



BirdWatchIreland
birdwatchireland.ie
protecting birds and biodiversity

Annual Report 2015



Welcome

From the **Chairman**



BirdWatch Ireland is strong again, thanks to you all

Fours years ago, when you elected me Chairman, I can safely say that BirdWatch Ireland was in a very difficult place. We had lost a CEO, we had financial issues, and we were losing money. We had to take tough decisions that were not easy for any of us to make. We had to ensure that we got the organisation back to a solid financial position, a place from which we could grow again.

After four very tough years for all of us, I am very happy, in this my last year as Chairman, to report that the organisation has weathered the storm and is on a steady financial keel. Our finances are healthy for 2015, and the 2016 forecast looks bright too.

The immense effort of our Board, staff and volunteers has ensured that the organisation came through these years, having made significant gains for nature conservation, as well as the urgently needed financial changes and improvements. Our hard-working and dedicated staff in all parts of the organisation deserve special praise and share in this success, as do our members and supporters. We know that for every "paid" hour we receive, there are many more volunteer hours that come free to the organisation. In 2015, we have conservatively calculated that members and volunteers gave over 30,000 hours of their time to enable the organisation to continue to look after our birds and their habitats.

This dedication is reflected in this year's Annual Report, a synthesis of 2015 in just eight short pages. BirdWatch Ireland will continue to build on our work, in conjunction with partner organisations as required, to deliver conservation and educational objectives.

In 2015, we were happy to announce a new LIFE Nature Project with our partners, the RSPB, North Wales Wildlife Trust and NPWS. This initiative will bring benefits to our long-standing, record-breaking tern projects across both Ireland and the UK.

A much earlier LIFE project that centred on northwest Mayo has now delivered for one of its key species, the Red-necked Phalarope. We are delighted with this fantastic achievement and to see the birds return to breed. There are, of course, many other species that have had less successful outcomes, and our members can be assured that we will continue to take a stand for nature protection and conservation in Ireland to address this. Without your continued support and encouragement none of this would be possible.

On behalf of BirdWatch Ireland I would like to once again thank all of you for your help and support throughout my tenure. On your behalf, I would also like to wish the new Chair, Board, interim CEO, staff and members well, over the next stage of the organisation's growth. May I finally say that it is great to see BirdWatch Ireland survive tough times but more importantly to see BWI now ready and able to continue to fight for the protection of birds and their habitats in Ireland, into the future.

Kieran O'Byrne,
Chairman, BirdWatch Ireland



LAURA GLENISTER



Roseate Tern at Rockabill, County Dublin. The Rockabill tern project has been in operation since 1989, thanks to the support of the National Parks and Wildlife Service. Additional support from EU LIFE from 2016 will help make further improvements to the conservation prospects of the priority species Roseate Tern on Rockabill and throughout its range in the UK and Ireland.



BirdWatchIreland
protecting birds and biodiversity

BirdWatch Ireland Directors in 2015

Kieran O'Byrne (Chairman)
Gerry Lyons (Secretary)
John Peart
Brian Francis Lavery
Seamus Bridgeman
Margaret Stephens
David Fay
Jim Francis Dowdall
John Lynch (appointed on 2 November 2015)

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BirdWatch Ireland is the BirdLife International
partner in the Republic of Ireland



COVER PHOTOGRAPH:
Great Crested Grebes
by Shay Connolly

Annual Report 2015

Species & Habitats

One of the biggest success stories for BirdWatch Ireland in 2015 was the **return of the Red-necked Phalarope to Annagh Marsh** in County Mayo as a breeding species after an absence of almost 30 years. This return has been testimony to the extensive efforts that were put in place to restore their habitats since 2002, as part of an EU LIFE Nature-funded project.

Meanwhile, the news on breeding waders elsewhere has been mixed – **a cold and wet spring took its toll on the breeding Lapwings around the Rogerstown estuary**, with some eggs being predated and some chicks found dead. However, overall at least eleven chicks fledged, which is encouraging.

An NPWS-funded **survey of breeding Curlews** was concentrated in the northwest, west and southwest of the country in 2015, and showed that breeding numbers of this iconic species continue to decline, with only 84 pairs recorded. Habitat loss, peat cutting and changes in land-use, combined with the effects of predation, seem to be the main factors at play. We welcomed support from the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine in response to our concerns, who included a measure specifically aimed at breeding Curlews within their agri-environment scheme GLAS.

We continue to engage with farmers and other relevant stakeholders in the management of our key habitats. The European-funded **Results-based Agri-Environment Payments Scheme (RBAPS)** project, of which we are a partner, continued to build momentum in 2015. The project is centred around trialling the concept that farmers who achieve greater



GREGORY S MITH

Red-necked Phalarope: made a welcome return after a long absence

environmental outputs are rewarded with a higher payment. The breeding wader element in the Shannon Callows will be one of the key schemes to be tested in a trial with farmers in 2016 and 2017, with a final report and recommendations due to the EU Commission in 2018.

We developed a site conservation plan for **Turraun Nature Reserve**, one of Bord na Mona's cutaway peatland sites. This site has become very popular for birdwatching, and is important for the conservation of the Grey Partridge.

Monitoring & Research:

Our **bird survey workshops** in February and March 2015 were once again highly popular and well attended events, with many satisfied potential observers heading away with a **Countryside Bird Survey** square to census. Funded by the National Parks and Wildlife Service, this survey is all-important for tracking the trends of our common and widespread breeding birds.

For those not yet ready to participate, we continue to appeal to them, and indeed to any birdwatchers, to continue to submit their records to **BirdTrack**. The scheme continues to grow, with an increasing number of people using the phone app to log their records.

During the breeding season, our ongoing work on **Swifts** continued in Dublin, thanks to support from Dublin City Council. The National Swift Survey, funded by the Heritage Council, also continued during 2015.

This year, the Office of Public Works also came on board, commissioning surveys of Swifts at a small selection of their Heritage Sites across Ireland during the year. The interest in work

Understanding Ireland's Birds

on Swifts in Ireland continues to grow, with some fine examples of restoration projects in place that are actively managing and restoring habitats, such as at St Mel's Cathedral in Longford town.

We are also engaged in a project that aims to examine Swift movements – with a tagging project that was initiated during the summer. We look forward to catching up with these returning birds in 2016, to explore their movements and perhaps get a better insight into some of the other pressures that they face from one year to the next.

The **2015 National Survey of Hen Harriers** (the fourth national survey since 1998-2000) was coordinated by a partnership of the Golden Eagle Trust, the Irish Raptor Study Group and BirdWatch Ireland on behalf of the National Parks and Wildlife Service. The survey results indicated a decline of 16% in the national Hen Harrier population since 2010.

Swift. **Photo:** Graham Catley

Continued next page....

Monitoring & Research ...continued

Also, when the results from the 78 10-km squares covered in all four national surveys since 1998 were compared, we found that the population had fallen from 110-155 pairs in 1998-2000 to 95-130 pairs in 2015, a decline of approximately one-third (33%) in this 15-year period. As top predators, this decline may be linked with declines in the availability of their preferred habitat, changes in habitat quality and associated effects on food availability.

The results of the 2015 survey will serve to inform the **Hen Harrier Threat Response Plan** which is in preparation through the National Parks and Wildlife Service with input from a wide range of relevant stakeholders, including BirdWatch Ireland. The purpose of this plan is to identify the main threats to the harriers and to identify integrated solutions and actions required for sustainable management of the species.

The **Avian Diversity and Afforestation Planning Tools** project in collaboration with University College Cork and funded by the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine was completed in 2015. This project identified the risks posed by forest planting to vulnerable habitats and bird species, to inform sustainable forest expansion in Ireland. A combination of archived and newly collected data was used to identify forest establishment and management measures to protect habitats and species and mitigate negative effects.

A case-study on **Merlin** was conducted to assess habitat selection and it showed that Merlin predominantly used planted forests for nesting. This will inform forest management policy to reduce negative impacts on Merlin from forest operations.

We also carried out specific research on **Barn Owl mortality on the Tralee bypass**, which was funded by Kerry County Council and Transport Infrastructure Ireland to assess the extent and factors which influence Barn Owl road mortality in one of the country's strongholds for this iconic species. In late 2015 we also received confirmation of a national research initiative to assess the impacts of road mortalities and to identify the conservation requirements. The initiative will run until 2018 in collaboration with Transport Infrastructure Ireland.

The Heritage Council, Galway County Council (through LA21, the Local Agenda 21 Environmental Partnership Fund) and Dublin Zoo also provided funding to facilitate an expansion of raptor monitoring, education and awareness work in 2015.

Meanwhile, out at sea, our seabird populations seem to be doing very well. Thankfully, our **East Coast Tern populations** continue to build from strength to strength, with yet another record-breaking year for Rockabill's Roseate Terns and Kilcoole's Little Terns. Thanks to the support of the National Parks and Wildlife Service, we can ensure that these healthy and growing colonies receive the protection and care that they need from our extremely dedicated wardens.

During late 2015 we were notified about our successful bid for **EU LIFE funding for Roseate Terns** across Britain and Ireland. This RSPB-led project will allow us to build upon our efforts at Rockabill, and to extend efforts to other potential colonies, especially Dalkey Island, which has occasionally supported small numbers of breeding Roseate Terns.

We continue to build on our knowledge of these fascinating migrants. This year, we learnt a little more about the movements of our Little Terns thanks to a **colour-ringing project**, with some of our colony fledglings spotted on southward migration in Normandy in France and in A Coruña in northwest Spain.

We are also starting to fit some colour rings to the Dublin Port Common Terns in an attempt to get a better understanding of the dynamics of the colony – in particular, how they use Dublin Bay –



NOEL MARRY

Barn Owl: rare and elusive

and also to find out where the young birds will return to breed in 2-3 years' time.

Our **Dublin Bay Birds Project**, funded by Dublin Port Company, continues to deliver some very new and interesting findings, especially for the summer months, during which time the site had not previously been monitored. Our counts have shown that Dublin Bay is very important for summering birds – much more important for waterbirds than previously thought. The ringing efforts to date are paying dividends, with 2,025 re-sightings submitted by the end of 2015, thereby adding considerable value to our database. Just over half of these re-sightings were reported by volunteer ring-readers.

As always, there was plenty to do in winter – our **Garden Bird Survey** results seemed to be on par with previous years, with perhaps the exception of **Siskin** which was quite scarce in 2014/15, perhaps because of the good seed harvest in conifer plantations. It was encouraging to see the **Starling** showing an increasing trend as this is a species that has been showing a slight downturn throughout Europe. For this reason it is important that we see how the Starling is trending.

Meanwhile our wetland birds may well have welcomed the mild winters of late. The five-yearly **International Swan Census in January**, coordinated through the auspices of I-WeBS, was very popular, and with the help of 197 surveyors nationwide we recorded just over 15,000 Whooper Swans in 495 flocks. While this total is quite similar to that in 2000, the number of flocks was almost one-fifth higher – possibly with flocks being more dispersed because of the mild winter. Ireland's Bewick's Swan totals continue to decline and just 21 birds were recorded.

Later in the year, in December, we launched the third **Non-Estuarine Waterbird Survey (NEWS)**. Focused on the large and expansive open areas of coast that are not routinely monitored during the regular I-WeBS counts, it was our intention to ensure that we targeted surveys to at least 50% of the coast for coverage in December 2015 or January 2016. The winter storms did not let up this past winter, making conditions quite treacherous for most of the period. But again thanks to our dedicated network of counters, we had great interest in the survey and the coverage efforts certainly look to be on target.

Building & Supporting Our Networks: Branches, Members & The Public

National and branch events

Our expanded volunteer branch network hosted over 460 free events last year with events in every county. Our largest event was **Bloom** in Phoenix Park (Ireland's biggest garden and food event), which enables staff and volunteers to interact with the public and to recruit new members at two dedicated BirdWatch Ireland stands (one indoors and one outdoors). Bloom, a five-day event, is attended by 15,000-20,000 people a day.

Our **membership base** (approximately 6,500 membership subscriptions in 2015) continues to provide much-needed financial support for the organisation. Members support our branch network, our events and our reserves, and they are an important volunteer base for our survey and monitoring work as well as being a 'voice for nature' in our policy and campaign work, which expresses public opinion on issues that matter for birds and biodiversity.

Monitoring trends in our membership numbers is imperative. During the recessionary years we noted declines in revenue generated through subscriptions. Though this was not altogether surprising, we must now redouble our efforts to market our services, with the aim of retaining the vital backing of existing members as well as recruiting more new members, to build and strengthen our support base. Our membership is serviced by our *Wings* magazine, our magazine for junior members *Bird Detectives* and our annual journal *Irish Birds* is distributed to Key Members.

We wish to thank all our members for their contribution and their ongoing support through their subscriptions and donations.

Our **Branch** events and 'Branching Out' pages in *Wings* continue to be amongst the most popular in the magazine, providing an opportunity for BirdWatch Ireland branches to showcase work and events they are carrying out. Highlights included the Meath Branch Heritage Week Event in Spring 2015 and the new Kildare Branch.

Last year, a **survey** was carried out with all branches to find out how Head Office could collaborate more with them and support their work. There was an excellent response to this initiative and we would like to thank all the branches involved for their excellent feedback and suggestions. Other initiatives are ongoing to build on this good work.

The survey highlighted that branches are keen to be kept updated on internal management, the direction of the organisation, membership retention and managing reserves in particular. Branches



Volunteering at Bloom, our biggest recruitment event.

would most like training and support in the areas of Training for Conservation Projects, Running Local Conservation Projects and Environmental Education for adults.

Diversifying funding resources

Building on unrestricted funding

The number of events organised and delivered for a range of business funding partners across Ireland expanded during the year to include the **Seabird Festival** at the Cliffs of Moher and a schedule of bird and biodiversity events for **OPW** in Phoenix Park, Dublin.

Conservation projects during the year included the production of a joint branded seabird poster with the Cliffs of Moher, which had a circulation in *The Irish Times* of 80,000 copies. In the autumn, a dedicated children's supplement, *Puffin Rocks*, was distributed nationally in *The Sunday World* newspaper, with a readership of over 200,000.

Details of our ongoing **Business Support** initiative and our new business supporters who signed up during 2015, are available on our website at <http://bit.ly/28Ik4A7>. The year also saw a pilot of online methods for generating funding support. Using a short video production and a SMS campaign, a mini seabird appeal was launched during 2015, with a funding target of €5,000, which was achieved. We thank our donors for their response and support.

Media, Social Media And Publications

Our media profile on radio and television continued, with frequent coverage on the *Mooney Goes Wild* show on RTÉ Radio 1 on Sundays, the *Afternoon Show* on RTÉ 1 and TV3's *Morning Show*.

We issued press releases on topics ranging from Star Wars filming activities on Skellig Michael and illegal heather burning in the uplands, to the return of breeding Red-necked Phalaropes to Annagh Marsh, Co Mayo.

The popularity of our free monthly e-zine *eWings*, which plays a significant role in reaching out to media contacts, remained strong in 2015, reaching out to over 23,000 subscribers each month, up from 20,703 in 2014. Over 7,000 bird records were received by **Spring Alive**, the online migratory bird survey, making it the largest citizen science project in Ireland.



A series of free magazines, with a distribution of over 200,000 copies each, was carried by *The Sunday World*.

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Media, Social Media and Publications ...continued

Our social media presence is vital to generating more support for our work and to allow us to interact with the public on 'live' issues, including campaigns and policy work on **Hen Harriers**; farming and agricultural policy and marine protection; as well as information on events and recent conservation news.

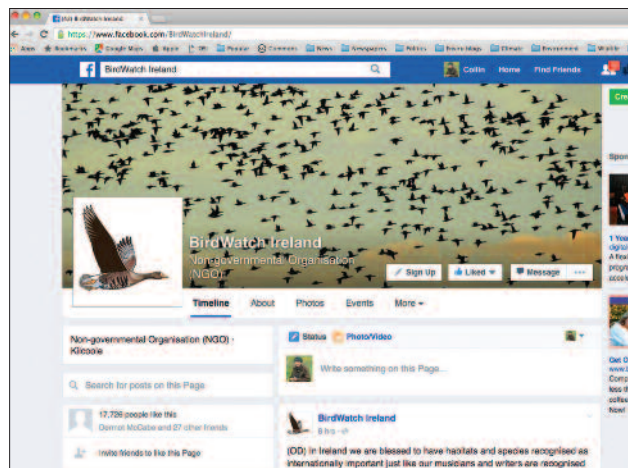
BirdWatch Ireland has seven **Project Blogs**, including Garden Bird Year and Dublin Bay Birds. In addition, over half of our branches now host their own website or Facebook page, or both.

Our following on **Facebook** and **Twitter** continued to grow in 2015, with the Facebook page 'liked' by 16,399 followers at the end of 2015. This is a highly encouraging 22% increase of 2,965 followers on the 2014 figure of 13,434 followers. Twitter followers stood at 8,562, a 56% increase of 3,090 on 2014.

On our **Flickr** site we have 243 members and 11,195 photographs, all of which are available to us under licence for use in our publications, presentations and other work. We are very grateful for the use of this resource to support our work.

As previously mentioned, our extensive range of publications includes *Wings*, *Bird Detectives*, *Irish Birds* and *eWings*. We also publish

a sales catalogue and a calendar, while a number of key reports and papers are published in scientific journals.



Training Events

In 2015, BirdWatch Ireland organised a **Wicklow Wildlife** uplands event at Kippure Estate, near the Sally Gap. In order to engage with local interested groups (including our BirdWatch Ireland members, recreational users, local stakeholders and communities), BirdWatch Ireland organised this one-day event with the aim of helping to increase awareness and understanding of our uplands, the ecosystem services they provide and the important bird communities and other biodiversity they support. The event

was supported by a number of key stakeholders with interests in the Wicklow uplands and their members, who gave of their time for the event, including: Mountaineering Ireland, Wicklow Uplands Council, the Irish Uplands Forum, the National Parks and Wildlife Service, and a local ecologist, Faith Wilson.

Our annual **Cape Clear Residential Course**, aimed at improving identification skills for beginners and improvers, was held in August.

Influencing Policies That Impact On Nature

We continue to work with partners in BirdLife International on a unified approach to countering the undermining threat that faces the EU legislation that protects wildlife in Ireland and the EU.

Our work on protecting important sites and species included media and advocacy work following shootings and/or poisonings of birds of prey, which continued in 2015.

Illegal burning of heather and scrub and the removal of scrub and gorse (and ill-timed hedge-cutting), all of which are important habitats for birds in the wider countryside, particularly for some of our most threatened farmland birds, remains a huge issue. Despite our insistence that the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine clarify the rules for payments for land in production (and not in scrub), identifying that such clearance of vegetation was not necessary and was indeed damaging to wildlife in our wider countryside, the practice of illegal scrub removal and burning continues. Efforts to engage with the Department of Agriculture and the National Parks and Wildlife Service has not led to any meaningful outcome, as yet.

Defence of the Birds and Habitats Directives

The most significant advocacy and campaigning work undertaken in 2015 involved the defence of the Birds and Habitats Directives, core pillars of nature legislation in the EU. These are currently being assessed as part of a European Commission 'Fitness Check' process, but in the current political climate there is a high chance that they could be weakened. BirdWatch Ireland worked with its European BirdLife partners and other environmental NGOs across Europe on this campaign. BirdWatch Ireland presented the Commission with a submission as part of the public consultation process and worked with other Irish NGOs on a joint submission. We spearheaded a public relations campaign to mobilise the public to take part in the public consultation, and almost 8,000 people in Ireland got involved. We produced two videos to raise public awareness and developed a broad coalition of support amongst organisations focused on sustainable tourism and recreation, the Irish shooting organisation and organic farmers.

In the latter half of the year, the organisation undertook a substantial amount of political advocacy. We supported the Directives at a large Brussels conference, where the outcome was

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Influencing Policies That Impact On Nature ...continued

clear: that these nature laws are 'Fit for Purpose' and better implementation is required. We wrote, tweeted and phoned Irish politicians and MEPs, requesting their support for the Directives at national and EU level. In addition, we led the Irish NGOs in this campaign in the second part of the year. This campaign is continuing into 2016.

Other advocacy work included follow-up with the National Parks and Wildlife Service on our submission on proposed changes to Section 40 of the Wildlife Act on the dates for hedge-cutting and upland burning.

BirdWatch Ireland was also actively involved in different forums advocating for truly sustainable agriculture which would be more beneficial to birds and biodiversity. BirdWatch Ireland is a member of **Stop Climate Chaos** and was active in the run-up to the Paris Agreement, calling for ambitious action to reduce emissions from all sectors.

Finally, we were actively involved with advocacy work in relation to the filming of *Star Wars* on Skellig Michael (Co Kerry), a Special Protection Area (SPA), during the nesting period for seabirds.



CÓILÍN MacLOCHLAÍN

A large and relatively ancient Blackthorn tree

Working In Partnerships To Resolve Conflicts With Nature

In March 2015, BirdWatch Ireland launched the **Bird Sensitivity Map for Wind Energy Developments in Ireland** in the EU Parliament offices in Dublin. Attended by a wide range of stakeholders, the event heralded the completion of an online web-tool, developed by BirdWatch Ireland staff and currently hosted on the National Biodiversity Data Centre website. The tool is intended to guide land-based wind energy projects to minimise negative impacts on bird populations. Wind energy, as part of a sustainable energy mix, can help to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions and so reduce our climate impact. A programme of training was completed across local authorities in the country. The final outputs of the tool were also communicated at a number of events including a wind energy workshop in Berlin in April 2015, an online webinar hosted by the U.S. arm of WREN (Working together to Resolve Environmental Effects of Wind Energy), an international working group supporting wind energy deployment with a better understanding of environmental issues, and a BirdLife International workshop, 'Spatial Planning for Wildlife and Windfarms,' held in Cambridge, England, in September and attended by BirdLife partners from Japan, South Africa and Europe.

Our **planning-related casework** and responses to **consultation calls** involved over 100 submissions during the course of the year, with over a quarter of planning cases relating to wind energy infrastructure, along with aquaculture, port developments, roads and flood defence works. Responses to consultation calls ranged from comments on amendments to the Wildlife Act (Section 40, Burning and Hedge-cutting), the Draft Climate Change Plan and filming activities on Skellig Michael, to Bord Na Móna's Biodiversity Action Plan Review, monitoring in the marine environment and energy policy, through to specific agricultural measures to be delivered by GLAS for wild bird populations. We fed into An Bord Bia's consultation call on the Origin Green programme, highlighting the need for biodiversity requirements to be strengthened within the programme.

After years of advocacy work on our part, the new **agri-environment schemes** under the Rural Development Programme (RDP) for priority species – including Corncrake, breeding waders,

Twite, Hen Harrier, Chough, Grey Partridge and geese and swans – saw the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine allocate €342.751 million to farmers for targeted measures in 195,300 hectares of farmland. It is hoped these measures will deliver real positive benefits to many farmland bird species of conservation concern.

A new publication on fisheries in northwest Europe, *Turning the Tide*, highlighted the extent of the **problem of overfishing** in our waters. Our focus on marine policy work is unchanged, highlighting where, how many and how much we fish, as this is all having a profound effect on the health of marine ecosystems and ultimately the seabirds which depend on them. Our focus includes putting politicians under pressure to protect the marine environment; pro-active engagement with our MEPs (including one-on-one meetings, letters and emails), the media and the fisheries sector; and joint initiatives with other NGOs. We continue to be active in ensuring that other EU legal frameworks – such as the Marine Strategy Framework Directive and the Water Framework Directive – should support monitoring of birds and other biodiversity in Ireland.



BILLY CLARKE

Grey Partridge: it is increasing in Offaly thanks to planned management

Summary of Accounts 2015

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The details that follow are a summary of accounts for BirdWatch Ireland in 2015. A full set of accounts for the year ended 31st December 2015 is available from BirdWatch Ireland on request.

The 2015 financial year delivered a surplus of €190,921, contributing to further recovery of the organisation's finances. Income during the year was derived from donations and from conservation work (projects, grants and tendered contracts) as well as funding from our work with businesses.

Compared to the previous year the income increased slightly to €1,503,162, a marginal 2% increase. There was also a 7% decrease in overall expenditure to €1,311,241. The total funds brought forward to 2016 were €1,421,886.

The organisation has continued to diversify its funding sources while also delivering conservation action for our most threatened birds. During the course of the year, partnerships with organisations such as the Cliffs of Moher, Dublin City Council, OPW and Apple were developed to grow our events work in a funded manner.

Areas that need further development include retaining and growing our membership base; reducing costs further; and securing funding for our work on priority species.

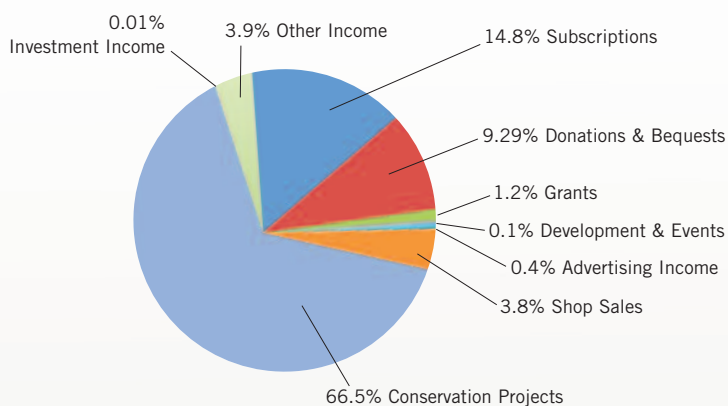
	2015 €	2014 €
Incoming resources		
Subscriptions	222,357	225,839
Donations & bequests	137,480	34,812
Grants	16,607	18,364
Developments & events	2,173	2,659
Other income	58,504	6,941
Advertising income	8,464	6,318
Shop sales	57,546	100,066
Conservation projects	998,889	1,081,046
Investment income	142	766
Total incoming resources	1,502,162	1,476,811

Resources expended		
Shop – cost of sales	(34,386)	(57,821)
Conservation project costs	(899,278)	(972,982)
Administration expenses	(377,577)	(382,429)
Total resources expended	(1,311,241)	(1,413,232)
Net incoming resources	190,921	63,579
Other recognised gains & losses	-	-
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	-	-
Revaluation reserve	-	(365,060)
Total funds brought forward	1,230,965	1,532,446
Total funds carried forward	1,421,886	1,230,965

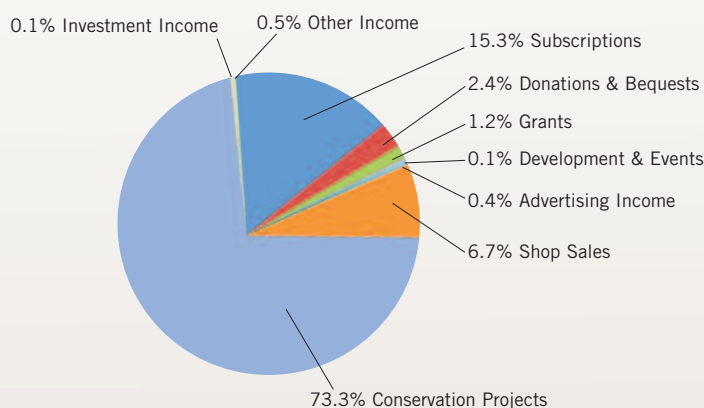
Represented by:	2015	2014
Fixed assets	2,350,286	2,357,340
Net current assets/(liabilities)	36,818	(131,150)
Other creditors	(965,218)	(995,255)

Total **1,421,886** **1,230,963**

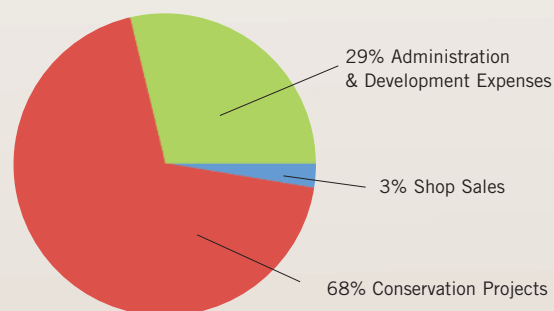
INCOME 2015



INCOME 2014



EXPENDITURE 2015



EXPENDITURE 2014

