# THE GLACIER TRUST TRUSTEES' REPORT AND UNAUDITED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2016

# **LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION**

Trustees Mr A Rutherford

Mr P Osborne Mr J Merz Dr C Hutton Mr J Forsyth

Co-directors Mr R Allen

Dr Morgan Phillips

Charity number 1124955

Principal address North Wing

Roundway House

Devizes Wiltshire SN10 2EG

Independent examiner David Owen & Co

17 The Market Place

Devizes Wiltshire SN10 1BA

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# TRUSTEES' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2016

The trustees present their report and accounts for the year ended 5 April 2016.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the accounts and comply with the trust's deed, the Charities Act 2011 and Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities published on 16/07/14.

### Structure, governance and management

The trust was established by a charitable trust deed on 9th July 2008.

The trustees who served during the year were:

Mr R Garton

(Deceased 25 September 2015)

Mr R Allen

(Resigned 1 January 2016)

Mr A Rutherford

Mr P Osborne

Mr J Merz

Dr C Hutton

(Appointed 26 January 2016)

Mr J Forsyth

(Appointed 17 December 2016)

#### Trustees

The trustees have a commonality of interest in The Glacier Trust's (the Trust) work and particular skills which enhance its work. Currently one is resident in Nepal along with the Nepal based Co Director, and four are resident in the UK. The Trust has one employee paid through specific core funding grants; the trustees and the only other member of staff conduct their roles on an entirely voluntary basis. Other than the one paid member of staff's salary, no one working for The Trust derives any financial benefit from it. The trustees have assessed the major risks to which the Trust is exposed, and are satisfied that systems are in place to mitigate exposure to the major risks.

Robin Garton, the Trust's founder and director, died in tragic circumstances on the 25th September 2015. He had successfully raised funds for The Glacier Trust as well as other charitable partnership development projects. He studied the impacts of climate change (with particular reference to the cryosphere) to BSc level at the University of Southampton since when he remained a visitor to the University. Due to these unforeseen circumstances the board of trustees saw fit to appoint Jamie Forsyth as interim Director, and then subsequently Jamie and Richard Allen as Co Directors to ensure the day today running of The Glacier Trust.

Jamie Forsyth was appointed as Co Director from his previous role as Programme Development Manager/ interim Director. Jamie has been invaluable in ensuring the day to day running of the Trust including project development and management, communications and has sustained the income of the charity since Robin Garton's death. Jamie has studied to Master's level in Environmental Science and has visited Nepal many times and therefore has a strong affiliation with the country in which we work.

Richard Allen is a soil scientist, land resource, land use and watershed management specialist, with degrees in soil science and soil conservation, and 43 years' experience on rural development projects in Africa and Asia. For the past 23 years, he has been based in the Himalayas, working on projects in Nepal, Bhutan, India, Pakistan, China and Tibet. Based in Kathmandu since 2007, he completed his most recent long term assignment on the HELVETAS-Nepal Sustainable Soil Management Programme in December 2014. His advice, enthusiasm and wide range of contacts were instrumental in setting up the Glacier Trust and continue to be of enormous benefit to our work in Nepal - especially since he has had more time available in 2015 for focus on TGT projects and the post-earthquake relief works.

Andy Rutherford recently retired as Head of International Partnerships of the UK based development and policy agency One World Action for which Robin Garton raised funds in the past. He has worked with community based organisations in Asia, Africa and Central America over the last 25 years. His career evolved from being a member of a joint UK-India research programme on the social effects of the Green Revolution to working with grassroots and women's organisations across Asia, Africa and Latin America. His lifetime's knowledge and understanding of the working of development partnerships is invaluable to the trust's work and provides the basis of best practice for the funding support which the Trust offers.

# TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2016

Peter Osborne is a former business colleague of Robin Garton and director of London's West End art gallery Osborne Samuel and a past vice president of the Society of London Art Dealers. He also has wide experience in the Developing World. He provides invaluable advice and back up support to the Co-Directors.

Dr. Jürg Merz, a Swiss and British national has lived and worked in the Greater Himalayan region for over 20 years. He is now occupies a senior post at *Helvitas* in Kathmandu. Before that he worked for the German based agency, Intergration, providing technical assistance and training, carrying out consulting assignments in emerging markets and developing countries. He has also worked on different projects in Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, India and China as an advisor, hydrologist, erosion specialist, and information and communication specialist. He has a PhD in Natural Science with specialisation on catchment hydrology and an MSc in Geography from University of Bern, Switzerland. His interests are in water, rural development, environmental education, glacial and periglacial landscapes and the mountains in general.

Dr Craig Hutton recently came on board with TGT as a trustee. His research, applied research and consultancy focus lies at the intersection between the environment and social implications of environmental/climate change and management for sustainable development, and he is therefore very well placed to advise on many aspects of TGT's work. Additionally Dr. Hutton has developed projects for information management for food security/hazard management and climate change (Libya, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Laos), and flood management and DRM (Pakistan). A number of these projects have been augmented by capacity development.

#### **Objectives**

The objectives of The Trust continue to reflect the tangible effects of climate change upon subsistence-based rural communities living in the Himalayas and its consequences of drought, inundation, landsliding and crop failure.

The trustees believe that education is the most powerful tool in enabling communities to adapt to a wide and sometimes extreme range of variations from normal climatic patters. While the trust is willing to provide small amount of finance towards infrastructures that will enhance their projects (for example materials to build irrigation channels and polytunnels), its main objectives lies in 'hands on' education to enable communities to find the best means of adaptation to suit the particular needs of the local topography and their communities and cultures. In particular the trustees see cash generating programmes, in a 'for profit' type of development, as providing resilience to the effects of climate change. By focusing on better use of existing resources, the Trust's programmes are now beginning to lift subsistence-based communities with low levels of food security into relatively prosperous ones.

The Glacier Trust also seeks to enhance Nepali higher education in aspects of climate change, so that Nepalese university staff and postgraduate students are better placed to understand the problems and provide solutions. Here we have decided to focus on two streams of research: (1) developing the widely under researched Himalayan permafrost and periglacial studies; and (2) producing research on climate change impacts on upland, rural Nepalese communities and the effect of adaptation interventions. This will inform the likely impacts of a warming climate in these upland regions and of the impacts The Glacier Trust's type of projects can have. This research can therefore inform potential future projects of the Trust or of other NGOs working in these areas.

### **Public benefit**

The trustees have paid due regard to guidance issued by the Charity Commission on public benefit in deciding what activities the trust should undertake.

# TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2016

#### **Activities**

The Glacier Trust has run four climate change adaptation projects and one higher education programme in this year, with all projects having been visited by Robin Garton and Jamie Forsyth in March April 2015. However, it has been a turbulent year for Nepal.

On 25th April and 12th May 2015, devastating earthquakes hit Nepal causing the deaths of nearly 9,000 people. The Trust is not an emergency relief organisation but because the Nepali Government had focused international aid only on the most affected six districts (in which only one of the communities the Trust works with is found), we had an obligation to the communities we support.

They were deeply affected but receiving minimal to no outside aid. Our NGO partners extremely ably translated money into practical and much needed relief. The £55,000 The Glacier Trust raised through private donations enabled us to provide support in the three districts where we work. The bulk of these funds were sent to the Solukhumbu district, and in particular the village of Waku, a landslide prone area, where 849 houses were damaged or destroyed. Here relief work was undertaken by our partner, EcoHimal Nepal. Our donors' money was concentrated, for example, on materials such as corrugated iron roofing as the temporary tarpaulin shelters that had been erected were unlikely to last the imminent monsoon. Post monsoon these resource were then recycled in rebuilding houses.

The Trust also consulted widely as to how to build more shock resistant houses from locally available materials for the future. Advice was collated and used by the organisations we work with, and we hope others. There are easily achieved structural elements that improve house resilience to earthquakes which have the added benefit of improving their ventilation. Now that houses are being rebuilt, we have refocused on our climate change adaptation programmes. These are even more relevant now due to the increased vulnerability of our communities since the earthquakes.

Robin Garton and Jamie Forsyth conducted one trip to Nepal partly falling within this financial year in March April 2015, thankfully just prior to the first earthquake. They visited all of our currently running climate change adaptation projects and also had meetings involving our higher education programme.

As Robin was unable to attend the first field trip, Jamie travelled to the mountainous region of Solukhumbu with our project partners EcoHimal to visit our Agro forestry resource centre (AFRC) project in the village of Deusa, and also to help advise on the possibility for a further project on reducing landsliding in the neighbouring village of Waku. As this was Jamie's first trip to the Trust's projects it was very important in helping him to understand how our programmes run and to build relationships with our partner NGOs.

On a second trip to the Himalayan foothills (called the Siwaliks) Jamie was joined by Robin and another of our NGO project partners, Practical Action, where they travelled to three communities in which our projects are running. The results observed were extremely promising with polytunnels, irrigation systems and farmer field schools really uplifting the communities and seemingly producing a form of entrepreneurial spirit that drives much of the community forward with the promise of being able to work their own way out of poverty. With the right education and materials provided by The Glacier Trust and our partners, we have seen this achieved.

As part of this trip, we also visited our projects in the middle hills region of Nepal with our third NGO partner, Helvetas. Again, we saw projects really making differences to people's lives, and again teaching communities how to diversify their crop output by including cash cropping gave many the impetus to put 100% into the project and many are now beginning to produce enough crops for their family but also a surplus to sell at market.

However, we also came across some teething problems, mainly through the promotion of organic techniques; some farmers were producing some un shapely vegetables which there was a lack of demand for, as most buyers at market were accustomed to the non organic, perfectly formed vegetables. The production of these 'perfect' vegetables is very damaging to the environment and to health as non organic fertilisers and pesticides are used copiously, normally under the mis informed impression, that the more you apply the better. This problem has been resolved elsewhere by use of information about the importance of organic produce, which is beginning to have an effect in this case also.

# TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2016

The education programme this year has involved a successful summer school and field trip led by a UK based PhD student volunteer, and a volunteer Nepali PhD researcher. Robin and Jamie also had meetings with our contacts at Nepalese universities in order to begin planning for the higher education programme activities for 2016. These meetings were highly productive and further enforced The Glacier Trust's excellent relations with academia in Nepal.

#### Projects to begin in the next 2016 17

During 2016 17 we have two of our current projects coming to an end and will begin some exciting and much needed new ones. Projects which will be running throughout the 2016 17 financial year encompass:

- 1. continuing to fund the Agroforestry Resource Centre that TGT built (this will be self-sustaining within the 2016 17 financial year);
- 2. funding a sustainable tree crops project in Waku and Duesa villages of the Solukhumbu region. This diversification of cropping type will ensure that these communities are adapting to the erratic rainfall pattern and will also provide other benefits in the form of fodder for livestock, easier harvesting for a currently aging population and more diversity in cropping means less risk of total crop failure;
- 3. a climate change adaptation project in the Siwalik foothills of the Nepalese Himalaya in the Newalparasi District. We will be building a water storage/irrigation system and introducing our tried and tested Farmer Field School education programmes to teach about climate sensitive farming techniques and also provide the materials needed to implement these techniques;
- 4. an improved cooking stove (ICSs) project near the Nepali/Tibetan border in the Sankuwasabha district, which dramatically reduces respiratory diseases in communities due to the fact that their cooking stoves are now well ventilated unlike the traditional open hearth fires they originally used. These ICSs also reduce the pressure on forests for firewood as they use almost 50% less wood, which means that environmental conservation is also boosted;
- 5. and our higher education programme, that is so important to us and helps students and staff at Universities across Nepal with their climate change/adaptation related research. This also helps TGT because the staff/ students will begin to academically analyse our climate change adaptation projects thereby giving us more of an evidence base on which to base future projects which is exactly what is needed to create more effective and efficient projects.

During the year, Co Director Jamie, who runs the day to day workings of the Trust from the UK has had invaluable support from Richard, our Nepal based Co Director, and the four trustees without whom we could not run this organisation. We would also like to thank our patrons, Chris Bonington and Doug Benn.

As in previous years, all the Trust's core running costs (see notes 5, 8 and 10 in the accounts) have been met by specific core funding grants.

### Financial review

The Trust ended the year with a surplus of £8,297. The Trust's funds as at 5 April 2016 were £54,985 of which £51,701 were unrestricted and £3,284 were restricted funds.

#### Reserves policy

It is the policy of the trust that unrestricted funds which have not been designated for a specific use should be maintained at a level equivalent to between three and six month's expenditure. The trustees considers that reserves at this level will ensure that, in the event of a significant drop in funding, they will be able to continue the trust's current activities while consideration is given to ways in which additional funds may be raised. This level of reserves has been maintained throughout the year.

# TRUSTEES' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2016

# Statement of trustees' responsibilities

The trustees are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the accounts in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The law applicable to charities in England and Wales requires the trustees to prepare accounts for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the trust and of the incoming resources and application of resources of the trust for that year.

In preparing these accounts, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the accounts; and
- prepare the accounts on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping sufficient accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the trust and enable them to ensure that the accounts comply with the Charities Act 2011, the applicable Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations, and the provisions of the trust deed. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The trustees are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the charity and financial information included on the charity's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of accounts may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

On behalf of the board of trustees

Trustee

Dated: 12 January 2017

# INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE GLACIER TRUST

I report on the accounts of the trust for the year ended 5 April 2016, which are set out on pages 7 to 14.

#### Respective responsibilities of trustees and examiner

The charity's trustees are responsible for the preparation of the accounts. The charity's trustees consider that an audit is not required for this year under section 144(2) of the Charities Act 2011 (the 2011 Act) and that an independent examination is needed.

It is my responsibility to:

- (i) examine the accounts under section 145 of the 2011 Act:
- (ii) to follow the procedures laid down in the general Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the 2011 Act; and
- (iii) to state whether particular matters have come to my attention.

#### Basis of independent examiner's report

My examination was carried out in accordance with the general Directions given by the Charity Commission. An examination includes a review of the accounting records kept by the charity and a comparison of the accounts presented with those records. It also includes consideration of any unusual items or disclosures in the accounts, and seeking explanations from you as trustees concerning any such matters. The procedures undertaken do not provide all the evidence that would be required in an audit and consequently no opinion is given as to whether the accounts present a 'true and fair view' and the report is limited to those matters set out in the statement below.

### Independent examiner's statement

In connection with my examination, no matter has come to my attention:

- (a) which gives me reasonable cause to believe that in any material respect the requirements:
  - (i) to keep accounting records in accordance with section 130 of the 2011 Act; and
  - (ii) to prepare accounts which accord with the accounting records and comply with the accounting requirements of the 2011 Act;

have not been met; or

(b) to which, in my opinion, attention should be drawn in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.

Julian Pocock ACA David Owen & Co

**Chartered Accountants** 

17 The Market Place Devizes Wiltshire SN10 1BA

Dated: 12 January 2017

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2016

		Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total 2016	Total 2015
	Notes	£	£	£	2013 £
Income	110100	~	~	~	2
Donations, grants and legacies	2	99,398	_	99,398	33,630
Investment income	3	70		70	97
	•				
Total income		99,468	•	99,468	33,727
Expenditure	4				-
Costs of raising funds					
Costs of generating donations and legacies		609	•	609	1,499
Expenditure on charitable activities					
Direct and support costs for charitable activities		87,935	2,627	90,562	27,090
		-	distributiva in anti-fallant		
Total expenditure		88,544	2,627	91,171	28,589
		00,044	2,021	31,171	20,309
Net income/(expenditure) for the year/					
Net movement in funds		10,924	(2,627)	8,297	5,138
Fund balances at 6 April 2015		40,777	5,911	46,688	41,550
Fund balances at 5 April 2016		51,701	3.284	54,985	46 699
and balanood at a April 2010		31,701	3,204	=====	46,688

# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 5 APRIL 2016

		2016	3	2015	5
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors	11	668		1,063	
Cash at bank and in hand		55,386		47,856	
		56,054		48,919	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	40	44.000		2000	
one year	12	(1,069)		(2,231)	
Total assets less current liabilities		-	54,985		46 600
			54,965		46,688
The funds of the charity					
Restricted income funds	13		3,284		5,910
Unrestricted income funds			F4 <b>T</b> 04		
ornestricted income fullds			51,701		40,778
			54,985		46,688
			====		40,000

The accounts were approved by the Trustees on 12 January 2017

Mr A Rutherford

Trustee

# NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2016

#### 1 Accounting policies

### 1.1 Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The trustees assess whether the use of going concern is appropriate, ie whether there are any material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the charitable company to continue as a going concern. The trustees make this assessment in respect of a period of at least one year from the date of authorisation for issue of the accounts and have concluded that the trust has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and there are no material uncertainties about the trust's ability to continue as a going concern. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the accounts.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Charities Act 2011 and Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities published on 16/07/14.

#### 1.2 Incoming resources

All income resources are included in the statement of financial activities when the charity is entiltled to the income and the amount can be quantified with reasonable accuracy. The following specific policies are applied to particular categories of income:

Voluntary income is received by way of grants, donations and gifts and is included in full in the Statement of Financial Activities when receivable. Grants, where entitlement is not conditional on the delivery of a specific performance by the charity, are recognised when the charity becomes unconditionally entitled to the grant.

Donated services and facilities are included at the value to the charity where this can be quantified. The value of services provided by volunteers has not been included in these accounts.

Investment income is included when receivable.

Incoming resources from grants, where related to performance and specific deliverables, are accounted for as the charity earns the right to consideration by its performance.

### 1.3 Resources expended

Liabilities are recognised when there is an obligation at the balance sheet date as a result of a past event, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefit will be required in settlement, and the amount of the settlement can be estimated reliably. Liabilities are recognised at the amount that the trust anticipates it will pay to settle the debt or the amount it has received as advanced payments for the goods of services it must provide.

Expenditure is recognised on an accrual basis as a liability is incurred. Expenditure includes any VAT which cannot be fully recovered, and is reported as part of the expenditure to which it relates:

Charitable expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the charity in the delivery of its activities and services for its beneficiaries. It includes both costs that can be allocated directly to such activities and those costs of an indirect nature necessary to support them.

Governance costs include those costs associated with meeting the constitutional and statutory requirements of the charity and include accountancy fees.

All costs are allocated between expenditure categories of the SoFA on a basis designed to reflect the use of the resource. Staff costs are allocated on the basis of time spent.

#### 1.4 Accumulated funds

# NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2016

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Restricted funds are subject to specific conditions by donors as to how they may be used. The purposes and uses of the restricted funds are set out in the notes to the accounts.

# 2 Donations, grants and legacies

2015	2016	
£	£	
33,630	99,398	

Donations and gifts

# **Donated Services and Facilities**

The charity receives free use of office accommodation from the charity's founder. This benefit is difficult to quantify accurately. A value of £1,000 per annum has been entered as a reasonable approximation of the cost of facilities received. This has been included as a donation with the equivalent amount recognised as expenditure under the appropriate heading in the Statement of Financial Activities.

#### 3 Investment income

	2016	2015
	£	£
Interest receivable	70	97

# NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2016

10	tal resources expended	04-66	041-			
		Staff	Other	Grant	Total	Total
		costs	costs	funding	2016	2015
		£	£	£	£	£
	osts of generating funds					
	osts of generating donations and					
leç	gacies	-	609	•	609	1,499
Ch	naritable activities					
	rect and support costs for charitable tivities					
Ac	tivities undertaken directly	15,111	2,627	-	17,738	12,519
Gr	ant funding of activities	-	-	69,112	69,112	12,153
Su	ipport and governance costs	-	3,712	-	3,712	2,418
То	tal	15,111	5,349	69,112	89,572	26,130
		15,111	6,948	69,112	91,171	28,589
						20,000

(2015:£960).

5 Costs of	generating donations	and legacies
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		2016	2015
		£	£
	Other costs comprise:		
	Website and publicity	543	240
	Fundraising and printing	66	1,117
	Postage		142
		-	
		609	1,499
			-
6	Activities undertaken directly		
		2016	2015
		£	£
	Other costs relating to Direct and support costs for charitable activities comprise:		
	Direct charitable travel	-	2,768
	Project costs - unrestricted	-	1,375
	Project costs - restricted	2,627	4,318
		2,627	8,461

# NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2016

7	Grants payable		
		Total	Total
		2016	2015
		£	£
	Grants to institutions:		
	Practical Action Nepal	11,457	12,153
	Helvitas	6,362	
	Eco Himal	51,293	
		69,112	12,153
8	Support and governance costs		
		2016	2015
		£	£
	Support costs		
	Travel costs	710	215
	Sundry expenses	811	42
	Insurance	201	201
	Office accommodation	1,000	1,000
	Governance costs		
	Accountancy fees	990	960
		2.740	2.440
		3,712	2,418
			***************************************

### 9 Trustees

None of the trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration during the year, but one of the trustees was reimbursed a total of £1,244 for travel expenses incurred (2015:one of the trustees was reimbursed a total of £2,982). One of the trustees received an advance of £0 (2015: £609) to cover student scholarship costs.

# NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2016

10	Employees		
	Number of employees The average monthly number of employees during the year was:		
		2016 Number	2015 Number
	Direct charitable	1.00	0.25
	Employment costs	2016 £	2015 £
	Wages and salaries Social security costs	15,111 -	3,807 251
		15,111	4,058
	There were no employees whose annual remuneration was £60,000 or more.		
11	Debtors	2016 £	2015 £
	Other debtors	668	1,063
12	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2016 £	2015 £
	Taxes and social security costs Accruals	79 990	2,231
		1,069	2,231

# NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2016

### 13 Restricted funds

The income funds of the charity include restricted funds comprising the following unexpended balances of donations and grants held on trust for specific purposes:

		Movement in funds			
	Balance at 6 April 2015 £	Incoming resources £	Resources expended £	Balance at 5 April 2016 £	
Education programme	5,911		(2,627)	3,284	
	5,911	-	(2,627)	3,284	

The Education programme provides grants to support fieldwork and primary research.

# 14 Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total
	£	£	£
Fund balances at 5 April 2016 are represented by:			
Current assets	52,770	3,284	56,054
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(1,069)	-	(1,069)
	51,701	3,284	54,985
			**************************************

### 15 Related parties

No related party transactions took place in the period of account other than the reimbursement of trustee expenses as disclosed in note 9.