapdale have bred. Our national Saving Scotland's Red Squirrel project is also proceeding well, with 13 staff and 200 landowners engaged on the ground. Meanwhile the development of two ambitious and pioneering upland and lowland Living Landscape projects has continued apace with a view to formal launches in 2011.

The number of children's Watch groups has increased, to 26, a record number of people are accessing our web-site thanks to the increasing popularity of our wildlife webcams, and our visitor centres welcomed and inspired even more people.

The year also saw an encouraging financial performance, particularly given the global economic situation

All this activity is underpinned by the continued dedication, expertise and hard work of staff and volunteers, backed by the generous support from our many members, donors, partners and other supporters.

Wider Countryside

To champion ecosystem-scale wildlife conservation on land and sea, working with Government, farmers, foresters, local authorities, statutory bodies and other voluntary organisations.

The development and implementation of an ecosystem scale approach remains central to achieving our Vision for Scotland's wildlife.

Healthy ecosystems are the very foundation on which we build our society and economy. They provide us with the goods and services on which our quality of life depends. SWT believes that caring for the health of ecosystems and ensuring they continue to deliver benefits to future generations must therefore be a central purpose for Government and wider society. The conservation of biodiversity is the key to ensuring ecosystem health. In recent years, both Government and voluntary sector organisations involved with biodiversity conservation have increasingly realised that to reverse continuing declines in biodiversity, we need to take action not just in specially protected areas for wildlife, but also throughout the wider countryside, at the ecosystem, or landscape, scale. There is also growing concern that the speed of climate change will exacerbate the effects of habitat fragmentation as species become marooned in unsuitable climate space, unable to adapt or migrate under rapid environmental change. Coupled with this is a move towards a holistic approach to environmental policymaking, moving away from silo working to consider whole systems rather than individual elements of the system in isolation (e.g. forests, water, biodiversity, agriculture as being apart from each other).

Shaping External Policy and Legislation

SWT helped to shape a range of key external policy and legislative developments to promote the delivery of ecosystem-based conservation in Scotland, including:

- a) Wildlife and Natural Environment Bill
- b) Agricultural policy reform
- c) Scotland's first Land Use Strategy
- d) Marine Bill implementation
- e) Urban and planning policies

A series of visits by MSPs and MPs to some of our wildlife reserves was undertaken in order to showcase SWT's practical work and to promote our objectives to decision makers.

Living Landscape Projects

Following on from the successful launch of our first Policy Futures publications on ecosystem based conservation in the spring of 2009, SWT's Council approved the development of two Living Landscape Projects: an upland project in Coigach and Assynt in north west Scotland, and a lowland project in and around the town of Cumbernauld.

Coigach Assynt Living Landscape

We continued to develop the Coigach and Assynt Living Landscape partnership initiative during 2010-11. We now have a comprehensive programme plan in place, developed in consultation with the local community and the five partners who make up the partnership (Assynt Foundation, Culag Community Woodland Trust, Eisg Brachaird, John Muir Trust and Tanera Mor). The Coigach and Assynt Living Landscape initiative seeks to deliver one of the largest ecosystem restoration projects in western Europe. It is a long term and large scale project, truly pioneering in its vision and ambition. Having secured most of the funding to employ a dedicated project manager, the challenge now is to implement on-the-ground projects. These include a tree nursery at Assynt to grow local provenance trees and the development of micro-renewables at Coigach to help secure a long term income stream to fund woodland and peatland restoration work in the coming years.

Cumbernauld Living Landscape

Cumbernauld was chosen as a Living Landscape project not only because it already had the established Cumbernauld Greenspaces Project at its core, but also because it has the potential to fulfil the following key components of the ecosystem based conservation:

- a) Targeted priority species management
- b) Habitat buffering
- c) Habitat condition improvement
- d) Habitat expansion
- e) Habitat linking into connected networks for wildlife

As well as direct benefits to wildlife these actions will lead into wider projects such as climate change mitigation, flood alleviation, integrated spatial planning and improved recreational and economic opportunities for the local community.

Development work for the project was undertaken in 2010/2011. This included reviewing legal agreements with North Lanarkshire Council (NLC) and advancing partnerships with Forestry Commission Scotland, NLC Community Planning Team and Scottish Water advanced. A public consultation on proposed work within the urban reserves was carried out through several stakeholders meetings and four Forest Design plans were completed.

Projects are currently under development which will demonstrate best practise habitat management and how these can be integrated with new sustainable communities, including completing a £32,000 local access project funded by the Lanarkshire Key Fund and a £150,000 funding application to Waste Recycling Environmental Limited (WREN) for major woodland restructuring across SWT's four wildlife reserves within Cumbernauld.

Scottish Beaver Trial

In May 2008 the Scottish Government approved an application for a time-limited trial reintroduction of the European beaver to Knapdale Forest, Argyll. The first beaver families were released in May 2009 as part of the five year trial. The project partners: the Scottish Wildlife Trust and Royal Zoological Society of Scotland, are observing the beavers closely to track how they are responding to and changing their local environment. Scottish Natural Heritage is coordinating the independent scientific monitoring of the trial and will report to the Scottish Government on whether the conditions of the licence are being met. The results of this trial will form the basis of any decisions made on the future of beavers in Scotland.

2010 saw the trial enter its second year and we were delighted to see the arrival of our first, wild born beaver kits in the spring. Two of our four families bred in 2010, each producing a single kit.

The scientific monitoring programme, which is a key focus for the trial, is progressing very well, with much valuable data being collected across a wide variety of subject areas from beaver activity and feeding, to the effects of the animals on local water chemistry and hydrology, and other species groups such as dragonflies and water plants.

In May and June 2010 another two pairs of beavers were released within the Knapdale trial area in an effort to ensure that a minimum core breeding population of four families was established. Unfortunately one of the males died shortly after release, but thankfully a replacement male, subsequently released was soon accepted by the resident female and all these beavers have settled well and have built their own lodges, which is a positive sign that homes have been established and territories formed.

Public and media interest continues to grow around the trial and in particular the remarkable transformation of one of the release sites, with the beavers damming and felling activities ensuring that the Dubh Loch is a popular attraction for local people and visitors.

Saving Scotland's Red Squirrels Project

In its second year, Saving Scotland's Red Squirrels Project (SSRS) continued to achieve real progress with 13 staff engaged on the ground and an effective network of over 200 co-operating landowners covering some 1,700 square kilometres. The project is a partnership between SWT, SNH, Forestry Commission Scotland (FCS), and Scottish Rural Property and Business Association. The project vision is for thriving red squirrel populations in the Highlands, Argyll, North-East Scotland and northern Tayside that are protected from replacement by grey squirrels by halting their spread northwards from the Central Lowlands and outwards from Aberdeen. The threat from squirrelpox disease in South Scotland contained. Widespread habitat enhancement to improve conditions for viable populations of red squirrels here and elsewhere in Scotland.+

Grey squirrel control activity concentrated on working to stop the flow of dispersing animals from the parks and gardens of Aberdeen City into rural Aberdeenshire, thereby protecting the thriving red squirrel populations of Aberdeenshire and Highland. Further south, from Argyll and across the Trossachs, Perthshire and Angus, the project worked with a network of land managers with the aim of establishing the minimum control possible to achieve a significant benefit for red squirrels. Across the project thirty-five land managers are now under five year contracts to control grey squirrels on their land under the Scottish Rural Development Programme as a result of recruitment and assistance by the SSRS Project Officers.

The project complements a sister project - Red Squirrels in South Scotland, which operates in the Scottish Borders and Dumfries & Galloway. It aims to contain the deadly Squirrelpox virus which spread over the border from England in 2005. SWT employs the Project Co-ordinator and four grey squirrel control staff for the project and sits on its steering group.

To act directly to save threatened wildlife and wild-places

Wildlife and wild places depend on the right decisions and the right strategies in both planning and land use. SWT's planning volunteers and staff have been central to our objective of using the planning system to halt the destruction of vulnerable habitats at local and national levels.

Influencing policy

The Scottish Wildlife Trust has taken a leading role in helping to shape the Scottish Government's first ever Land Use Strategy which was laid before the Scottish Parliament in March 2011. SWT staff and volunteers engaged with the Scottish Government officials drafting the strategy at formal meetings throughout the drafting process, and by lodging a detailed, constructive and critical response to the draft strategy. SWT worked with LINK colleagues through the Sustainable Land Use Task Force to use parliamentary process to help the Government improve the strategy. Scotland's first Land Use Strategy may not be perfect, but it is far better than the draft and, crucially, is focussed on multiple-benefit land use and the ecosystem approach.

SWT also made use of opportunities presented by the Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Bill to promote the concept of ecological coherence, and to tighten species licensing provisions, to improve the biodiversity duty on public bodies, and to improve provisions on deer management.

Action on the ground

A wholly unsustainable proposal to build two golf courses, a luxury hotel, a cosmetic surgery clinic and an artificial island at Loch Rannoch was vigorously opposed by SWT as it would have had a damaging effect on the Black Wood of Rannoch Special Area of Conservation and put at risk the endangered population of Arctic Char in Loch Rannoch, part of the River Tay Special Area of Conservation. SWT spoke against the proposal at the local authority's pre-determination meeting and as a result of our objection, and others, the proposal was comprehensively rejected.

In August 2010, SWT submitted an objection to the planning application for the development of a multi-fuel (mainly coal) power station at Hunterston, North Ayrshire. SWT objected because granting consent would significantly damage the Portencross Coast SSSI which has nationally important eelgrass beds and the best intertidal mudflats for feeding wildfowl and waders along the Ayrshire coast. There would also be indirect harm to wildlife from increase in water temperature (caused by thermal discharge) within the Portencross SSSI; increased greenhouse gas emissions and increase in atmospheric pollution which may impact on the raised / blanket bog habitats of two Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) - Dykeneuk Moss and Bankhead Moss. The proposed develop also contravenes SWT's policy on energy and nature conservation which state no new coal fired power stations should be built in Scotland.

In support of the objection, SWT launched a campaign on the website - *Say no to more SSSI damage* - which encouraged members to e-mail their objection to the Energy Consent Unit at the Scottish Government.

A decision regarding Hunterston has yet to be made as the Energy Consent Unit is waiting for more information to be supplied by the developers.

Two objections to planning application from Member Centres were upheld on environmental grounds.

In September 2009 an objection to a planning application for gravel extraction at Overburns Farm, Lamington was submitted by Clyde Member Centre. In July 2010, South Lanarkshire Council rejected the planning application citing unacceptable landscape and visual impacts. Referring to environment impacts, the planning committee agreed with SWT's conclusions that the development would adversely affect the River Clyde's ecology and exacerbate flood risk which would have a negative impact on local wildlife.

Fife and Kinross Member Centre objected to a planning application to extend quarrying activities which would destroy a substantial part of a 60 year old conifer plantation in Ladybank Wood, Fife. The wood provides an important habitat for breeding and foraging red squirrels.

The Member Centre had to present their case at a hearing, after the developers had appealed against Fife Council's decision to reject the application. After hearing all the evidence, the Reporter dismissed the appeal. He said the woodland contained habitat and species of national importance and the development would be detrimental to the site's natural heritage interest.

Other significant activity this year included:

- a) Publication of three planning newsletters and three guidance notes for Member Centres
- b) Second planning workshop for SWT planning volunteers
- c) Working with Scottish Environment LINK to produce an audit of Single Outcomes Agreement - which examined how the 32 community planning partnerships are delivering on sustainable development and the environment in their SOAs. Scottish Environment LINK commissioned CAG consultants to conduct the desk based research
- d) Planning responses to the Kilgallioch wind farm and an addendum to the Viking wind farm proposal in Shetland
- e) Responses to the Central Scotland Green Network prospectus and draft vision; Scottish Government consultation on resourcing a high quality planning system, and consultation on amendments to the modernised planning system.

Lowland Peatland project

During 2010/2011 SWT began a lowland peatland project aimed at re-surveying raised bogs originally surveyed in the 1990s. The results of this project will provide us with valuable data on the state of this rare and threatened peatland type, and what we need to do to restore damaged sites. The objectives of the project were:

- a) The design of a survey methodology and its implementation to re-survey² a sample of 60 non-designated lowland raised bogs in Scotland and England . collating data on the condition of the site and peat-mass³. The survey data will form an update to the Lowland Raised Bog Inventory and all species records will be exported to the National Biodiversity Network GATEWAY website;
- b) Analysis of the survey results to provide data on site-specific, regional and national trends in peatland condition;
- c) A desk-based study into climate trends⁴ at the level of bioclimatic zones, cross-referenced to the above geographical trends in peatland site condition;
- d) Collation of a database of landowners who are amenable to, and whose sites warrant, practical management works (a second project phase out with this proposal);

During 2010-11, the first full year of the project, we delivered the following outputs:

- a) Design of the methodology and production of related instructions and recording forms;
- b) The collation of landowner contact details (initially for the purposes of seeking access permission but later as a basis for re-contacting those whose land warrants practical management works);
- c) The survey of approximately two thirds of the 60 selected sites;

To ensure wildlife in our cities and towns thrives and improves people's quality of life by supporting a biodiversity-led approach to the management of urban areas.

Most people in Scotland experience nature in an urban setting. SWT has long recognised that towns and cities rich in wildlife and green areas improve the overall attractiveness and liveability of the urban environment, contribute to sustainable placemaking and can improve people's health, level of physical activity and quality of life. As such, we have continued to advocate the benefits of urban wildlife and sustainable placemaking over the course of the past year.

² Against baseline data from c. 10 years ago

³ To be analysed to extrapolate carbon storage function

⁴ e.g. in water availability based on rainfall/potential evapotranspiration, temperature, seasonality, frequency of extreme events.

Work beyond our reserves

Ahead of the Scottish elections we produced a briefing note on sustainable placemaking which was circulated widely to key decision makers; Scotland's Chief Planner, Jim McKinnon welcomed the briefing and stated that it aligned strongly with the agenda that the Scottish Government had been pursuing.

At a strategic level, the Scottish Wildlife Trust is well placed to advocate the importance of incorporating biodiversity into settlements. SWT's Director of Conservation, was appointed to the board of Architecture and Design Scotland (A+DS) in spring 2010. A+DS are an executive non-departmental public body of the Scottish Government whose remit is to be Scotland's champion for excellence in placemaking, architecture and planning.

SWT continues to build on the relationship with the Prince's Foundation for the Built Environment: The organisation's main representative in Scotland gave a thought provoking talk at this year's SWT AGM on urban biodiversity and plans are in place to work together at the Ideal Homes Show in Glasgow to design a wildlife garden to front the Prince's Foundation house (the Prince's House).

A key way of embedding a biodiversity led approach to management of urban areas is by responding to the Main Issues Report (MIR) and Local Development Plans (LDPs) produced by each local authority. Influencing the MIRs provides an opportunity to champion the benefits of high quality urban greenspace and ensures biodiversity issues are given due consideration in the consultation process. With the help of planning volunteers and reserves managers, SWT's dedicated planning coordinator has recently responded to five such MIRs, one call for issues and one LDP.

We are also encouraging our planning volunteers to push for high quality green space in their responses to planning applications (when appropriate); a message reinforced at this year's planning workshop.

SWT continues to be involved in the Scottish Government led 'Charrette' process under the Scottish Sustainable Communities Initiative (a charrette is an intensive week long consultation event). By taking part in this process we have ensured that biodiversity is given due consideration in several 'masterplans'. SWT's National Planning Coordinator attended the Edinburgh garden city charrette led by Andres Duany who is a leading American architect and urban planner and co-founder of the Congress for the New Urbanism in America.

Engaging with the local community on our urban reserves.

We continue to work on our 22 urban wildlife reserves which cover a total area c. 741 ha. We employ three staff to engage with local people: an urban ranger based in Irvine, a project officer covering Cathkin Marsh and a ranger at the Jupiter Urban Wildlife reserve in Grangemouth.

Part of our urban staff's remit is to encourage communities to become involved with their local wildlife through our urban wildlife reserves. We consult with local people about what they want to see happening on the reserves and encourage them to get more involved in everything from practical conservation work, wildlife walks and litter picks to management groups working in partnership with SWT.

Over the past year, at Jupiter Urban Wildlife Reserve, we have had over 52 school classes (1,218 school children) visiting the reserve. We have also had 20 other local groups (e.g. Scouts, College groups etc.) and 20 outreach group visits. Jupiter has also run 16 public events that attracted a total of 218 adults and 215 children. There were also 11 Watch Group meetings involving a total of 101 children.

To work with Local Authorities to establish a complete network of Local Nature Conservation Sites (LNCS) across Scotland.

Local Nature Conservation Sites (LNCS) are non-statutory sites, selected at a local level for biodiversity and/ or geodiversity features.

Following on from SWT's audit of LNCS conducted last year, the Local Sites Policy (2005) was updated to reference SWT's *Vision and Living Landscapes: towards an ecosystem-based approach to conservation*. The policy was renamed Local Biodiversity Sites Policy which reflects the nomenclature used in the Scottish Government's consolidated Scottish Planning Policy published in February 2010.

SWT's continued involvement in the protection and management of local biodiversity sites involves a combination of local and national advocacy work, and encouraging and supporting planning volunteers to help protect their local area. Examples of our work over the past year are detailed below.

At the local authority level SWT has advocated the mapping, listing and protection of local biodiversity sites in the proposed Local Development Plans of:

- a) Clackmannanshire Council (March 2011)

- b) Edinburgh and South East Scotland MIR (August 2010)
- c) Aberdeenshire Council proposed Local development Plan (LDP) (September 2010)
- d) Stirling MIR (July 2010)
- e) Tayplan MIR (June 2010)
- f) Perth and Kinross MIR (January 2011)
- g) West Dunbartonshire (April 2011).

Scottish Borders planning volunteer, Lawrence Robertson now sits on a newly set up Scottish Borders LBSs steering group.

The message of the importance of local biodiversity sites has been disseminated to Member Centres and planning volunteers through talks (Inner Moray MC, Fife and Kinross MC) and through the planning conference held in February 2011.

A guidance note on Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAPs), encouraging Member Centres and planning volunteers to get involved with the LBAP process, was sent out in March 2011. The guidance note stressed the importance of designating and managing local biodiversity sites as a way of helping local authorities identify and prioritise actions for habitats and species. It also stated that: *SWT continues to champion LBSs and where appropriate we object to planning applications that would damage the biodiversity interest for which the site is designated.*

The National Planning Co-ordinator has also worked with City of Edinburgh Council (CECs) who are examining the feasibility of using the positive management of Local Biodiversity Sites as an indicator to be included in Single Outcome Agreements, Sustainability Strategy and State of the Environment Report and Local Development Plan.

To provide practical help and expertise to others who want to manage habitats.

SWT provides practical help and expertise to others who want to manage wildlife and habitats primarily through our Conservation Teams, carrying out work in the Wider Countryside, but also through answering several thousand e-mails, letters and telephone questions and web site queries on anything from creating wildlife ponds to dealing with invasive species like giant hogweed and restoration of raised peatbogs. We have also continued our work on advising landowners on specific management of the narrow headed ant and the small cow wheat, two endangered species for which SWT is lead partner under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.

With a view to improving efficiency and reducing costs, one of the two Clyde Valley Conservation Teams was closed early in the year. It has been another challenging and rewarding year for the

Conservation Teams who continue to adapt to the ever-changing economic and political funding circumstances, while still delivering quality conservation work on our own wildlife reserves and in the wider countryside. We employed three hundred and forty two, six month placements, under Future Jobs Fund (FJF) this financial year. The new Coalition Government in Westminster announced a new Welfare to Work scheme called the *Work Programme*, which will replace FJF and a number of other schemes in the Summer of 2011. The Department of Work and Pensions has been impressed with our performance in delivering on welfare to work schemes particularly on FJF in Scotland. In the run up to the Scottish elections the Scottish Government announced that they liked the FJF model and wanted to

develop, jointly with the Scottish Council for Voluntary Organisations, a new Scottish equivalent focused on the Voluntary Sector. This has subsequently been named *Community Jobs Scotland*.

A new Head of Conservation Teams was appointed just before the start of the financial year and tasked with developing a new strategy and business plan for the Conservation Teams, considering how to improve performance, maintain quality and financial stability, while looking for new opportunities to diversify and grow the teams operations. With the political changes and the cessation of the UK level FJF, this business plan has had to be postponed until the financial and operational ramifications of any new scheme(s) were ascertained.

Some of the highlights from Conservation Teams in 2010-11 included:

- a) Achieving 110 wider countryside conservation projects through 299 team days, or 2,990 person days (average 9 plus supervisor per team)
- b) Total of 364 people benefitting from work experience and training with the Conservation Teams (342 FJF and 22 New Deal)
- c) (85% - 18-25 year olds; 15% - over 25; 7% young women)
- d) Total of 34% gaining one qualification or more with us
- e) Total of 116 volunteers days

To fight for the restoration and better protection and management of the marine environment.

Marine policy capacity has been limited this year by the absence of our Marine Policy Officer who was on sabbatical to take up a Churchill Fellowship. Marine policy has remained, however, a focus for activity. SWT has continued to work closely with other The Wildlife Trusts and other environmental NGOs to press for effective implementation of the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010. A key ongoing priority is that there should be an ecologically coherent network of Marine Protected Areas designated by 2012.

Responding to the increasing drive for the deployment of marine renewable infrastructure, a major new report in our Policy Futures series, *Living seas: towards sustainable marine renewable energy in Scotland* was launched at an SWT sponsored event at the Scottish Parliament in December 2010. This report advocates an environmentally responsible approach to the development of marine renewables, ensuring that marine ecosystems and important marine habitats are safeguarded.

Wildlife Reserves

To safeguard and enhance the range of native habitats and species in Scotland through the expert management of our reserves.

There are currently 121 SWT reserves, located in 28 out of 32 local authority areas, covering an area in excess of 20,000ha. Most are owned by SWT; others are leased or managed by agreement with other landowners. The smallest reserve is Johnson Terrace in Edinburgh (0.074 ha) and the largest is Ben Mor Coigach in the Highlands (6198.44 ha). Some 116 reserves are less than 500 ha, and of these, 60 reserves are less than 20 ha. SWT has seven reserves less than 1 ha.

Generally speaking, there are a few large reserves in the north and west, whilst the majority of reserves are within the central belt and south to the border. Reserve management is co-ordinated by eight Reserves Managers and seventy Volunteer Reserve Conveners and Wardens, supported by local SWT members and other reserve-based staff. Work is carried out by a combination of staff; ten SWT Conservation Teams, five full-time and five summer Rangers, two Reserve-Maintenance Co-ordinators, as well as over 200 members, volunteers and specialist contractors.

SWT has a computer-based reserve management planning and reporting system, which generates a work programme for each of the 121 wildlife reserves. Tasks on reserves are allocated to one of four² priority levels. Currently, all SWT reserves are managed to at least Priority 1 standard.

The system of wildlife reserves, maintained by SWT, other non-government organisations and individuals, supplements and complements the designated site network (SSSI, SAC, SPA, RAMSAR) and land managed for wildlife in the wider countryside (includes local biodiversity sites, areas on farms, private land etc.). Where possible, working with neighbouring landowners and other organisations, SWT considers how its reserves can benefit habitat range and species populations at the national, regional and ecosystem level, and how they might contribute to public wellbeing.

Achievements for 2010-2011 included:

² Priorities summarised as follows: Priority 1 = meeting legal and other obligations, covers management of designated features. Priority 2 = P1 + management of non-designated features. Priority 3 = P1 + P2 + non-essential enhancement projects. Priority 4 = contingency projects.

- a) A total of 95 % of all Priority 1² budgeted reserve work was completed during the year, a total of 416 tasks;
- b) 96% of all key wildlife features on SWT reserves which have national conservation designations were assessed to be in favourable / improving conservation condition by the end of March, there was a small increase on last year's figure. Thanks to our reserve staff, volunteers and conservation teams this means we have exceeded the Scottish Government target of 95% of key features in favourable or improving condition
- c) 75 of the 121 wildlife reserves are designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in recognition of their national importance;
- d) Reserve Acquisition and Disposals: The owner of Stormont Loch Wildlife Reserve, have decided not to renew the reserve management agreement with the Trust. The Loch is a SSSI and so legal protection remains in place. Similarly the owner of Dorrie Donn reserve decided to end the management agreement in March 2011. An additional 77 acres was purchased adjacent to Loch of the Lowes Wildlife Reserve in February;
- e) Over the last two years we have been awarded over £500,000 in agri-environment grants for work on 19 reserves. We currently have applications in preparation for a further 23 reserves worth a potential of over £500,000;

Practical work and activities on reserves included:

- a) Cullaloe Reserve in Fife - new bridges, pond dipping platform, access road drainage, and interpretation
- b) Longhaven Cliffs in Aberdeenshire - upgraded three kilometers of coastal path
- c) Control of invasive non-native species at Tummel Shingle Islands, Keltneyburn, Shewalton Sandpits, Oldhall Ponds and Spey Bay
- d) Miley in Dundee - access upgrades
- e) Southwick Coast - completion of landfill tax funded project, involving access, boundary improvements and removal of non native invasive species
- f) Montrose Basin - installation of a high definition camera on the tern raft and two further cameras (on the Centre building at the Bank of Scotland Hide);
- g) Rahoy Hills - development of an extensive upland grazing project and expansion of Atlantic Oakwood habitat

- h) Red Moss of Balerno - new 300m boardwalk completed
- i) Extensive bracken control was carried out at Ballagan Glen, Kelneyburn, Linhouse Glen and Balnaguard Glen
- j) Cathkin Marsh - new 270 m boardwalk completed
- k) Talich - the alder coppicing and grassland management carried out over the last three years on the reserve has come to fruition with evidence of an increase in species diversity. Lesser butterfly orchid has been one of the major beneficiaries of this work
- l) Two vegetation completed at Grey Hill and Feoch Meadow (both South Ayrshire). The results revealed that SWT management works were having a positive impact on species diversity and that further grazing would be even more beneficial. In addition we commissioned a new grazier and grazing regime at Auchalton Meadow, the third of our large Ayrshire grassland reserves. Autumn monitoring has indicated that this has been very successful
- m) Creation of an outdoor classroom at Jupiter Wildlife Reserve
- n) Over 100 public events were held on SWT wildlife reserves over the year, in addition to education activities delivered to 2,000 children by our rangers
- o) The Isle of Eigg Heritage Trust won Gold in the annual international Ashden Awards for Sustainable Energy, as a result of the islanders reducing their energy consumption by half. A process greatly aided by the fact that the island is now completely self sufficient in electricity supplied by three renewable sources on the island. Eigg primary school also won the Green Global Award from the Scottish Government for its work on promoting renewable energy. Both awards had the backing of SWT

Species highlights included:

- a) Our female osprey at Loch of the Lowes had a very dramatic year. After her two chicks hatched in May she became ill and for a couple of weeks the worst was feared. Her mate however continued to feed the chicks and the female slowly recovered. She left on what many thought would be her last journey south in August, but arrived back once again for her 21st breeding season in March;
- b) At Falls of Clyde our peregrine nest with two chicks was supplemented by three adopted chicks. The three additional chicks were rescued from a smuggling operation at Birmingham airport and relocated to our nest site; all five chicks subsequently fledged
- c) Yellow star of Bethlehem has been recorded for the first time at Falls of Clyde Wildlife Reserve
- d) Parsley leaved dropwort has been recorded for the first time on Shewalton Sandpit

- e) Clouded yellow butterfly was recorded for the first time on Feoch Meadow, along with the first large heath record since 1997. A total of 98 small heath butterflies and 28 small pearl bordered fritillaries were also counted during the survey
- f) Marsh fritillary was recorded on Shian Wood reserve for the first time in ten years
- g) Over 200 pied flycatcher chicks fledged at Carstramon Wood Wildlife Reserve this summer, largely as a result of the erection of many nest boxes by staff and particularly the local members. In addition, 25 moth species were added to the reserve records in one night; including large emerald, beautiful golden y, and green arches
- h) Handa Island - razorbill and guillemot numbers were down by over 50% compared to 2010, other species were relatively stable
- i) Mudwort has been recorded on Cullaloe Wildlife Reserve in Fife, after an absence of several years. This is a result of being able to control the water level in the old reservoir
- j) 16 new nest boxes were erected to encourage tree sparrows at Hadfast Valley reserve and by the end of the summer around 100 chicks had fledged
- k) Seventy-seven new moth species were added to the reserve list at Montrose Basin during
- l) A record 264 whooper swans were recorded at Montrose Basin on 15th March 2011
- m) 65,063 pink footed geese were counted on Montrose Basin in September 2010, the highest number every recorded on the site;
- n) The Flying Flock Conservation Grazing Programme, covering the management of a dozen species rich grasslands in the east of Scotland, has been enhanced by the purchase of the first of our Flying Herd. The Shetland cattle tackled the high vegetation on some of our wetter reserves, leaving the 400 Shetland and Cheviot sheep to concentrate on the shorter sward in the spring and autumn.

During this year our ten conservation teams, undertook a wide range of work on our reserves including

- a) 176,000m² of non native species removal, mainly Japanese knotweed, giant hogweed and beech regeneration;
- b) 403,000m² of scrub and grass mown to conserve peat bogs, open areas of woodland and to enhance species rich grassland;
- c) 51 dams constructed on peat bogs;
- d) 145,000m of footpaths and boardwalks upgraded;

- e) Over fifty access features installed; gates, stiles, hides and interpretation panels;

To promote the gathering, research and sharing of information on wildlife habitats and the species within them to improve their conservation.

Society is increasingly information-driven, and conservation is no different. Sound land management decisions can only be made when based on data of known quality. SWT adheres to a fundamental principle of giving open access to its data on habitats and species to support this ideal, which is a main theme throughout the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy. Full access to wildlife data for all can be achieved through the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) Gateway, an internet database which pools data from hundreds of sources, making it a real resource for decision-makers, planners and conservationists.

This year an expansion in the data team enabled the Trust to get more of its data management systems in order. In particular, the addition of a 3 year Data Officer and 1 year GIS Assistant post resulted in:

- a) The creation and maintenance of systems to monitor the success of the Saving Scotland's Red Squirrels project, including training and supporting the project officers to collect sightings, control and funding data;
- b) The development of a squirrel sightings web page, using OS Open Mapping;
- c) The development of an in-field mapping system to monitor trees for safety on reserves;
- d) The production of over 1,200 reserve maps, covering boundaries; land registrations, designations, historical features and many other features of interest;
- e) The creation of a geodatabase to hold all reserve feature and infrastructure data, with the existing data being reviewed by all reserve staff;
- f) The maintenance and review of all tenure and land registration data;
- g) The provision of dynamic mapped data to fundraising staff to allow them more access to information.

SWT holds a wealth of data on habitats and species, for its reserves. The challenge is to make the data fully available by digitising the 310,000+ records and adding these to the Gateway. Work this year included:

- a) Bringing the number of SWT records held on Recorder to 190,600. The first major dataset is now maintained on the NBN Gateway: 87,000 records are now available to view at www.nbn.org.uk. High quality data, from contractors and SWT staff, has been uploaded in the first instance, pre-verification;

- b) Responding to data requests in respect of the LNCS network, where the search area is not covered by an active Local Records Centre, and maintaining custodian agreements with most of the active LRCs in Scotland;
- c) Providing the secretariat for the Scottish Environmental Data Management Forum with the countryside agencies and a wide range of environmental NGOs, which shares good practice, ideas and biodiversity and sites data;
- d) Redesign of the reserves section of the website making the information more accessible to the public, including the addition of extra information and people-friendly downloadable maps;
- e) Providing data management support to the Scottish Beaver Trial, including the development of systems and protocols, quality assuring the data monthly, and implementing a safety plan to protect the data and hardware. This has also involved inputting at Project Team and Management Team meetings;
- f) Inputting to the development of Conservation Management System as it undergoes a major redevelopment. This will be rolled out to reserve staff in the coming year. CMS is used to manage the Trust's reserve tasks and allows us to create and report against budgets.

Education, Lifelong Learning and Communication

To encourage people to see, learn about and enjoy wildlife and to create opportunities for greater involvement in wildlife conservation.

This objective focuses on how people can benefit from wildlife, directly and indirectly. Interaction with, and understanding of, the natural environment improves wellbeing of the individual and increases the nation's ability to respect and care for its green heritage. We wish to increase the diversity, number and frequency of people enjoying and learning about Scotland's natural environment and to enhance the involvement of communities in protecting and re-building our biodiversity.

Implementation of the People and Wildlife (PAW) strategy assists the Trust in meeting this objective. The PAW strategy provides strategic objectives and operational targets that have been incorporated into SWT's Five Year Strategic Plan. Continuing delivery of the PAW strategy ensures that SWT will:

- a) Maintain and develop a vibrant and sustainable network of local groups working for wildlife and SWT at the local and county level;
- b) Maintain and develop an enhanced, inclusive and productive relationship with members and volunteers;
- c) Engage communities with SWT wildlife reserves and Living Landscape projects;

d) Engage more families and young people with their natural environment.

Wildlife Watch

Wildlife Watch is the junior membership section of SWT. Junior members benefit from access to on-line resources through The Wildlife Trust Wildlife Watch web site, receive local and national publications which feature fun, informative and educational wildlife content and have access to the network of Scottish Wildlife Watch groups across the country.

Currently there are 26 Scottish Wildlife Watch groups active where participants attend a programme of events, workshops and activities throughout the year on a weekly or monthly basis. There are approximately 100 registered volunteer Watch leaders and helpers running these groups, inspiring young people to engage with their local environment and become more involved in their local community. SWT employs a People and Wildlife Officer to provide comprehensive support to Scottish Wildlife Watch groups with a rolling programme of support visits and training provided to Watch leaders throughout the year.

Membership

Membership numbers have increased at a healthy rate over the past few years but have recently peaked; the number of members has therefore reduced slightly in the last year. Membership as at 31st March 2011 totalled 35,474, an actual reduction of 138 on last year's figure. The number of memberships, as opposed to the number of individual members, reduced by 204 over the same period.

Membership Category	Memberships	Total Members
Concession	2490	2490
Concession Joint	1632	3264
Family	3570	13975
Honorary	3	3
Individual	7199	7199
Joint	3762	7524
Joint Life	64	128
Life	621	621
Membership PLUS	20	20
Senior Citizen Life	3	3
Trainee	12	12
Watch	127	181

World	43	54
Grand Total	19546	35474

Visitor Centres

The Scottish Wildlife Trust has three visitor centres (Falls of Clyde, Montrose Basin and Loch of the Lowes) which attracted a total of 47,653 visitors during 2010/11. All three centres are classified as four-star Visitor Attractions or four-star Wildlife Attractions by VisitScotland. The Scottish Wildlife Trust also has an Urban Wildlife Centre (Jupiter) in Grangemouth.

Falls of Clyde attracted a total of 18,753 visitors during 2010/11, of which 1,933 were paying visitors. Admission income was £4,018 and shop sales increased 43% to £19,368, aided by a series of roadshow visits to the Royal Highland Show, Ayr, Oban, Lanark and Cramond. Falls of Clyde recruited 115 members during 2010/2011.

Formal education at the Falls of Clyde was delivered to 10 primary Schools, three secondary schools, and one university.

The Falls of Clyde events and informal education programme was also well received and included 17 badger watches, five informal education walks, two outside events and several talks. The Wildlife Watch group met 11 times at Falls of Clyde.

Operation Peregrine was a huge success with 9,495 visitors donating £6,688 (almost double the donations received during the preceding year, although visitor numbers stayed the same). This was probably due to public support for the three fostered chicks.

Loch of the Lowes attracted a total of 17,830 visitors this season with 304 new memberships. Retail sales amounted to £28,120 with £45,063 of admission income. The high definition osprey webcam continues to promote the Visitor Centre to an international audience via the website and a high profile media interest continues with television filming including STV and BBC news and the Landward programme. The Ranger blog has captured people's interest on an international basis, with followers as far afield as the United States, New Zealand and Australia.

Local fundraising has raised money to provide osprey tagging devices for the osprey chicks in 2011/12 if there are any.

Events at Loch of the Lowes included Rangerled walks from Dunkeld town centre to the Visitor Centre, along with an Easter weekend promotional event, including the trial of complimentary tickets and a free osprey coach.

Maintenance this season has included the upgrade of the footpath to the Visitor Centre, painting of the observation hides and the renewal of the interpretation welcome signage. Plans are in progress for the drilling of a new well and the replacement of the septic tank. The dramatic increase in visitor numbers requires the upgrading/replacement of these two maintenance areas.

Montrose Basin Visitor Centre attracted a total of 11,070 visitors of which 2654 were formal and informal educational visitors. 25 events were run ranging from Guided Ranger Walks and Children's Activities to Optical Fairs. New events this year included a children's event, *Nighthunters*, and two Digiscoping workshops. The two annual Goose Breakfast events attracted a total of 168 people with both STV and BBC television filming taking place prior to the event. Other media coverage included filming with Peoples Postcode Lottery and Channel 4 programme, *Three in a Bed*.

The reserve has seen new interpretation panels erected in the bird hides and the Tayock Project continued with interpretation installation and the purchase of a sound store post. The flying flock have returned this season, with increased numbers of 30 sheep to maintain the habitat of the saltpan pools.

Funded projects included The Montrose Basin Wildlife in Focus camera project totaling over £55,000, which was completed with a successful installation of three new high quality video cameras including a high definition camera on the tern raft and media recording equipment. These cameras are streamed live onto the Scottish Wildlife Trust website. A new Ranger Blog supports this footage with wildlife information provided by the ranger on a weekly basis. The project includes production of 30,000 reserve walk leaflets and distribution to tourism establishments. Funding from Angus Council provided an interpretation panel to support the educational activity, *Bugs & Beasties*.

Jupiter Urban Wildlife Centre 2010/11 was Jupiter's most successful year since re-opening to the public in 2006. With a seasonal ranger in post for the first time since then, the centre was able to open every Saturday, as well as during the week from April to September, allowing far more opportunities for the public to visit the centre. The rangers were also able to cater for a far greater number of guided visits than previously. 67 classes from early years units, primary and secondary schools attended education sessions over 52 visits, along with 20 other community groups who made use of the centre. This is almost a 50% increase on 2009/10. The extra staff capacity also allowed the setting up of a Jupiter Wildlife Watch Club, which is proving very popular.

Public events continue to be a great success. Events cover all kinds of topics from Wildlife Photography to making sculptures with natural materials and getting to know the butterflies around the reserve.

Projects funded as part of an enhancement grant from Falkirk Environment Trust were completed. These included finishing a variety of new wetlands and creating a BBQ area for the centre. Of particular note was the installation of an exciting outdoor classroom area, co. designed with pupils from Grangemouth High School.

Volunteers

SWT is committed to providing opportunities for members and volunteers to get involved in all aspects of the work of the Trust. Volunteers are vital to the work of SWT and there are over 720 involved in every aspect of its work including administration, education, research, fundraising, and marketing, setting strategic goals, formulating policy, recruiting members and carrying out practical conservation work.

Improved recruitment practices, updating of volunteer policies and partnership working with other voluntary bodies has contributed to the successful integration of volunteers and members, enabling them to make a vital contribution towards helping the Trust achieve its aims.

Wildlife Week

SWT once again co-ordinated Wildlife Week, with over 100 events and activities taking place in the period 5th . 13th June. As well as SWT Visitor Centres, reserves and Members' Centres, contributors this year include the Scottish Seabird Centre, National Trust for Scotland and Highland Safaris.

AGM and National Members' Day

The 46th National Members' Day and Annual General Meeting was held on 25th September 2010 at The Royal Society of Edinburgh, chaired by Allan Bantick. The event provides members with an opportunity to engage with SWT staff and Council, participate in the decision making process at the AGM and enjoy presentations from high profile speakers.

Celebrating the International Year of Biodiversity, the Members' Day featured an exciting line up of presentations and speakers, with TV naturalist Nick Baker providing the keynote address, followed by Ed Taylor from the Prince's Foundation for the Built Environment discussing urban biodiversity. Chief Executive Simon Milne gave a report on the current and future work of SWT, including updates on major projects and new appointments. The day was rounded up with presentations from the children of Stirling Wildlife Watch group and a selection of Trust volunteers.

AGM business proceeded with the minutes of the 45th AGM being formally approved and signed by the Chairman. The Council Report and Accounts for the year ending 31st March 2010 were formally

approved. Proposed changes to membership subscriptions were proposed and approved and Messers Scott-Moncrief were appointed as SWT's auditors for the ensuing year. Elections to

Council took place with Tim Duffy proposed and returned. After a lively question and answer session and a vote of thanks from the audience to the staff the AGM was closed.

Members' Groups

There are currently 20 Members' Centres (MCs) throughout Scotland involved in promoting the work of SWT in the local community. MCs are engaged in fundraising, event management, practical conservation work and reserve management. They operate as the eyes and ears of SWT at a local level. This year MCs provided a wide range of events and activities, from lectures and field trips to activity days and workshops on reserves.

The annual Members' Centre Day was held at SWT headquarters in Cramond. This networking event brings together MC representatives to discuss and share views on current MC-related issues, share successes and challenges and meet SWT staff and Council members. Central to this event was the presentation of the new template design for MC websites to be hosted on the main SWT website. The design will provide MCs with a standard and uniform online presence, with access to user-generated input such as local newsletters, local reserve guides and programmes of events. The MC Day also provided MCs with an opportunity to input into the next SWT Five Year Plan, commenting on strategic objectives and output targets.

Royal Highland Show

SWT joined forces with its solicitors, Morton Fraser, to run a stand at the 170th Royal Highland Show, Edinburgh, in June. This year the Royal Highland Show had a record-breaking attendance of 187,000 and SWT welcomed over 1,000 visitors to its marquee each day. The SWT marquee benefited from the presence of the Focus Environment 2010 photography competition providing an eye-catching backdrop with the winning photographs displayed.

Focus Environment

Focus Environment 2010 is an environmental photographic competition for secondary school pupils throughout Scotland, organised and sponsored by Chevron in partnership with SWT and BTCV. This year the subject categories of ~~My Environment~~ ~~Nature~~ ~~Moods~~ and ~~Wildlife and Habitats~~ attracted a wide range of entries. The winning photographs formed an exhibition which toured

extensively throughout Scotland, with displays at SWT's Falls Of Clyde Visitor Centre, SWT's marquee at The Royal Highland Show, Dynamic Earth, Shetland Museum and Archive, and Scottish Natural Heritage's Centre at Battleby.

Communications

Media Coverage

For the financial year 2010-2011, the Scottish Wildlife Trust achieved a total of 1,840 articles in printed publications, including 632 articles (34.3%) in Scottish nationals and 355 (19%) in UK nationals. This was accompanied by widespread coverage across broadcast and online outlets on numerous occasions over the period. Subjects generating a high level of interest included: the illness, recovery and subsequent departure of the osprey at Loch of the Lowes; the fledging of the osprey chicks at Loch of the Lowes and peregrines at Falls of Clyde; the release of additional beavers in Knapdale and the discovery of beaver kits; proactive press campaigning to oppose the proposed coal-fired power station at Hunterston; and ongoing PR for Visitor Centre events. The footage of beaver kits appeared on Autumnwatch, while Simon Jones, the Scottish Beaver Trials Project Manager, was invited to write a guest blog for Nature UK (the Autumnwatch website).

The PR effort for the return of the pink-footed geese at Montrose Basin surpassed previous years, resulting in increased footfall to the Visitor Centre. With regard to current affairs, we issued press releases about the Wildlife and Natural Environment Bill, Nagoya, and the IUCN Peatland Programme. We are developing a strong relationship with VisitScotland, which has resulted in excellent soft coverage so far, to promote visitors to our centres and reserves. We also announced Mark Beaumont as our newest ambassador in an exclusive interview placed in the Courier. He went on to win the Top Scot award 2010 and visited our Loch of the Lowes Visitor Centre, helping us to achieve even more press coverage through his involvement.

Website

Despite recording record visitor numbers in 2009-10, the past year has seen a remarkable 300% rise in overall visits to the Scottish Wildlife Trust website. This increase is almost exclusively down to the enduring popularity of our live webcams, with over 120,000 visits to the Loch of the Lowes osprey cam in just 2 days at the end of March. However, whilst the sheer number of visits (and visitors) is encouraging, analysis shows us that the site is not currently performing as well as it should be in retaining visitors once they arrive. Over 60% of visitors leave after less than 10 seconds, with the average person looking at just one page before leaving the site. For this reason, Phase 3 of our website development has focused on improving the structure and usability of the site. This has included simplifying menus, increasing the number of links between sections, adding

strong photography and, perhaps most importantly, asking visitors to *do* something before they leave (join, donate, volunteer etc). It is hoped that the new design will be ready to go live by mid-June 2011.

Financial Review

2010/11 was a good year for SWT, with some changes in income streams and expenditure.

Income

Total income increased by £1,109,504 to £6,011,007 (2010: £4,901,503). SWT received over £1,000,000 funding through the governments %Future Jobs Fund+programme (2010 over £500,000). Legacies have increased by £542,056 to £1,143,162 (2010: £601,106)

Expenditure

Total expenditure increased by £1,106,660 to £5,586,416 (2010: £4,479,846). Spend on Education and Lifelong Learning grew by £698,779, mainly due to Future Jobs Fund salaries. Wildlife reserve management increased by £468,829 to £2,429,341 (2010: £1,960,512). The largest projects in the year were the Trial Reintroduction of the Beaver and %Saving Scotland's Red Squirrels+- the same as last year.

Investment Policy and Performance

The value of SWT's investment portfolios increased by £180,604 during the year, in line with the upturn in international stock markets.

Council approved the following Investment Policy in March 2006:

“To invest any moneys of SWT not immediately required for its purpose in investments with a bias towards income generation and to target growth of income and capital over the long term. The investment portfolio should have a relatively low risk profile within an asset allocation which is currently 65%–75% UK equities and 25%–35% UK gilts. SWT will not invest in securities of organisations whose activities are, on balance, incompatible with its aims and objectives.”

The implementation of the policy is monitored with the assistance of our Investment Managers, Brooks MacDonald (who were appointed to replace previous managers Adam & Company during the year). There are two formal meetings annually between Council members, staff and Investment managers.

Result for the Year

There was a net increase in funds of £605,195 (2010: £1,066,776) in the year. This was attributable to:

- A net increase of £772,754 (2010: £432,162) on unrestricted funds. The major factors behind the 2011 surplus were above average legacy income.
- A net decrease of £215,079 (2010: increase of £211,518) on restricted funds. All restricted funding will be spent in accordance with the wishes of the funder. This will lead to deficits in future years.
- A net increase of £47,520 (2010: £423,096) on endowment funds mainly as a consequence of stock market movements.

Balance Sheet

The value of SWT's tangible fixed assets rose during the year by £59,632 reflecting the purchase of additional land at Loch of the Lowes, webcam systems at Montrose Basin Visitor Centre and a number of replacement vehicles.

After making reasonable enquiries Council is satisfied that the charity has adequate unrestricted resources, of which a high percentage is held in cash, to continue its objectives for the foreseeable future. SWT continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

Financial Reserves Policy

Council reviewed its policy during the year. The current financial reserves policy is as follows:

“SWT aims to retain sufficient free funds to ensure the effective delivery of the 5 year plan. To this end it aims to maintain unrestricted funds in the range £600,000–£1,100,000”.

It recognises that due to variability of income (particularly legacies) that funds may sometimes be outside this range. Where this is the case plans will be made that reflect all of the circumstances at that time.

Free funds at 31 March 2011 were £1,590,524. This is above the top of the of the target range and reflects three years of above average legacy income and a relatively buoyant stock market. The budget for 2011/12 shows a deficit on unrestricted funds of £240,000 with the following year likely to be further deficit of £80,000 with the result that funds will fall back towards target levels.

Planning for the Future

Strategic Planning

The Five Year Plan sets out the objectives and operating parameters for SWT over the period 2007. 2012, within the context of the 25 Year Vision. Next year is the fifth year of the Five Year Plan and the strategic objectives remain unchanged by Council:

Wider Countryside

- To champion ecosystem-scale wildlife conservation on land and sea, working with government, farmers, foresters, local authorities, statutory bodies and other voluntary organisations;
- To work with local authorities to establish a complete network of Local Nature Conservation Sites across Scotland;
- To provide practical help and expertise to others who want to manage land and seas for wildlife;
- To act directly to save threatened wildlife and wild places;
- To champion implementation of the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy and encourage others to deliver their obligations under the Scottish biodiversity duty;
- To fight for the restoration, better protection and management of the marine environment.

SWT Wildlife Reserves

- To safeguard and enhance the range of native habitats and species in Scotland through the expert management of our reserves;
- To ensure wildlife in our cities and towns thrives and to improve people's quality of life by supporting a biodiversity-led approach to the design and management of urban areas.

Education and Communications

- To promote the gathering, research and sharing of information on wildlife habitats and species to improve their conservation;
- To encourage people to see, learn about and enjoy wildlife and to create opportunities for greater involvement in wildlife conservation.

Operating Targets

The strategic objectives are underpinned by operating targets which seek to:

- Increase public and community support to SWT, including membership growth;
- Ensure that SWT is recognised as the leading wildlife charity in Scotland;
- Build longer-term financial stability for SWT;
- Minimise SWT's environmental footprint.

Development Priorities

Within the Plan, the following areas have been identified as priorities:

- a) Continued implementation of the Scottish Beaver Trial and Saving Scotland's Red Squirrels Project;
- b) Respond to and help shape key external policy and legislative developments to promote and deliver ecosystem-based conservation in Scotland;
- c) Launch and commence implementation of Living landscapes projects at Coigach/Assynt and Cumbernauld;
- d) Contribute to the planning and delivery of the IUCN Peatland Programme;
- e) Showcase innovative and effective management techniques on SWT reserves;
- f) Continue implementation of the People and Wildlife Strategy including increasing the number of Watch Groups and Members Centres; enhancing volunteer support, and improving support to SWT local groups;
- g) Support a national network of volunteers operating in at least 27 local authority areas who will respond to relevant planning applications;
- h) To work with Scottish Environment Link to ensure that the government establishes a network of well managed and protected Marine Protected Areas
- i) Completing and implementing a business plan for Conservation Teams
- j) Achieve 90% of budgeted priority task on wildlife reserves and ensure that at least 90% of notified features on reserves are in favourable/recovering condition
- k) Ensure that 75% of SWT species/habitat records are on NBN Gateway
- l) Completing Phase III of web-site re-development and the enhancement of SWT's profile and reach within Scotland;
- m) Implement a Developing Ecological Survey Skills programme for 10 trainees;
- n) Meeting the targets of the SNH framework (funding) agreement;
- o) Enhancing visitor experience and income at visitor centres;
- p) Enhancing Health & Safety standards, embracing new legislation and best practice;
- q) Developing income from the corporate sector, the Scottish Rural Development Programme, major donors and promoting giving through legacies;

- r) Increase membership, support and profile;
- s) Enhancing partnership working;
- t) Improving ICT and administrative infrastructure in order to support major projects coming on stream.
- u) Produce a Five Year Strategic Plan for SWT 2012-2017

Thanks

Our ability to accomplish so much for wildlife relies upon the dedication, support, expertise and generosity of a wide range of individuals, groups, partners, companies, and organisations. Council is hugely appreciative to our members and hard working and committed volunteers, to our dedicated and tireless staff, and to all the donors, legators, charitable trusts, corporate and public bodies, and support groups for their wonderful generosity, and in particular to Scottish Natural Heritage, Biffaward, Royal Society of Wildlife Trusts, and the People's Postcode Lottery for their impressive and much needed assistance.

Allan Bantick

Director and Chairman of Council

10th June 2011

Scottish Wildlife Trust Supporters 2010/11



Corporate Members

Platinum



Silver



Bronze



Business donations and sponsorship (listed in alphabetical order)

- Aggregate Industries
- Apache Oil
- Community WindPower Ltd
- Chevron Upstream Europe
- DirectLine Insurance plc
- Frogmore (Scotland) Ltd
- GlaxoSmithKline plc
- Kier Minerals Ltd
- Morton Fraser Solicitors
- Rabbie's Trail Burners Ltd
- SSE Renewables
- Syngenta
- Talteg Ltd
- Tarmac Ltd
- Wilderness Scotland
- William Grant & Sons

Landfill Communities Fund (in alphabetical order)

Aberdeen Greenspace Trust Limited
Angus Environment Trust



investing in the environment

Falkirk Environment Trust
Fife Environment and Communities Fund
Glasgow City Council
North Lanarkshire Environmental Key Fund
Perth & Kinross Quality of Life Trust
Renfrewshire Environmental Trust
SITA Tayside Biodiversity Fund
SITA Trust
Solway Heritage
South Ayrshire Waste and Environment Trust
Viridor Credits – Scotland
Waste Recycling Environmental (WREN)

Charitable Trusts, Foundations and Other Grant-giving Bodies (in alphabetical order)

A M Pilkington Charitable Trust
Big Lottery Fund
Central Scotland Forest Trust
Central Scotland Green Network Development Fund
Cruach Trust
Dora Hay Charitable Trust
Englefield Charitable Trust
Esmée Fairbairn Foundation
Ewan & Christine Brown Charitable Trust
Forestry Commission Scotland
Gunter Charitable Trust
HDH Wills 1965 Charitable Trust
Henderson Charitable Trust
Heritage Lottery Fund
Leach No 14 Trust
Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park Authority
Moray LEADER Programme
Mrs M A Lascelles' Charitable Trust
People's Trust for Endangered Species (MTUK)
Red Squirrel Survival Trust
Renfrewshire LEADER
Robert O Curle Charitable Trust
RSWT Strategic Development Fund
Rural Aberdeenshire LEADER Programme

Rural Tayside LEADER Programme
SEPA Habitat Enhancement Initiative
St Katherine's Fund
The Astor of Hever Trust
The Craignish Trust
The Dolly Knowles Charitable Trust
The Dulverton Trust
The Gannochy Trust
The Hugh Fraser Foundation
The Hume Charitable Trust
The Inchcape Foundation
The J & JR Wilson Trust
The James Thin Charitable Trust
The John Ellerman Foundation
The Mackintosh Foundation
The Martin Connell Charitable Trust
The Mitchell Trust
The Robertson Trust
The Ronald Miller Foundation
The Susan H Guy Charitable Trust
The Tennant Southpark Charitable Trust
The Tubney Charitable Trust
The Vellore Trust
West Lothian Council
Woodpeckers Trust
Youngman Trust

Scottish Wildlife Trust Members Centres

We extend our thanks to the local fundraising efforts of our 20 Members Centres whose activities raised over £30,000 in 2010/11.

Scottish Wildlife Foundation

In 2010/11, SWT received over £1.1 million from gifts in wills. This is an invaluable form of support for our work, and we extend our sincere thanks to the families and friends of all those who have given to the Trust in this way. Legacy income has underpinned SWT's development over the past 47 years, and such gifts remain at the heart of our ability to be responsive, pioneering and to plan for the future.



Members of the SWT Foundation (*listed alphabetically below*) support the work of SWT through significant donations and/or pledges of gifts in their will – we thank them for their valued patronage.

Dr R Adams
Mrs S Alexander
Ms R Atkins
The Rev I Atkinson
Mr W Balfour
Mr A Bantick

Dr J & Mrs K M Barnes
Mrs S M Barrett
Miss R Bean
Dr M Beveridge
Ms M Boyd
Mr & Mrs A D & J P Bruce
Mrs J Burnett
Miss N Butcher
Mr & Mrs W F & D P Buttery
Ms M Cameron
Mr & Mrs M & G Carpenter & Family
Mr & Mrs R & M Cinderey
Mrs S Cochrane
Mrs B & Mr P Cowie
Miss H Deans
Miss C Didcock
Mr J Duerden
The Reverend S M Dyer
Miss C Emerson
Miss J Errington & Family
Miss M Espin
Mr J H & Mrs L B Fairweather & Family
Miss L Farrell
Dr M Faulds
Miss B Forbes-Adam
Mr H Fowlie & Family
Ms R Garton
Mr A Gingell
Mr J Graham
Dr R Gray
Mr Eddie Hallam
Miss R Hannah
Mrs M Howatson
Mrs W Hunter
Dr & Mrs C Ironside
Dr G Johnson
Mr & Mrs A Jones
Mrs E & Mr F Kania & Family
Miss J Kellett
Mr A Kerr
Mr K Knowles
Dr J S Lamb MB ChB
Mr J Lugton
Mrs B Lunn
Dr D Lunt
Mr N Mackenzie
Mr C Macpherson
Professor A Manning & Family
Miss J Marsh
Mrs K Maxwell-Stuart & Family
Mr F McIntosh
G McIntyre

Mrs R McKibbin
Mrs McLauchlan
Mr C McLeod
Mr J M McMillan, Ms B Marr & Family
Mrs F McRae
Mr D Nall
Mrs A W Nasmyth
Prof J Nugent & Dr M E Nugent
Marilyn E Nugent
Miss I Oswald
Miss D S Palmer
Mr Ian Pascoe
Mr R Pollock
Mrs E Reid
Mrs J Richardson
Mr P Ritchie
Mrs J Robertson
Dr M Rogers
Mrs M Ross
Mr C Rouse
Miss D Rowling
Mr R Russel
Mr A E H Salvesen
Dr H Salzen BSc PhD
Mr E Scott
Miss L Scoular
Dr J Sheldon
Mr J Sherwood
Mrs A Smit
Mrs E M Smith
Mr D Somervell
Mr D Spink
Lt Cdr E Spragge
Mrs K Spurgin
Mr J R & Mrs E Stanier
Mr G G Stewart
Mr J G & Professor A M Stewart
Mr & Dr R & A Swinfen
Mr T N Tait
Dr & Mrs R G Taylor
Mrs G & Mr C Thomson
Miss F Thorburn
Mrs B Thorp
Miss S Treger
Ms E Valentine
Mrs V J Wagner
Mr D Way & Family
Miss I Wilkie
Miss D Wilson
Dr K Wilson O B E (decd)
Mrs A H Windsor
Dr T & Mrs J Woodford

Mr I Wylie
Mr D Yeaman

We also thank the many other individual donors and supporters, too numerous to mention by name.

Employees 2010 - 2011

Alan Anderson	Mark Foxwell	James McColm
Audrey Annandale	Gordon French	Kim McEwen
Charlotte Beskeen	Paul Gallagher	Janet McFarlane
Nadia Bessos	Steven Gardner	Nicola McGovern
David Blair	Claudia Gebhardt	Heather McGowan
Stephen Blow	Brian Gibson	Simon Milne
Nigel Boardman	Peter Gilbert	Robert Needham
Cherry Bowen	Sophie Gilbert	Kenneth Neil
James Boyce	Eleanor Graham	Carl Neumann
Rebecca Boyd	Jenny Grant	Russell Nisbet
Michael Brown	Tom Hall	Danny Oliver
Duncan Budge	John Hall	Alison O'Hara
William Buttery	Stephen Hardy	Amy O'Hara
Glen Campbell	Caroline Hendry	Scott O'Hara
Jenny Campbell	Wendy Hill	Stephen Owen
Lois Canham	Jennifer Holden	David Oxley
Anna Cheshier	Jonathan Hughes	Lewis Pate
John Chester	Fiona Hutton	Christopher Peevor
Duncan Clark	Hugh Inglis	Joanne Pike
Eric Coull	Simon Jones	Jonathan Pinnick
David Cowie	Margaret Keegan	Rebecca Priestly
Laura Cunningham	James Kennedy	Robert Potter
Hannah Dalton	Andrew Kerr	Samuel Purkis
Oliver Davies	Ian Kerr	Karen Ramoo
Brian Dawkins	Roxanne King	Sven Rasmussen
Edward Degnan	Anthony King	Emma Rawling
Kelly Ann Dempsey	Philip Knott	Jennifer Read
Laura Dennis	Colin Ledgard	Kyle Riach
Lesley Dickinson	Michael Lennon	Harry Richards
Catherine Douglas	Hazel Lightbody	Paul Ritchie
Nathan Dove	Ian Mackenzie	Cara Roberts
Gillian Dowse	Mhairi Mackintosh	Keith Roberts
Jennifer Dunn	Lyndsay Mark	Robin Saunders
Peter Ferns	Donna Mathieson	Jennifer Schwarz

Joyce Finlay	Morag McAdam	Rowena Seagrave
Kaye Forbes	Adam McClure	Gillian Smart
Elizabeth Smith	James Adam	Leon Chalmers
Laura Smith	Andrew Adams	Michael Chapman
Keith Stephen	Jennifer Allan	Martin Chastey
Michael Stevens	Suzanne Allan	Stewart Childs
Jane Tonkin	Alexander David Anderson	Lee Christie
Deborah Tribak	John Anderson	Neil Christie
Charles Waddell	Robert Anderson	Michael Clair
Richard Wales	Ross Anderson	Craig Clark
Hollie Walker	Mark Astrauskas	Derek Clark
Julian Warman	David Bacon	Stuart Clark
Laura Whitfield	Ben Bagshaw	Andrew Cliffe
Alistair Whyte	Lee Baker	Thomas J. Connelly
Barry Wilkie	Sandy Barbour	Chris Connor
Blair Wilkie	Michael Basford	Daryl Constance
Steven Willis	Mandy Baxter	Julie-Ann Cooley
Craig Wilson	Vincent P. Bedford	Sarah Cooper
Scott Wilson	Craig Bell	Liam Cornwall
Nicholas Wright	Hannah Bernie	Donald T.J. Couzin
Angela Yates	Emma Berry	Alexander G. Craig
	Matthew Berry	Tony Crews
	Robert Biggins	Jamie Cruickshank
	Michael Bingham	Graham Cummings
	Mitchell L. Bird	Niall Currie
	Grant Black	David Cuthbert
	Scott Blair	Charlene Dalgarno
	Fraser Brown	Helen Daly
	James Brown	Ryan Davidovic
	Stuart Brownlee	Anthony Davis
	Zac Brownlee	Sarah Dawson
	David Burke	Stephen Deighan
	Eddie Burt	Andrew Delaney
	Steve Burton	Barry Delaney
	Colin Cairney	Daniel Dickson
	Drew Caldwell	Terry Dickson
	Blair S. Cameron	Kevin Dignan
	Martyn Campbell	Darren Dixon

	Shaun P.Cantillon	Jessica Dixon
	James Cargill	Greg Carlton
	Gemma Ann Grant	David Cassidy
	Peter Grant	James Lauchlan
	Cristina Grau Sanchez	James Law
	Kevin Gray	Ian Lawrence
Caroline Douglas	Ryan Greenwood	Gary Ledger
Michael J.J.Doyle	Catherine Griggs	Adam Lewis
Ross Drummond	William Grossart	Dawn Lindsay
Cameron Duff	Scott Groves	Charles Little
Sophie Eastwood	Chris Haddow	Christopher Little
Rory Erskine	Justin Hall	James Livingstone
Daniel Evans	Neil Hamilton	Lauren Lochrie
James Fairley	Scott Handley	Derek Lockerbie
John Falconer	Ryan Hardie	Quintin Lockhart
Jon G.Fawcett	Samuel Harrison	Kirsty Lovell
Joseph Feenan	William (Ian) Harrower	John Luke
Arran Fender	Steven Hassan	Daniel Lynch
Neil Fish	John Henderson	Steven Lynch
Darren Fisher	Kelly Hendrie	Liam MacDonald
Nathan Fleming	Arron Humphreys	Laura MacFarlane
Simon Forkner	Darren Hunter	Stuart R.MacKenzie
Liam Forsyth	Levi Hunter	Daniel J.Mackie
Gary Fowler	Stewart Hunter	John MacLennan
Oliver Fox	Garry Imrie	Lorne MacRae
Peter Fraser	Ricky James	Katrina Martin
Danny French	Jamie Jamieson	Neil Mathers
Liam Gallacher	Christopher Jardine	Ryan Mathers
Ian Gardiner	Lee Johnson	Mark McCabe
Michael Gibson	Robert Johnston	David M.McCallum
Garry Gilbert	Chris Johnstone	David McCann
Craig Gilfillan	Leon Jones	Robert McClelland
Rory Gillespie	Mark Kane	Kevin McCusker
Shaun Glen	Jamie Kimm	Robert McCutcheon
Michael Goldie	Andrew S.King	Tony McCutcheon
Gregg A.Goodfellow	Robert Kirk	James McDonagh
Peter Goudie	Ryan Kirk	Peter McGarty
James Govan	Angelika Konko	Mark McGhee

James I.Gow	Dean Laidlaw	Gordon McGowan
David McGuckin	Christopher Pagan	Greger Smith
Christopher McHarg	Alexander Park	Shaun Smith
Gary McIntosh	Finlay Parkinson	Martin Sneddon
David McLuckie	Bruce Parry	Kalim Soltau
David McMillan	Russell Paterson	James Stanners
Mark McMurdo	Joe Patterson	Thomas Stanton
Greig McNally	Paul Peacock	Christopher Stewart
Andrew McNaughton	Dean Pearson	Colin Stewart
Paul McNeil	Keith Pearson	Jamie Strachan
Mark McPhillips	John Phillips	John Strain
Dylan Melbourne	John Plenderleith	Stefanie Strilciw
Patrik Menis	William Purdie	Paul Stubbings
Steven Milne	Steven Ramsay	David Sutherland
Sidra Mirza	Grant P.Redpath	John Sutherland
Adam Moffat	Paul Reid	Mark Svaasand
Michael Moir	William Reilly	Kenneth Swan
Daniel Montgomery	Mark Renton	Brian Sykes
Logan Morrison	Robert Richmond	Steven Taggart
Kate Moses	Michael Robertson	Charlie Taylor
Scott Moyes	Stewart Robertson	James Taylor
Jamie Muckley	Colin Ross	Anthony Taylor-Pigott
Gary Muir	Daniel Ross	Daniel Tennant
David Murphy	Dean Ross	Colin Thomson
Jack Murray	Paul Ross	Colin Townsley
Nicola Murray	Stephen Ross	John A.K.Townsley
Caitlin Neary	Carina Russell	Bryan Turnbull
Hannah Neill	Sophie Russell	Christopher Turnbull
Kevin Nichol	George Scott	Joe Turner
Lee G. Nicholson	Keith Scott	Angus Urquhart
Malcolm Nicholson	Shaun Shepherd	Donald Vallance
Connor M.O'Brien	Alan Simpson	Alexander Walker
Lee O'Brien	John Simpson	Michael Walker
James Daniel Oliver	Scott Simpson	Benjamin Walton
Kyle Omand	David Singleton	Thomas Warren
Paul Orr	Gerard Sloan	Fraser Watson
Terry O'Shea	Alan Smith	Graham Watson
Blaine Otto	Charles Smith	Sean Watson

Lucas Ovenstone	Craig Smith	Daniel Watt
Michael Webb	Iain Wilson	Alex Wu
Iain Weir	Scott Wilson	Michael C.R.Yeo
Paul Williams	Sean Wilson	Ryan J Williams
Jordon Wood	Kevin Young	Craig A Lamont
Robert Laidlaw	John R.Graham	Tony Dixon
	Ryan Donoghue	John Docherty
		Martin Donaldson

Council's Responsibilities Statement

Members of Council (who are trustees for the purposes of charity law and directors for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the Council 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 of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for the year. In preparing these financial statements, the Council 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 charitable company will continue in operation .

The Council are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

In so far as Council are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditor is unaware; and
- the Council have 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.

Approved by Council and authorised to sign on its behalf.

Allan Bantick
Director and Chairman of Council
10th June 2011

Statement of Financial Activities (Incorporating Income and Expenditure Account) for the Year Ended 31 March 2011

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Endowments	2011 Total	2010 Total (as restated)
	£	£	£	£	£
Incoming Resources					
<u>Generated funds</u>					
Individual Giving - Subscriptions & Donations	1,128,321	195,600	0	1,323,921	1,151,422
Individual Giving - Legacies	1,143,162	0	0	1,143,162	601,106
People's Postcode Lottery	405,926	0	0	405,926	464,331
Investment income	46,248	160	56,860	103,268	139,623
<u>Charitable Activities</u>					
Scottish Natural Heritage	350,000	312,405	0	662,405	666,433
Landfill Communities Fund	0	258,233	0	258,233	313,286
New Deal/Training for Work / Future Jobs Fund	0	1,243,866	0	1,243,866	660,264
Other Grant Makers / Charitable Trusts	2 22,282	462,829	0	485,111	397,322
Business Support	7,465	21,500	0	28,965	46,648
Commercial Contracts	112,670	0	0	112,670	127,290
Other - Sales / Admissions / rents / fees	20,075	199,647	0	219,722	222,750
<u>Other Incoming Resources</u>					
Asset sales	23,758	0	0	23,758	111,028
Total Incoming Resources	3,259,907	2,694,240	56,860	6,011,007	4,901,503
Resources Expended					
<u>Costs of Generating Funds</u>					
Fundraising & membership	468,127	6,951	10,720	485,798	545,082
<u>Charitable Activities</u>					
Wider countryside	6 325,096	809,590	0	1,134,686	1,141,856
Wildlife reserve management	6 572,413	1,856,928	0	2,429,341	1,960,512
Education and Lifelong Learning	6 242,536	1,180,236	0	1,422,772	723,993
<u>Governance</u>	8 113,819	0	0	113,819	108,403
Total Resources Expended	1,721,991	3,853,705	10,720	5,586,416	4,479,846
Net Incoming/(Outgoing) Resources before transfers	1,537,916	(1,159,465)	46,140	424,591	421,657
Transfers between funds	(825,202)	944,386	(119,184)	0	0
Net Incoming/(Outgoing) Resources for the year	712,714	(215,079)	(73,044)	424,591	421,657

Realised Gains on Investments	13	9,980	0	33,182	43,162	47,642
Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses						
Net Income (Expenditure) for the Year		<u>722,694</u>	<u>(215,079)</u>	<u>(39,862)</u>	<u>467,753</u>	<u>469,299</u>
Unrealised gains (losses) on investments	13	<u>50,060</u>		<u>87,382</u>	<u>137,442</u>	<u>597,477</u>
Net Movement in Funds		<u>772,754</u>	<u>(215,079)</u>	<u>47,520</u>	<u>605,195</u>	<u>1,066,776</u>
Balances brought forward at 1 April 2010		<u>1,775,210</u>	<u>2,744,050</u>	<u>1,726,695</u>	<u>6,245,955</u>	<u>5,179,179</u>
Balances carried forward at 31 March 2011		<u><u>2,547,964</u></u>	<u><u>2,528,971</u></u>	<u><u>1,774,215</u></u>	<u><u>6,851,150</u></u>	<u><u>6,245,955</u></u>

The Statement of Financial Activities includes all gains and losses in the year. All incoming resources and resources expended derive from continuing operations.

Balance Sheet As at 31 March 2011

		2011 £	2010 £
	Notes		
Fixed Assets			
Wildlife reserves	10	966,059	923,397
Other property and buildings	11	1,088,164	1,127,065
Other tangible fixed assets	12	330,854	274,983
Investments	13	1,681,898	1,069,512
Investments - Cumbernauld endowment	13	1,035,270	1,070,207
Investments - Irvine endowment	13	733,180	706,877
		5,835,425	5,172,041
Current Assets			
Stock		27,248	33,130
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	14	876,848	445,751
Cash balances		998,489	1,015,872
		1,902,585	1,494,753
Current Liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within a year	15	(886,860)	(420,839)
Net Current Assets		1,015,725	1,073,914
<u>Net Assets</u>		6,851,150	6,245,955
Financed by Funds			
Endowment funds	16	1,774,215	1,726,695
Restricted funds	17	2,528,971	2,744,050
Unrestricted funds			
Revaluation Reserve		162,814	145,836
Other Unrestricted Funds		2,385,150	1,629,374
Total Unrestricted	18	2,547,964	1,775,210
<u>Total Funds</u>		6,851,150	6,245,955

The Financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by Council on 10 June 2011

Allan Bantick

Director and Chairman of Council

Company Number: SC040247

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2011

Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	493,648	471,090
Returns on investments and servicing of finance		
Investment income	103,268	139,623
Capital expenditure and Financial Investment		
Payments to acquire investments (unrestricted)	(657,059)	(57,242)
Proceeds from disposal of investments (unrestricted)	160,840	46,934
Payments to acquire investments (endowment)	(86,203)	(178,722)
Proceeds from disposal of investments (endowment)	215,401	167,421
Net movement in cash flows attributable to endowment investments	129,198	(11,301)
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets	(271,036)	(151,709)
Proceeds from disposal of tangible fixed assets	23,758	111,028
Financing		
Net movement in cash flows attributable to endowment investments	(129,198)	11,301
Increase/(decrease) in cash	(17,383)	548,423

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2011

1. Accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The Financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the inclusion of investments shown at market value and are in accordance with the Companies Act 2006, the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006, applicable accounting standards in the United Kingdom and Accounting and Reporting by Charities . Statement of Recommended Practice 2005.

The income headings in the Statement of Financial Activities (SOFA) and some of the allocation of expenditure between different cost headings have been modified this year to better reflect the underlying nature of the activity. Accordingly, comparative figures for 2009/10 have been restated where necessary.

The Trust's activities are funded by a diverse range of restricted, unrestricted and endowment income. In the SOFA, the split of expenditure between unrestricted, restricted and endowment is based on how the majority of the underlying activity is funded, with transfers between funds being made to ensure closing fund balances are correct.

Fixed assets

Fixed assets costing over £2,500 are included in the Balance Sheet at cost. Depreciation is provided on all fixed assets, with the exception of wildlife reserves which constitute Heritage assets, in the year in which the fixed assets are purchased. The rates of depreciation are calculated so as to write off the costs of each asset evenly over its expected useful life as follows:

Properties . owned	50 years
Properties . leasehold improvements	Remaining lease term
Properties . fixtures and fittings	4 years
Plant and Machinery	6 years
Vehicles	3 years
Office Equipment	4 years
Computers and Software	3 years

Depreciation is not provided on land, including wildlife reserves because Council considers that the residual values of such assets are in excess of their carrying value.

Investments

Investments are stated at market value. Net investment gains/losses for the year are shown in the Income and Expenditure Account and Statement of Financial Activities.

Investment income is credited to the Income and Expenditure Account and Statement of Financial Activities in the year in which it is receivable.

Stock

Stock is comprised of goods for re-sale and is valued at the lower of cost or net realisable value.

Operating leases

Operating lease rentals are charged to the financial statements as they fall due.

Taxation

The charitable company is exempt from tax on income and gains to the extent that these are applied to its charitable objects. No tax charges have arisen in the charity.

The company is registered for VAT. Much of the income is either exempt or outwith the scope of VAT. Consequently, it is not possible to recover all the VAT paid on expenditure.

Incoming Resources

Income is recognised as it becomes receivable.

Membership subscriptions and donations

Subscriptions and donations are credited to the Income and Expenditure Account and Statement of Financial Activities on a cash basis. Specific amounts are allocated to specific accounts and funds following the wishes of their donor.

Legacies

Legacies are recognised as income when there is entitlement, certainty of receipt and measurability of the legacy.

Members Centres

The transactions of the Members Centres have been fully incorporated into the accounts of SWT.

Grants

Grants are credited to the Income and Expenditure Account and Statement of Financial Activities in the year in which they are receivable. Grants received for specific purposes are accounted for as restricted funds. Grants are not recognised as receivable until the conditions for receipt have been met.

Pensions

SWT makes contributions on behalf of its employees to two separate pension schemes - The Wildlife Trusts defined benefit scheme and a stakeholder (money purchase) scheme. Contributions to the money purchase scheme are accounted for on an actual basis. The Fund for the defined benefit scheme is valued every three years by a professionally qualified independent actuary, the rates of contribution payable being determined by the actuary. In the intervening years the actuary reviews the continuing appropriateness of the rates. However, as the defined benefit scheme is run in such a way that SWT is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities, contributions are also accounted for on an actual basis.

In addition SWT also make pension contributions to certain members of staff personal pension arrangements as detailed in note 9 to the financial statements.

Charitable activities

Expenditure on charitable activities includes both direct charitable expenditure and an appropriate proportion of support costs for the meeting SWT's charitable objective to advance the conservation of Scotland's biodiversity for the benefit of present and future generations. The work of SWT covers three groups of activities in pursuance of the objective: work in the wider countryside, wildlife reserve management, and education, life-long learning and communication. Expenditure is allocated between categories on a cost centre by cost centre basis and is accounted for on an accruals basis, including irrecoverable VAT where applicable.

Support costs

Support costs include the head office functions of general management, finance, information communications technology, human resources and health and safety. These costs are allocated across the costs of generating funds and the various categories of charitable expenditure on the basis of the direct expenditure incurred.

Fundraising costs

Fundraising costs include membership administration and recruitment, the fundraising team and the communications team.

Governance costs

Governance costs include the costs of staff time in dealing with the strategic as opposed to day-to-day management of SWT's activities, the cost of the statutory audit, the expenses of Council members and the Annual General Meeting

2. Grants

	2011 £	2010 £
Albert George & Nancy Youngman Trust	15,357	12,929
Big Lottery Fund	8,500	0
Aberdeen Leader	11,131	5,756
Crown Estate	0	14,000
Dulverton Trust	0	10,000
Esme Fairbairn Foundation	13,353	13,353
Gannochy Trust	12,500	0
Glaxo Smithkline	0	5,000
HD Willis Charitable Trust 1965	0	20,000
Forestry Commission	55,572	9,000
Falkirk Environment Trust	38,151	13,387
Aberdeen Greenbelt Trust	16,431	21,134
Highland Leader	0	15,141
Late Mr Wilson's Trustees	10,000	0
Local Authorities	33,424	7,629
Loch Lomond & Trossachs National Park	5,548	5,000
Peoples Trust for Endangered Species	10,000	20,000
Perth & Kinross Quality of Life Trust	10,000	21,077
Project Scotland	0	38,580
Rees Jeffreys Road Fund	0	10,000

Red Squirrel Survival Trust	11,714	20,211
SSE Service	25,000	0
Scottish Government	11,713	8,659
Sita	37,857	27,173
Solway Heritage	6,782	14,794
Spey Bay Leader	5,275	0
Tayside Leader	33,629	0
The European Nature Trust	0	5,000
Tubney Trust	0	40,060
The Wildlife Trusts	29,036	5,000
Wren	27,052	0
Other grants <£5k	57,086	34,449
	<u>485,111</u>	<u>397,332</u>

3. The surplus/(deficit) for the year is stated after charging:

	2011	2010
	£	£
Auditors' remuneration . Current year	7,500	7,000
Auditors' remuneration . Prior year	514	194
Depreciation		
- on all other fixed assets	189,066	175,236
Operating leases	158,270	166,589
Professional indemnity insurance	<u>892</u>	<u>1,097</u>

4. Staff numbers and costs

	2011	2010
	£	£
Wages and salaries	2,892,642	2,160,124
Social security costs	223,072	180,343
Pension costs	126,875	121,760
	<u>3,242,589</u>	<u>2,462,227</u>
Redundancy costs	65,627	0
	<u>3,308,216</u>	<u>2,462,227</u>

One employee (2010: One) had emoluments exceeding £60,000 in the year, but not over £70,000. This employee is not a member of the defined contribution pension scheme.

	2011	2010
	No	No
Permanent	63	64
Projects/Seasonal	30	24
Trainees (weekly average)	<u>92</u>	<u>71</u>

The staff costs in relation to trainees are met by Government agencies and do not therefore constitute a cost to SWT. Staff numbers disclosed above are calculated on a full time equivalent basis.

5. Council members' remuneration and expenses

No member of Council received any remuneration from SWT. Expenses in relation to travel and subsistence costs relating to Council meetings paid to 4 Council Members (2010: 6) amounted to £8,560 (2010: £9,222).

6. Charitable activities

	Direct Expenditure £	Support Costs £	2011 £	2010 as restated £
Wider Countryside				
- Policy, advocacy and campaigns	62,956	12,264	75,220	75,606
- Planning, wildlife sites and species	81,372	15,852	97,224	71,725
- Practical conservation work	284,080	55,342	339,422	394,748
- Other Projects	521,271	101,549	622,820	599,777
	<u>949,679</u>	<u>185,007</u>	<u>1,134,686</u>	<u>1,141,856</u>
Wildlife Reserve Management				
- General Management	1,591,442	239,390	1,830,832	1,541,645
- Other Projects	520,251	78,258	598,509	418,867
	<u>2,111,693</u>	<u>317,648</u>	<u>2,429,341</u>	<u>1,960,512</u>
Education and Lifelong Learning				
- Awareness Raising	222,959	19,941	242,900	245,172
- Training and job search	1,082,511	97,361	1,179,872	478,820
	<u>1,305,470</u>	<u>117,302</u>	<u>1,422,772</u>	<u>723,992</u>
	<u>4,366,842</u>	<u>619,957</u>	<u>4,986,799</u>	<u>3,826,360</u>

7. Support costs

The total support costs of £708,269 (2010: £619,529) have been apportioned to the various Trust activities on the basis of direct expenditure;

Support Costs	Fundraising £	Wider Countryside £	Wildlife Reserve Management £	Education and Lifelong Learning £	2011 £	2010 £
Management	16,190	33,916	58,232	21,504	129,842	124,669
Head Office	35,829	75,054	128,866	47,589	287,338	218,983
Finance	6,093	12,765	21,916	8,093	48,867	42,128
Information Technology	7,700	16,130	27,695	10,227	61,752	77,249
Human Resources	20,770	43,510	74,705	27,587	166,572	143,066
Health & Safety	1,733	3,630	6,233	2,302	13,898	13,434
	<u>88,315</u>	<u>185,005</u>	<u>317,647</u>	<u>117,302</u>	<u>708,269</u>	<u>619,529</u>

8. Governance costs

	2011 £	2010 £
Management	93,673	89,912
Statutory audit	8,014	7,000
Trustees expenses	8,560	9,222
AGM	3,572	2,269
	<u>113,819</u>	<u>108,403</u>

9. Pension arrangements

During the year SWT made pension contributions to the following Schemes:

	2011 £	2010 £
The Wildlife Trusts Pension Scheme	83,547	79,568
Friends Provident - Stakeholder Scheme	43,328	41,281
Personal Pensions Schemes	847	911
	<u>127,722</u>	<u>121,760</u>

The Wildlife Trusts Pension Scheme

SWT participates in the Wildlife Trusts Pension Scheme, a hybrid multi-employer pension scheme, which provides benefits to members on a defined benefit or a defined contribution basis, as decided by each employer.

SWT participates only in the defined benefit section. However, the Scheme is run in such a way that SWT is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities of the defined benefit section. Therefore, the pension charge shown in the financial statements is the amount of contributions payable by SWT during the year ended 31 March 2011. However, while the underlying share of assets and liabilities cannot be readily identified, Council has taken the decision to designate funds on an annual basis to meet the potential liability arising under the Scheme. Further details of this designated fund are included in note 18 to the financial statements.

Contributions to the defined benefit section of the Scheme are determined on the basis of triennial actuarial valuations carried out by an independent, qualified actuary. The last such valuation was carried out as at 1 April 2010. At that point scheme assets were £7.4m and represented 65% of liabilities. All employers in the scheme have increased their contributions to a level which will see the scheme 100% funded by 2021.

The overall scheme deficit calculated at 1 April 2010 was £3.985m, of which the estimated share of the liabilities attributable to the Scottish Wildlife Trust was estimated to be in the region of just over £907,000. It should be noted that this is a notional liability as the Scheme actuary is unable to identify the share of the assets and liabilities of the respective members on a consistent and reliable basis.

Scottish Wildlife Trust's contribution in 2010/11 was £83,547 (2010: £79,568). Under the new recovery plan contributions are expected to be £102,456 per annum with effect from August 2011 and will rise by 2.8% per annum thereafter until 2021.

10. Wildlife reserves

	2010 £	Additions £	Disposals £	Depreciation £	2011 £
Wildlife reserves	<u>923,397</u>	<u>65,000</u>	<u>(22,338)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>966,059</u>

In addition to the above SWT also leases a number of reserves for preservation and conservation purposes. The costs associated with entering into these leases are expensed as incurred.

11. Other property and buildings (Net Book Values)

	2010 £	Additions £	Disposals £	Depreciation £	2011 £
Owned					
Montrose Basin Wildlife Centre	583,214	0	0	(14,141)	569,073
Loch of the Lowes	224,962	0	0	(5,146)	219,816
Largiebaan	38,357	0	0	(868)	37,489
Balgavies Loch	7,154	0	0	(166)	6,988
Bawsinch & Duddingston	6,401	0	0	(142)	6,259
Leasehold Improvements					
Bemersyde Moss	4,006	0	0	(286)	3,720
Falls of Clyde	250,362	0	0	(17,145)	233,217
Hare & Dunhog Moss	1,510	0	0	(302)	1,208
Loch of Lintrathen	8,161	0	0	(214)	7,947
Handa Island	2,938	0	0	(491)	2,447
Fixtures & Fittings					
Montrose Basin Wildlife Centre	0	0	0	0	0
Falls of Clyde	0	0	0	0	0
Loch of the Lowes	0	0	0	0	0
	<u>1,127,065</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(38,901)</u>	<u>1,088,164</u>

12. Other tangible fixed assets

	Plant & Machinery £	Motor Vehicles £	Office Equipment £	Computers £	Total £
<u>COST</u>					
As at 1 April 2010	161,084	543,156	33,567	128,445	866,252
Additions	12,302	107,588	0	86,146	206,036
Disposals		(20,150)			(20,150)
As at 31 March 2011	<u>173,386</u>	<u>630,594</u>	<u>33,567</u>	<u>214,591</u>	<u>1,052,138</u>
<u>DEPRECIATION</u>					
As at 1 April 2010	139,441	299,897	33,567	118,364	591,269
Charge for year	6,147	129,236	0	14,782	150,165
Disposals	0	(20,150)	0	0	(20,150)
As at 31 March 2011	<u>145,588</u>	<u>408,983</u>	<u>33,567</u>	<u>133,146</u>	<u>721,284</u>
<u>NET BOOK VALUE</u>					
As at 31 March 2010	21,643	243,259	0	10,081	274,983
As at 31 March 2011	<u>27,798</u>	<u>221,611</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>81,445</u>	<u>330,854</u>

13. Investments

The investment powers of SWT are contained in the Memorandum of Association allowing investment of the monies of SWT not immediately required for its purposes in or upon such investments, securities or property as may be thought fit, subject nevertheless to such conditions (if any) and such consents (if any) as may for the time being be imposed or required by law and subject also as hereinafter provided.

Adam & Company Investment Management Limited were SWT's investment managers until December 2010 with Brooks MacDonald Asset Management taking over from January 2011. They are responsible for the day-to-day management of the investments and the custody of the related documents of title. All investments are held in the UK.

	Unrestricted Main Fund		Cumbernauld		Irvine	
	2011 £	2010 £	2011 £	2010 £	2011 £	2010 £
Market Value of securities at 1 April	982,730	831,359	1,042,383	705,121	671,509	503,911
Purchases	657,059	57,242	24,145	130,754	62,058	47,968
Disposals	(102,505)	(83,143)	(138,911)	(75,031)	(87,072)	(66,678)
Donated Shares	56,127	0	0	0	0	0
Gains / Losses	60,040	177,272	67,096	281,539	53,468	186,308
Market value of securities at 31 March	1,653,451	982,730	994,713	1,042,383	699,963	671,509
Cash	28,447	86,782	40,557	27,824	33,217	35,368
Market value at 31 March	1,681,898	1,069,512	1,035,270	1,070,207	733,180	706,877
Cost at 31 March	1,519,084	923,677	863,473	913,265	586,888	589,397

The market values of investments representing more than 5% of the portfolio are;

Impax 6% (£215,985). Impax is a specialist manager that invests in the transition to a cleaner global economy

14. Debtors

	2011	2010
Amounts falling due within one year	£	£
Sundry debtors	58,184	48,086
Prepayments and accrued income	323,418	281,821
Income tax recoverable	31,946	36,366
VAT	14,346	0
Grants receivable	448,954	79,478
	<u>876,848</u>	<u>445,751</u>

15. Creditors

	2011	2010
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Obligations under finance leases	0	0
Other taxation and social security	59,630	54,912
Other creditors	631,932	232,886
Deferred income**	195,298	133,041
	<u>886,860</u>	<u>420,839</u>

** Analysis of deferred income;

Opening balance	133,041	0
Grants claimed	1,287,691	634,651
Grants released to SOFA	(1,225,434)	(501,610)
Closing balance	195,298	133,041

All amounts deferred at 31 March 2011 and 2010 respectively relate to up front payments made by the department of work and pensions under Future Jobs Fund contracts.

16. Endowment funds

The Cumbernauld Fund was set up in 1995 with £832,000 received from the Cumbernauld Development Corporation. The Irvine Fund was set up in 1996 with £530,000 received from the Irvine Development Corporation. Both funds were established to enable SWT to manage the town's green spaces in perpetuity for the benefits of the residents and wildlife. Any unspent balance and gains/losses arising are credited back to the endowment fund

	Balance as at 31 March 2010 £	Investment Income £	Other Income £	Expenditure £	Investment Gains £	Balance as at 31 March 2011 £
Cumbernauld endowment fund	1,012,211	33,467	16,000	(86,699)	68,399	1,043,378
Irvine endowment fund	714,484	23,393	1,453	(60,748)	52,255	730,837
Total	1,726,695	56,860	17,453	(147,447)	120,654	1,774,215

17. Restricted funds

Restricted funds > £50k	Balance at 1 April 2010 £	Income Received £	Expenditure	Transfer £	Balance at 31 March 2011 £
1 Property	1,127,065	0	(38,907)	0	1,088,158
2 Wildlife Reserves	923,396	65,000	(22,388)	0	966,008
3 Reserve Acquisition Fund Cathkin Marsh Reserve Management	54,900	0	(54,900)	0	0
4 Costs	36,568	0	(16,649)	0	19,919
5 Beaver Trial	16,349	171,591	(187,940)	0	0
6 Saving Scotlands Red Squirrels	127,819	363,113	(412,448)	0	78,484
7 Peatland Project	53,178	13,353	(24,176)	0	42,355
8 Other Funds	404,775	2,081,183	(3,096,297)	944,386	334,047
	2,744,050	2,694,240	(3,853,705)	944,386	2,528,971

- 1 Funding received for and spent on the purchase of Property. Expenditure is depreciation
- 2 Funding received for and spent on the purchase of wildlife reserves
- 3 Funding available to purchase wildlife reserves
- 4 Funding towards the operating costs of the Cathkin Marsh Wildlife Reserve
- 5 Beaver Trial - partnership with RZSS, reintroduction of Beavers at Knapdale
- 6 Saving Scotlands Red Squirrels - encouraging the return of red squirrels to key priority areas
- 7 Peatland Project - resurvey and monitor the remaining active lowland raised peat bogs
- 8 The Trust also has a range of smaller restricted funds, the majority of which relate to enhancements to individual wildlife reserves

18. Unrestricted Funds

	2011 £	2010 £
General Funds brought forward	1,775,210	1,343,048
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources	1,537,916	1,186,346
Investment gains (losses)	60,040	177,272
General Funds before transfers	<u>3,373,166</u>	<u>2,706,666</u>
Transfers between funds	(825,202)	(931,456)
General Funds carried forward	<u>2,547,964</u>	<u>1,775,210</u>
Designated Funds;	(791,495)	(590,000)
Unrestricted Fixed Assets	<u>(165,945)</u>	<u>(110,899)</u>
<u>Free funds</u>	<u>1,590,524</u>	<u>1,074,311</u>

As the Trust's activities are funded by a diverse range of restricted, unrestricted and endowment income, the split of expenditure between unrestricted, restricted and endowment in the SOFA is based on how the majority of the underlying activity is funded. Transfers between the respective funds are then made to ensure that the closing fund balances are correctly accounted for.

Movements on Designated Funds	Balance at 01/04/2010	New designation	Changes to designations	Spend in year	Balance at 31/03/2011
<u>SWT Foundation</u>					
Saving Scotland's Red Squirrels	150,000	0	0	0	150,000
Beaver Reintroduction Trial	100,000	30,000	0	-35,917	94,083
Wildlife Reserve Signage	60,000	0	0	0	60,000
Cumbernauld Living Landscape Project	20,000	40,000	0	-2,738	57,262
Coigach Living Landscape Project	60,000	20,000	0	-4,850	75,150
Wildlife Reserve Maintenance / Improvements	0	1,053,162	0	-1,053,162	0
<u>Total SWT Foundation</u>	<u>390,000</u>	<u>1,143,162</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-1,096,667</u>	<u>436,495</u>
Marine Centre Feasibility Study	0	30,000	0	0	30,000
Trialling New Methods of members Recruitment	50,000	0	0	0	50,000
Business Development Activity	0	50,000	0	0	50,000
Pension Deficit	150,000	75,000	0	0	225,000
<u>TOTAL DESIGNATED FUNDS</u>	<u>590,000</u>	<u>1,298,162</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-1,096,667</u>	<u>791,495</u>

Scottish Wildlife Trust Foundation

Council has a policy of designating all legacy income through the SWT foundation. Consequently, £1,143,162 was designated into the foundation in the year

- 1) Saving Scotland's Red Squirrels - the project continues to progress well and remains in surplus, hence no call on the designated fund this year. Predictions suggest there will be a call on the fund in 2012/13. Discussions on a further phase of the project are underway
- 2) Beaver Reintroduction Trial - As expected the project has begun to use up the funds available. It is expected that the remaining fund balance will be utilised over the remaining 3 years of the project
- 3) Wildlife Reserve Signage - Many of the signs installed a few years ago are now looking very shabby. This, combined with updated logo / brand guidelines has led Council to set aside £500 per reserve (£60,000 total) to fund a programme of improvements.
- 4) Cumbernauld Living Landscape - Project planning is now underway with modest spend on consultants. A much larger fund is desirable given the aspirations for a flagship project over an extended time period
- 5) Coigach Living Landscape - Project planning is now well underway with modest spend on consultants. A much larger fund is desirable given the aspirations for a flagship project over an extended time period
- 6) Wildlife Reserve Maintenance - These funds supported the ongoing maintenance / management / improvement of the Trust's 123 wildlife reserves.

Marine Centre Feasibility Study

Preliminary analysis and discussions suggest there is potential for a marine themed visitor centre at Channonry Point near Inverness. £30,000 has been set aside towards further feasibility analysis

Trialling New Methods of member Recruitment

Council still believes membership growth is a key plank of future financial sustainability. This work was planned for 2010/11 and will now happen in 2011/12

Business Development Activity

Council has approved a marketing and business development strategy. The business development element aims to generate new streams of income for the Trust with the first area under consideration being renewable energy generation on appropriate SWT wildlife reserves. The allocated resources will help fund feasibility studies.

Pension Deficit

Council has stated it's intention to designate an average of £50k p.a. until total designation matches the estimated liabilities in the scheme. Given a significant surplus on unrestricted funds in 2010, the decision was taken to designate £75,000 this year

19. Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities

	2011 £	2010 £
Net (outgoing)/incoming resources	605,195	1,066,776
Investment income	(103,268)	(139,623)
Donated shares	(56,127)	-
Realised gains on investments	(43,162)	(47,642)
Unrealised gains on investments	(137,442)	(597,477)
Depreciation charge for the year	189,066	175,261
(Gain) on disposal of fixed assets	(23,758)	(111,028)
Write off of fixed assets	22,338	0
(Increase) in stocks	5,882	(11,302)
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	(431,097)	52,607
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	466,021	83,518
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	<u>493,648</u>	<u>471,090</u>

20. Analysis of changes in cash during the year

	2011 £	2010 £
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,015,872	467,451
Balance at the end of the year	<u>998,489</u>	<u>1,015,872</u>
Net cash inflow/(outflow)	<u>(17,383)</u>	<u>548,421</u>

21. Analysis of fund balances between net assets

	General Unrestricted Fund £	Restricted Funds £	Endowment Funds £	Total Funds £
Fixed Assets	165,945	2,219,132	0	2,385,077
Investments	1,681,898	0	1,768,450	3,450,348
Net Current Assets	700,121	309,839	5,765	1,015,725
	<u>2,547,964</u>	<u>2,528,971</u>	<u>1,774,215</u>	<u>6,851,150</u>

22. Financial commitments

The annual commitment under non-cancellable operating leases was £39,224 (2010 £109,810) expiring as follows:

	2011			2010		
	Land and buildings	Motor Vehicles	Office Equipment	Land and buildings	Motor Vehicles	Office Equipment
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Within one year	20,624	0	0	0	0	0
Within two to five years	14,950	0	0	106,160	0	0
After more than five years	<u>3,650</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3,650</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>39,224</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>109,810</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

23. Contingent Liabilities

The Trust is a member of a multi-employer pension scheme as disclosed in note 9. As such the Trust has a contingent liability for the share of the Scheme deficit borne by the other 17 scheme employers in the event of one or more of those employers becoming insolvent. The Council consider that the likelihood of such an event occurring and having a material impact on the charitable company's liabilities to be remote.