



# Annual Report 2014

Nick Chisholm, Michael Fearn & Chris Stones



The River Annan and District Salmon Fishery Board and River Annan Trust would like to thank the following organisations and companies for their support in 2014.

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#### FRONT COVER

View down Carrifran Wild Wood, an example of excellent upland habitat that helps fish.

Photo - Chris Stones

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## Chairman's Introduction

2014 was a tough year for the river. Poor catches of salmon throughout the whole of the North Atlantic region made many anglers question the wisdom of fishing, and indeed bookings were considerably lower than 2013. We on the Annan did not miss our share of the misery with our lowest recorded rod catch since records began.

Throughout the year the Wild Fisheries Review, instigated by the Scottish Government, was a source of much speculation and debate. The Annan Fishery Board participated fully with the review team, headed by Andrew Thin, and it remains to be seen how the government will respond to his committees report.

Away from the review the work of the Board continued, and my sincere thanks on behalf of the Board must go to Nick Chisholm, Michael Fearn, Chris Stones and Mary Colville for all their hard work and dedication. There were a number of offences committed the bailiffing team dealt with, and whilst there were no convictions a number of nets and fish have been recovered. On the invasive species front we completed the first part of this project very successfully, we treated 7 times the amount of knotweed as we had predicted back in 2009. Encouragingly funding has been extended for a further two years.

On the barriers front we have finally got a plan in place with Network Rail to ease the passage of fish on the Wamphray Water. This was the largest barrier on the river and has been a bone of contention for many years, possibly since the West Coast Mainline was constructed in the 19th century.

There is a lot of detail in this report and all of the work that is carried out requires a lot of hard work, not just from the staff but from a growing band of volunteers who help out with electrofishing, invertebrate sampling, barrier assessment and bailiffing. We are always looking for more people to help as there is no shortage of things to be done, therefore, if you do want to help then please get in touch with the Fishery Board office.

Finally, I started this statement on a pessimistic note but will end on an optimistic one by assuring you that the Board is doing everything within its power to give our fish the best opportunity to prosper, and I wish you a better season in 2015.



Mr Alister Jack

Chairman of the River Annan District Salmon Fisheries Board & River Annan Trust

## Board Members 2014

<i>Chairman:</i>	Mr Alister Jack
<i>Upper Proprietors:</i>	Earl of Annadale and Hartfell Mr G Birkbeck Mr G Clark Mr A Dickson Mr A D Guthe Mr Oliver Routledge Mr K Snow
<i>Lower Proprietors:</i>	Councillor R Brodie Mr R Westoll
<i>Tenant Netsman:</i>	Mr John Warwick
<i>Salmon Anglers:</i>	Mr D Rothwell Mr F Sandison Mr Lawson Devery
<i>Coarse Angler:</i>	Mr F Sykes
<i>Attendees:</i>	SNH SEPA D & G Council

### Office Bearers

<i>Clerk:</i>	Mary Colville
<i>Director of Fisheries:</i>	Nick Chisholm
<i>INNS Officer:</i>	Chris Stones
<i>Head Bailiff:</i>	Michael Fearn



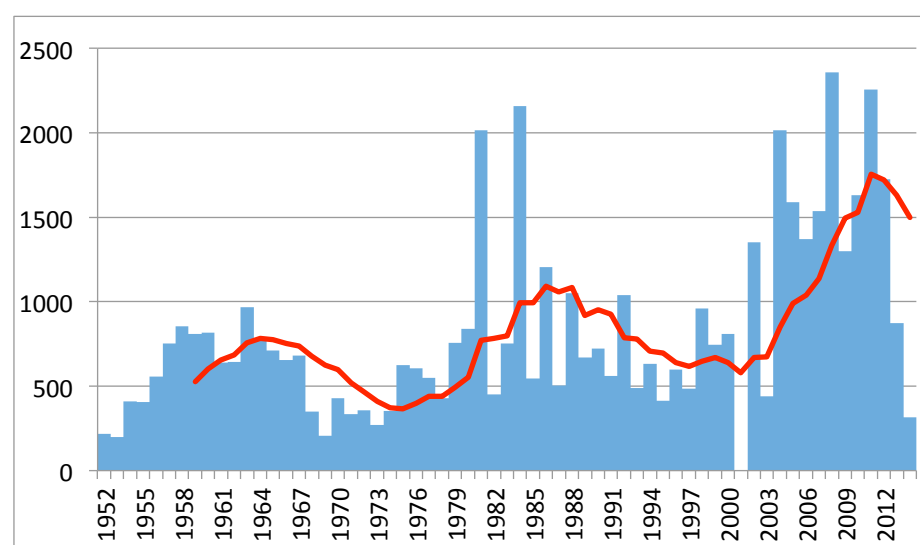
## Fishery Performance 2014

### Salmon

It became clear throughout most of the country that 2014 was going to be poor year. What materialised was worse than expected, and in fact the slump in salmon numbers was pretty much global in scale. It is clear that a general and sharp reduction in the sea survival of salmon has occurred over the last couple of years. On the Solway the situation for all rivers was compounded by a lack of water with very little in the way of spates during the summer months, indeed it was October before any amount of rain fell. In recent years salmon have been appearing at the coast earlier so their run into the rivers was delayed considerably. Table i illustrates that the Annan was not the only river in the Solway to fare poorly in 2014

	Border Esk rod	Border Esk CR	Eden Rod	Eden CR	Solway Haaf nets (EA)	Annan Rod	Annan Net	Annan Tot	Rod CR	Nith Rod	Nith Net	Tot	Nith CR
<b>2005</b>	978	42%	2223	45%	2752	1589	1466	<b>3055</b>	35%	2284	1379	<b>3663</b>	34%
<b>2006</b>	808	39%	1634	46%	2632	1370	1220	<b>2590</b>	30%	2682	921	<b>3603</b>	26%
<b>2007</b>	841	41%	1407	50%	1290	1535	939	<b>2474</b>	36%	2993	932	<b>3925</b>	41%
<b>2008</b>	1055	54%	1571	56%	575	2358	662	<b>3020</b>	42%	3764	740	<b>4504</b>	35%
<b>2009</b>	697	54%	1362	56%	407	1301	591	<b>1892</b>	48%	2095	644	<b>2739</b>	36%
<b>2010</b>	1230	61%	1431	61%	1088	1630	626	<b>2256</b>	48%	2336	970	<b>3306</b>	43%
<b>2011</b>	1068	57%	1109	59%	527	2255	657	<b>2912</b>	50%	1637	545	<b>2182</b>	40%
<b>2012</b>	685	56%	943	62%	360	1724	523	<b>2247</b>	52%	1283	352	<b>1635</b>	40%
<b>2013</b>	400	55%	634	70%	583	874	828	<b>1702</b>	70%	940	465	<b>1405</b>	59%
<b>2014</b>	400	70%	450	74%	203	317	655	<b>972</b>	88%	520	331	<b>851</b>	64%

**Tab i: Salmon catch on the Inner Solway Rivers Since 2005**



**Fig i: Salmon rod catch since 1952 with the five year average**

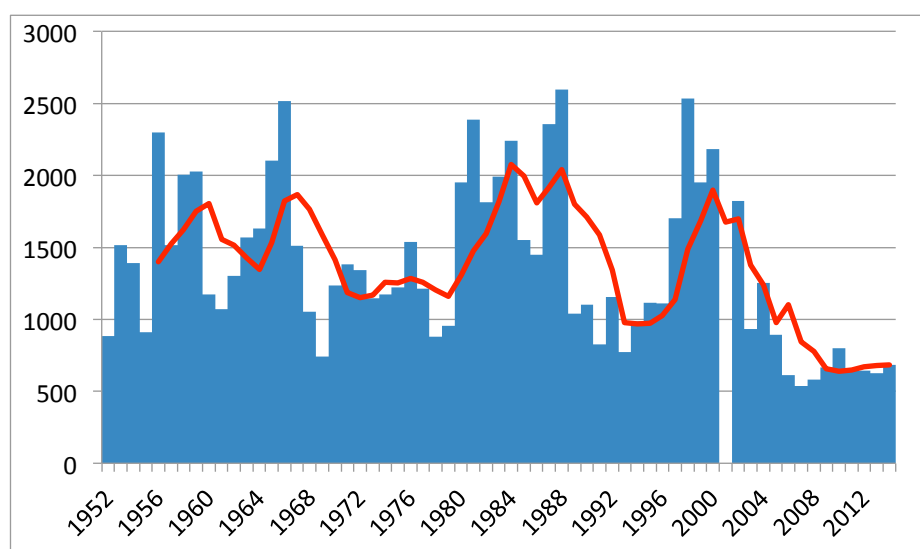
The total rod catch in the end was about 318 fish, a total that some beats on the river experienced themselves not so long ago. Just over 88% of the rod caught fish were returned which a number of years ago would have been unthinkable, (indeed in the 80s and 90s it would have been more likely that 88% of the fish would have been killed!).

It is important to note that whilst this was an incredibly low number of fish it is only two or three years ago that the Annan was breaking records for the number of salmon caught. It is essential that conservation measures are taken but we must also be careful not to make knee-jerk decisions. The catch has been at these levels before, for short periods and recovered. The responsible attitude of the great majority who have voluntarily limited their kill means that we are maximising as much as we can the number of spawning fish in the river from the rod catch however at the moment we also need to reduce the number of fish being taken in the net catch. An unknown proportion of the Annan Burgh fish are Annan fish, but there are also coastal nets in other Solway districts that are mixed stock, these will be taking a proportion of the Annan fish as well.

It is important to reiterate that this is not an issue that is confined solely to the Annan but there are significant issues throughout the range of Atlantic salmon. Indeed NASCO is reporting a drop from around 3million Atlantic salmon in the North Atlantic to about 1million (of the Southern Europe stock component of which Scotland is the biggest contributor). The reasons for this are unclear, suggestions are being made that the unprecedented appearance of mackerel in the North Atlantic region, (Iceland now has a large commercial mackerel fishery), may be causing havoc with the ecosystems in that area. Are the mackerel out competing the salmon or are the mackerel fisheries having a big impact by catching salmon as a bi-catch? The honest answer is that no one really knows what is going on, it is certain that the biggest issues are in the sea and likely to be in the areas where the whole of the Scottish population accumulates but a lot more research is needed to get a better understanding of this.

## Sea Trout

Sea trout numbers remained flat on the rod and line fishery but there are anecdotal indications that there are a fair few more in the system. Since the collapse of sea trout stocks in the 00s effort has dropped off dramatically and very few people were out night fishing. Some of those that did reported better than fair catches, one angler reported to the Upper Annandale Angling Association that they had had over 30 (all returned) fish on the upper river and that on some nights it was like the 'good old days'. This is not the experience of everyone but it is difficult to know what is happening with so few anglers out.



The declared rod catch was 684 with almost everything returned. This is really good news as the survival of sea trout, post spawning, is very high. There is a good chance that a high proportion of the 650 or so declared fish that were returned by anglers will have made it back to the sea after spawning and return again in 2015 to spawn again.

**Fig ii: Sea Trout rod catch since 1952 with five year average**

The lack of effort in this fishery is becoming a real concern, a high proportion of the sea trout declared form a bi-catch from salmon and brown trout anglers. If the numbers have increased, as we believe, there is an economic loss to Annandale if visitors are not coming. As long as we continue to maintain our high release levels we should not create a sustainability issue if more people fish. There is also a practical issue; if lots of legitimate sea trout anglers are on the river at night their presence acts as a deterrent to those who may wish to fish illegally.

To this end we have put out feelers about promotion of the sea trout fishery in the same way that we have been running winter fishing events over the last few years. The response has been moderately good and if we get enough people interested we will have a few events over the summer months which will have the double benefit of promoting the river and getting a better idea of stock abundance against effort.



## Brown Trout

Brown trout fishing on the Annan has become the mainstay of April, May and June anglers on the river. The reputation of the river as a good brown trout fishery, particularly for large fish is bringing anglers from far and wide, often from the continent. Indeed on one day in late May last year a group of French anglers, a group of German anglers and a group of Danish anglers were encountered on one day. Fortunately there was no need for staff to be bilingual as they all spoke pretty good English! This is of tremendous value to the region as people who are coming that far, as well as buying permits, are staying for extended periods spending money that is new income for the local economy. This trout fishing relies not just on fish being present but good hatches of insects as most of the anglers want to catch fish on the surface with dry flies.

The early insect hatches on the river were a bit disappointing with hatches of March Brown, *Rhithrogena germanica*, and Olive Uprights, *Rithrogena semicolorata*, being very sparse, this is the second year in a row that this has happened. It does not appear to be a water quality issue as other very sensitive species are abundant. It is thought that the very stormy and cold springs of 2012 and 2013 have contributed to poor breeding success and a drop in the population. Another fly species though has made up for this, a small sedge species known as Grannom, *Brachycetrus subnubilus*. The hatches of this insect in mid-May were truly phenomenal with many millions of them leaving the river to mate. A great many of them fell victims to fish and created some fantastic fishing for those in the right place at the right time.

Catch records of brown trout are very scant on the river and getting trout anglers to fill in returns wherever they fish is pretty difficult. It seems though, from angler feedback, that good sized brown trout (fish over 3lb) are pretty abundant on the river and there may also be an increasing number of smaller (about 1lb) fish in the river.

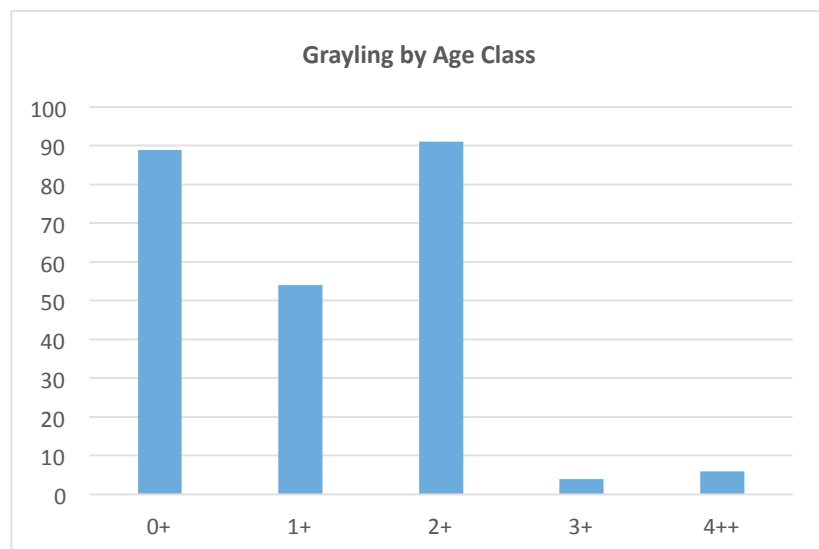
The Brown trout fishery on the river is very much a mixed stock fishery. We know from genetic work carried out by Queens University that we have a version of fish known as *ferox* as well as a more modern race of fish. The more modern race of fish are probably predominantly sea trout population with the *ferox* having a more resident lifestyle (potamodromous). With the sea trout population though most of the fish which actually go to sea (anadromous) are female with most of the males staying in freshwater. Anglers are therefore probably catching a mixture of the *ferox* type fish and male brown trout, all fish that come from separate spawning populations. Whilst *ferox* are relatively common in the large lochs of Scotland, Ireland and Scandinavia they are only very rarely found in entirely riverine environments so this makes the Annan population pretty special.



## Grayling

The grayling population on the Annan was introduced sometime in the 1880/90s from the Severn catchment. In recent years it has become a popular fish amongst anglers in the winter. Up until the late 1990s anglers were not allowed to fish in the winter but the relaxation of this rule has meant this has become an important feature of the river. Grayling events have been run in the winter for several years now. Some years are more successful than

others due to the unpredictable nature of winter weather. During the 2014/15 winter several events had to be cancelled but some useful information was gleaned. In particular we were able to determine that the bulk of the population of grayling at the moment is young fish. Grayling are a fast growing fish in their first few years and separating age classes by length is relatively straightforward. At the moment the numbers of 0+, 1+ and 2+ year old fish is pretty high but we have seen a decline from previous work in the numbers of older fish. Fish that are more than 4 winters old generally grow slower and it is not possible to determine their ages except with scales. Scales have been sent to Ross Gardiner at Marine



**Fig iii: Age class of grayling caught during winter fishing events 2014**

Scotland to be read and we are waiting for the results. The catch per unit effort this winter was 1.16 fish per hour, although of course there were some anglers that did far far better (and others that did far far worse)!!

In 2015 the Grayling Society will be holding its Annual symposium on the Annan, its first foray into Scotland for over a decade. Whilst the delegates will mainly be interested in grayling there is interest in freshwater fisheries in general. The main theme of the conference will be the effect that climate change has had and will have on freshwater fish populations.

## Conservation in Fisheries

All fisheries can have an impact upon the viability of that fishery. With migratory fish there are several fisheries that can affect them: the rod fishery; the inshore fishery; the offshore fishery; and the impact of other fisheries as a bi-catch. The fate of all anadromous salmonids has been precarious in recent years with sharp declines in the sea trout a decade ago and similar concerns with salmon over the last couple of years. In England and Wales conservation limits have been set for salmon on all rivers that contain significant populations. These conservation limits determine the number of adult required to repopulate the river with juvenile fish to 'maximum' capacity. The two large rivers in the Inner Solway, the Eden and the Border Esk are both failing these conservation limits by considerable margins. Whilst in Scotland we do not, as yet, set conservation limits it would be perverse if the Annan (and for that matter the other rivers in the Solway) was bucking the trend and achieving its conservation limit. Simply put that means that any fish killed from the river has the potential to reduce further the number of juvenile fish and will result in fewer smolts going to sea.

The response in the fisheries has been mixed. In the rod fishery (in 2014) we are returning close to 90% of the salmon and more than that with sea trout. With fish that are returned there is also a small mortality (ranging between 8 and 12% according to literature). With the inshore net fishery though the situation is different with most of the salmon and sea trout caught in these fisheries being killed, this is not just in the Annan District but includes nets on the English side and the Nith District. Whilst with salmon this, to all intents and purposes, seemed sustainable a few years ago in the current climate it is not and measures are needed to negotiate a significant reduction in the number of fish taken. This has been ongoing through 2014 and is continuing and whilst there is resistance in some quarters it is widely recognised that this is required.

With the offshore fisheries the most significant are the Faroese and Greenlandic fisheries. Both of these fisheries have been either stopped (Faroese) or restricted to a small internal market (Greenland). The fishermen in these communities have been very disappointed in the response of the Scottish and Norwegian Authorities in tackling mixed stock fishing and have threatened recommence intensive fishing if there is no action taken. Whilst at a local level we can only act in a small way it is important that we do so as this will help reduce the threat of international fisheries taking yet more fish from a dwindling stock.

With the potamodromous species conservation is also important but within the rod and line fishery the vast majority of all of these species are now returned. This has been clearly successful, particularly in the trout fishery, where, to all intents and purposes, it has been catch and release since 2005. Large trout are more common and, as evidenced by photos appearing in social media, getting caught and released on multiple occasions.

## Regulations

In 2014 the government's independent review on fisheries management was released, widely called the Thin report after its main author, Andrew Thin. This report calls for fairly radical change, indeed its central thesis is that the DSFB system as it is should be repealed and replaced with two different organisations; a small centralised 'strategic unit and a local organisation called, for convenience, a Fishery Management Organisation. There was also a number of other suggestions in its 30 plus recommendations. It is important to note that these are recommendations and that the government may choose to act on none, some or all of them. The signals from the government are however indicating that a great many of these recommendations will be taken forward. In late spring 2015 we will see the Government's official response.

One recommendation that is being taken forward straight away is the proposal to make the killing of Atlantic salmon an offence without a licence. The government is currently consulting on proposals to introduce a licence to kill which proprietors will have to apply for. It is, as yet, unclear how this will operate but it is thought it will be implemented in time for the 2016 season. The basic principle appears sound but there are concerns about how proprietors will be able to demonstrate that they can take a certain number of fish without harming the river.

What does appear to be certain is that any licences that are issued will be issued with a carcass tagging scheme. This will make enforcement of the regulations a lot more straightforward.

On the Annan itself we have had for the last five years a season extension from the 16th of November to the 30th of November to align our season with the Tweed, the Nith and the Urr. The application was made in good faith and it did appear at the time that we had a bit of a renaissance in salmon fortunes. The recent numbers of fish however are such that it would be wrong to continue this therefore we will not be reapplying for a further extension. The rod and line salmon season in 2015 will therefore close on November the 15th as it used to. We will of course keep this under review, but we would need to see a very significant recovery in the sea survival of late running fish to attempt this again.

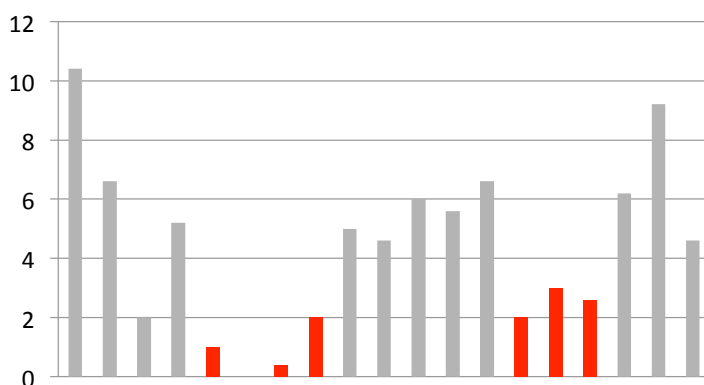
The proposal to regulate the killing of sea trout proved to be difficult, not least because of the complicated biology of trout. However voluntary measures by anglers, and to a certain extent by nets men, have meant that we are returning far more fish to the water than before. We will keep this situation under review, but it may well be that the government's licence to kill will include sea trout, this will be a more sensible way to go forward.

## Gravel Removal

Removal of gravel (Fig iv) has been a contentious issue on the Annan for several years, there is an acceptance by the River Annan District Salmon Fishery Board that some gravel removal is required to protect land but we are very concerned about the licencing of large scale works. On the Ae and Kinnel in particular there has already been one prosecution (Barony College) but now much of the work is licenced by SEPA. We have looked at the affect this large scale operation is having on the river and for salmon it is not good news as their habitat appears severely compromised.



**Fig iv: The Kinnel after gravel removal in 2014**



**Fig v: Electrofishing results on Ae and Kinnel**

these were authorised by SEPA and but others were not. Ostensibly this work is always carried out to protect the land but we do not believe that it is a coincidence that all of the material extracted is used to repair roads or to put into French drains in fields. There is a concern that a minority of farms regard the river as a quarry to be exploited.

Because of the widespread nature of these activities the DSFB decided to investigate the affect these works were having on the fish population and carried out electrofishing surveys in: areas that had been affected; and areas in-between where physical work had not been carried out.

In Fig v the results are pretty stark, the gray bars are the number of salmon caught per minute of fishing in unaffected areas and the red bars reflect the number of salmon caught per minute in the affected areas. There are was actually seven of these samples taken but one threw up no salmon at all! In a time when salmon numbers are already under intense pressure we believe that this is a significant issue.

We have raised these concerns with SEPA and have requested that the licences to do this work are rescinded unless those that are doing the work can demonstrate that it can be done without this scale of damage. We have also taken the matter to SNH as they were aware of these works and the scale of them. In total the potentially affected area could extend over several km, although not all areas will be worked on in each year. We are awaiting a response from SEPA.

Several other gravel extraction activities were undertaken around the catchment, some of



## Eels and Milnbie Caul

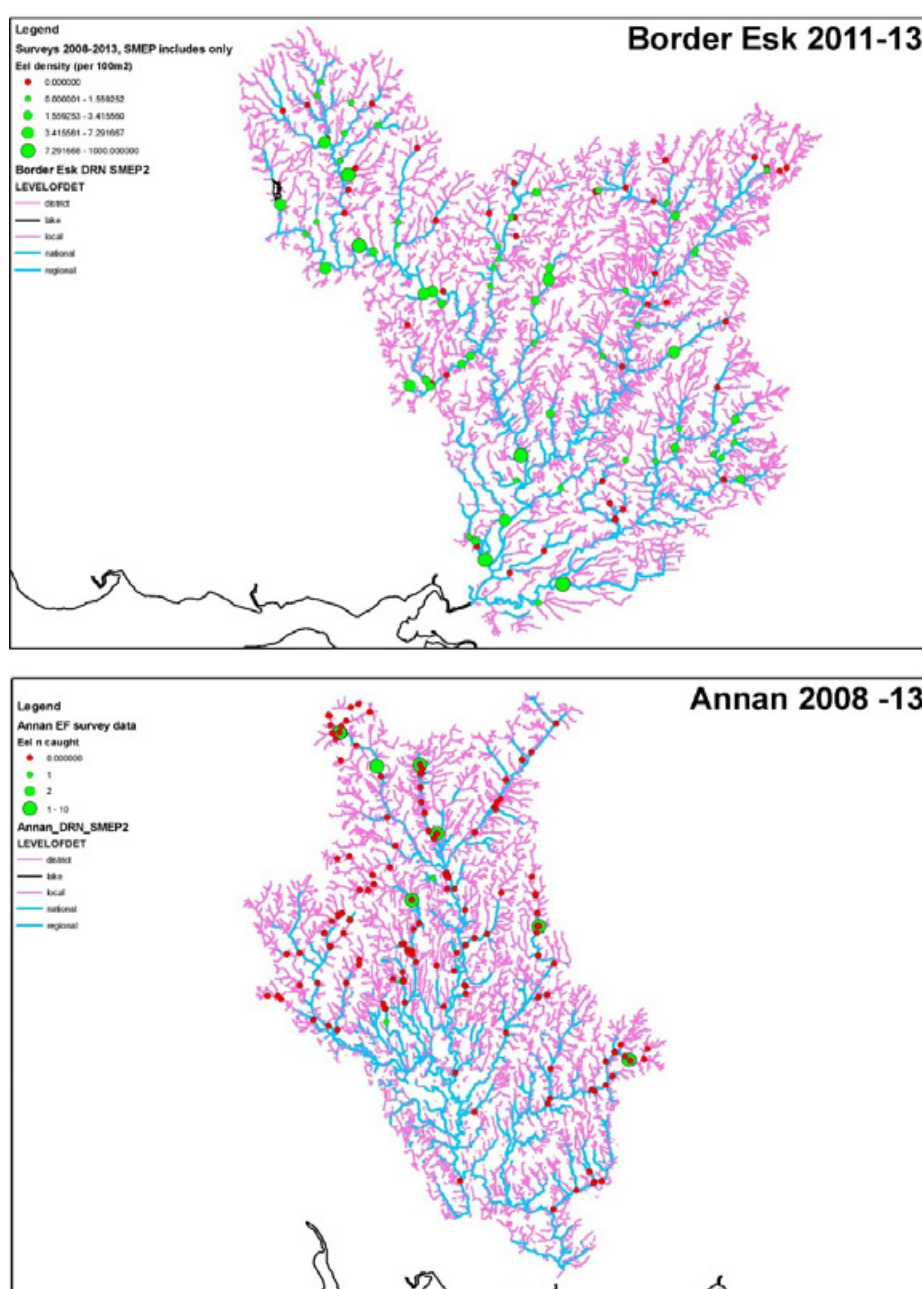
Milnbie Caul on the River Annan was constructed in the 1980s to provide water for Chapelcross Nuclear Power Station (now being decommissioned). The structure was built with migratory salmonids in mind and has a fish pass constructed on one side. This pass is largely effective but appears to act as a temperature barrier to salmon. There is evidence for this as salmon have only been caught upstream of this structure on 2 occasions since it was built before the end of April. Spring salmon are caught every year below the structure from the beginning of the salmon season (25th February). There has long been a concern that this barrier was a problem on the Annan so, after training, the River Annan DSFB carried out a survey of the structure using the 'SNIFFER' barrier passability method. This was part of a wider project looking at passability of a number of structures in the Annan catchment. The summary of the results for this structure is below:



Fig vi It is estimated that the fish pass represents a high impact barrier to cyprinids and juvenile salmonids and a complete barrier to adult lampreys due to water velocities. Juvenile eels (*Anguilla anguilla*) may utilise climbing substrate at either end of the weir but would be very vulnerable during their ascent. It was considered that downstream migration was not an issue for any cohort of fish, except to make them vulnerable during low flows.



As can be seen the SNIFFER method found some climbing substrate on the structure but post this report we have been concerned about the lack of eels in general in the Annan catchment. It has been noted that during the elver run that the one area that the elvers chose to ascend the river is always 'mobbed' by predatory birds, mainly gulls and heron, which stand on and around the substrate picking of pretty much all of the animals that attempt to enter the river. To a small extent this has been mitigated against in the past by the ghillies on the fishery in this area who have netted large numbers of elvers (and adult lamprey) and passed them over the weir. The post no longer exists in its previous and this activity has ceased.



**Fig vii:** Eel distribution on the Border Esk and River Annan

To determine whether or not the weir was having a significant effect on the eel population on the river we needed to look at a surrogate river for the Annan and look at the eel distribution on that. The Border Esk is a similar sized river that enters the Solway a few miles to the east of the Annan. The fishery functions on this river are managed by the Environment Agency and they have supplied eel distribution data from their own surveys on the Border Esk. We have compared this with our own data. All the surveys have targeted salmonids but in all the surveys all fish species have been noted. With eels length data has also been taken. The following maps illustrate the eel distribution on the Border Esk and the River Annan.

As can be clearly seen on the maps (Fig vii) eels are present, albeit at varying densities on a majority of the sites sampled for salmonids on the Border Esk system. On the Annan system they are relatively rare, indeed they are only found on 9 of the sites.

## Eels and Milnbie Caul - CONTINUED

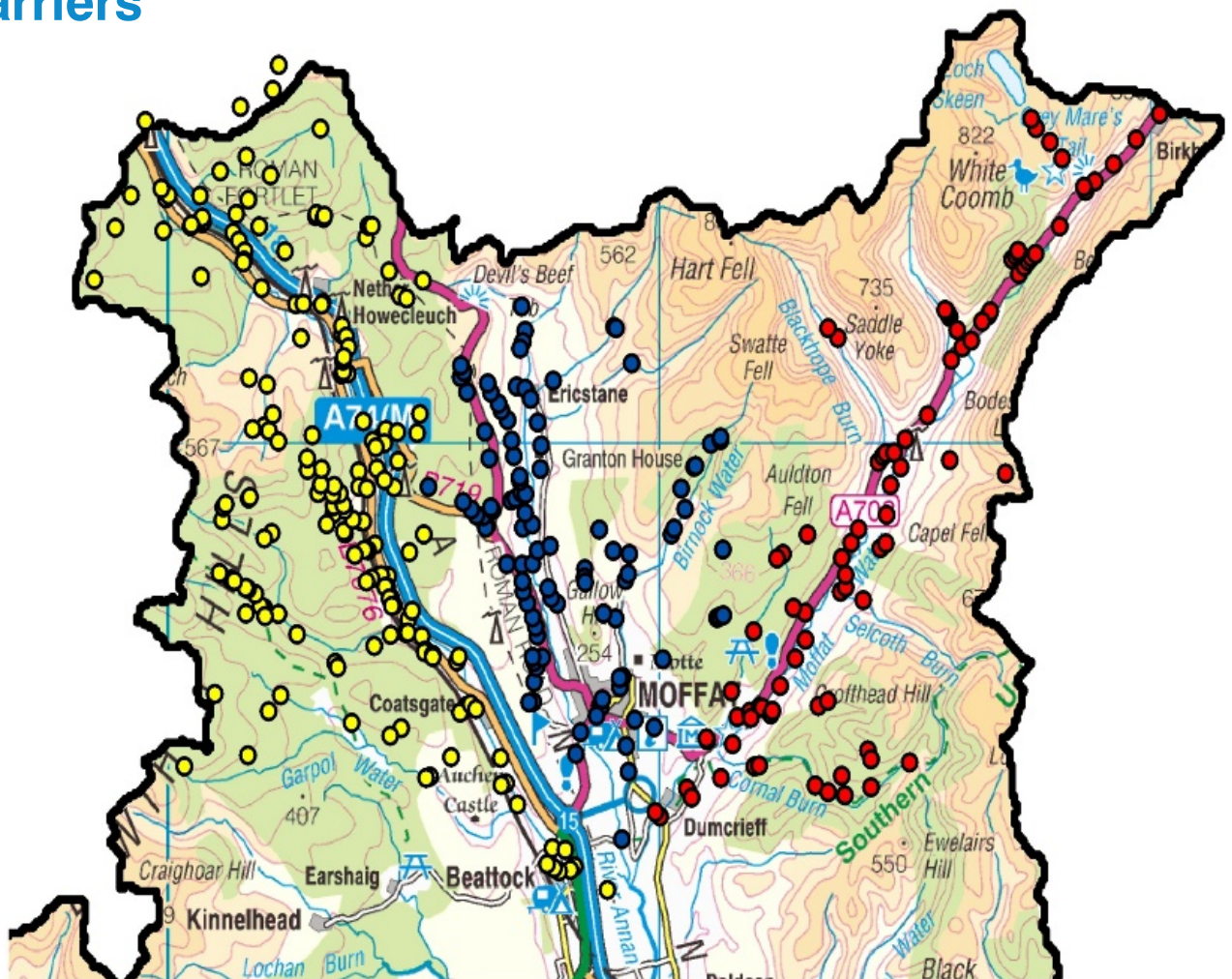
These maps were used to produce an expected silver eel escapement from the two rivers but whilst this was possible for the Border Esk on the river Annan the numbers were so small as to render the calculation meaningless. Another factor which should be born in mind is that the majority of the eels captured in the Annan at electrofishing sites are large (in excess of 300mm) and therefore relatively elderly. Their migration into the river may well have predated the construction of Milnbie Caul.

The River Annan Trust believes that this evidence is very conclusive. There are no other barriers for eels along the larger water bodies on the Annan system (they have all been surveyed). The only barrier of any significance is the Milnbie Caul. We believe that on this basis that the caul must trigger a downgrade of the ecological status of the River Annan water body for fish ecology. This is important as a downgrade of the River Annan Water body from good to poor ecological status means that the Scottish Government must do something (through SEPA) to affect an upgrade or it may infract European legislation (Water Frameworks Directive). The most obvious solution to this is to remove the caul.

This information has been passed to SEPA and we are awaiting a response. We are currently consulting on the next River Basin Management Plan (with SEPA) and we will try and get this downgrade both registered and an action to solve it generated.

It may seem odd to some that there is so much concern about eels but their conservation status is extremely high. Eels used to be extremely common (at one point it was estimated that they made up 60% of Europe's freshwater fish biomass) and are now rare and declining at a remarkable rate. In England and Wales stringent regulations have been placed upon industry to remove artificial barriers to both upstream and downstream migration, it is likely that similar approaches will be taken in due course.

## Barriers



**Fig viii:** Map of water crossings on upper river

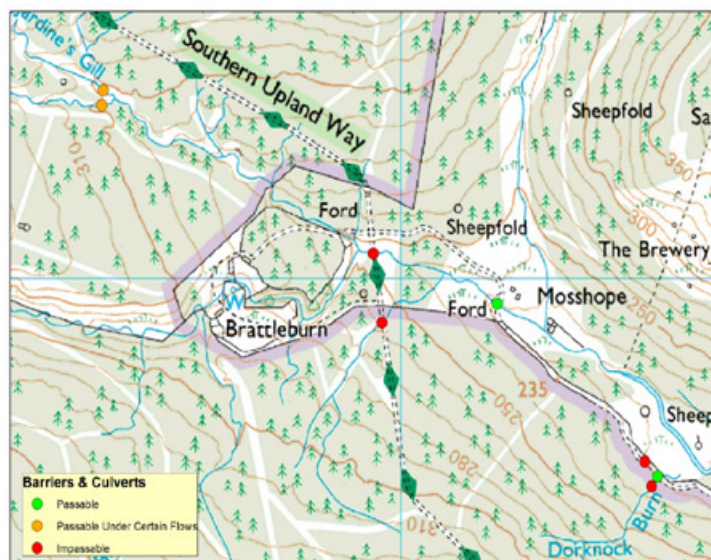
Removal barriers to the migration of fish are the surest way to increase the number of fish using the river. On the Annan we do not have that many barriers on large water bodies (excepting the Wamphray which will be dealt with later). We do though have a large number of potential barriers on smaller water bodies which trout in particular use to spawn in. As the number is unknown we have started undertaking surveys of these. The most common type on the river is associated with water crossings on roads, tracks and paths.

As can be seen in Fig viii these are very numerous. Some can be discounted straight away due to natural barriers (the crossings above the Grey Mares Tail being a good example) but the majority have to be assessed. Across all of the catchments we manage there will be several thousand of these. In order to get as many of these structures done as possible we have been using volunteers to pair up with staff. So far we have looked at about 450 and out of this we have found a number of barriers. Some of these are partial barriers and others are complete. There is a significant issue with the partial barriers as whilst we believe fish can get past them if there are a number on one watercourse the cumulative effect will be that very few, if any, fish use their fullest natural range.

As can be seen in fig ix the output from this work will be very useful in determining which barriers should be prioritised for removal. Most of the issues so far have been found in areas managed for forestry, most of the farm



## Barriers - CONTINUED



**Fig ix:** Output map



**Fig x:** Impassable structure on the Cloffin burn near Brattleburn

the type of pass has not been finalised but it is likely to be either a structure built on the existing weir or a bypass channel built around it. The reason for the licence is the construction of a bypass channel to take flood water so this is not as unlikely as it seems.

There is a natural waterfall a few miles up on the Wamphray which will be problematic for larger fish but sea trout and grilse should be able to get past it. It is not easy to assess how many fish an action will generate but it may well be that something in the order of 200 more salmon and a larger number of sea trout will ascend the Annan after this work is completed. The effect of the work will be monitored and reported back on, indeed monitoring will be a key part of the licence.

tracks are passable (so far). There are also a small number of issues with river crossings on public roads. Fig x illustrates the type of thing that is an issue. This structure is near Brattle Burn on the Evan Catchment and whilst it may look innocuous it forms a barrier that blocks of about 4km of good trout spawning habitat. The structure is there to ensure people can cross the burn without getting their feet wet on the southern upland way, possibly not an essential structure!

The biggest complete barrier to fish migration on the river is the weir underneath the West Coast Mainline on the Wamphray. This structure has been a bone of contention for a long time, probably in excess of 25 years. Upstream of it there is some superb habitat that will produce large numbers of juvenile salmon and trout. Just downstream of the structure we regularly record some of the highest densities of salmon in the whole catchment. In 2013 we recorded in excess of 1,000 salmon fry/100m<sup>2</sup>, we would normally regard it as very good when it is in excess of 50/100m<sup>2</sup>. With such a high fry density the natural mortality will be massive but if the parents of these fish, in the future spread that through a larger part of the catchment the survival will increase dramatically.

Network rail, who own the structure, have now agreed to put a fish pass in this structure. SEPA, in particular, have been very helpful in this as the trigger has been a requirement to licence new works. Network rail have been told that they will not get a licence unless they install a demonstrably effective fish pass. At the moment

## Re-wilding the River Annan's Waters (RAW)

In the past the River Annan DSFB has invested heavily in habitat improvement works, primarily fencing. There is a need to do more of this in the future. Of particular importance is increasing the amount of shading on some of our shallower burns. To this end the River Annan trust has formed a loose partnership with a group including the Border Forest Trust, University of Glasgow (Crichton Campus), Dumfries and Galloway LBAP and the Woodland Trust. We have come together to start a programme called RAW. RAW will seek to restore as much of the wetland environment in the catchment as possible to a natural condition. The effect of this will be increased biodiversity in the area, better connectivity of different habitats and a river system that is in a better condition to adapt to climate change.

The programme is ambitious but will be sectioned into achievable portions. The programme will focus on a bottom up approach, communities in Annandale will be encouraged to participate and deliver the objectives. During 2014 the focus has been on building up information and putting ideas together. During 2015 we will start seeking finance and start demonstrating the issues.

One issue that is very important is the loss of woody debris out of our rivers. Woody debris is often transient in nature although it can be more permanent. The loss of mature riparian woodland has reduced the input of this material and a fascination with tidiness of rivers has led to large amounts being taken out, perversely sometimes to improve fishing. Woody debris creates fantastic habitat for invertebrates and fish and also slows the rate the water discharges downstream, reducing flooding. In 2015 we intend to demonstrate to and managers the effect of this by organising some demonstration days using areas, that are adjacent to each other, where woody debris is present and where it isn't.

## Small Streams Training Manual

In 2014 we were approached by the Atlantic Salmon Trust to help in the production of a manual which would enable small communities to assess the condition of small burns in their community. This work has now been completed. The manual has been warmly received but now we need to put together all of the teaching aids. The Institute of Fisheries Management and Don Patterson are currently doing this. Once this is completed we intend to start using it. The Small Streams Manual will become a key part of RAW.

## Invasive Non-Native Species Project

The Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) Project started back in 2010 and entered its fifth year in 2014. The project continued with its successful top down approach to tackling Himalayan balsam, giant hogweed and Japanese knotweed. In addition to the three plants the trust also carries out control of American mink and American signal crayfish. Running alongside all of this are the awareness raising activities designed to raise the profile of the project and to promote good biosecurity.

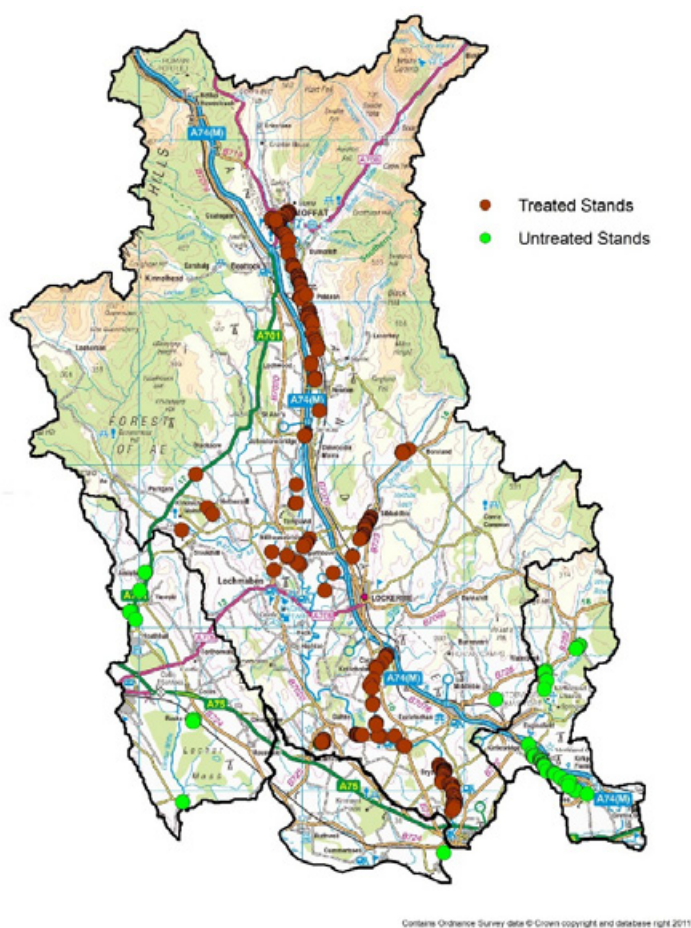
The project has been a great success and has removed and reduced the amount of INNS within the catchment improving biodiversity and access within the River Annan catchment.

### Japanese Knotweed

Over the course of the 2014 summer 91 new stands of Japanese knotweed were discovered. Just over 70% of the stands were 10m<sup>2</sup> or less and it is likely that this is new growth that has appeared since 2010 as a result of mismanagement of stands further upstream. Of the remaining 90% a number were found on small burns not surveyed at the start of the project and some were quite substantial in size for example the Dalton Burn included a stand that was approximately 800m<sup>2</sup>. Many of these new stands were the result of reports from members of the public and landowners who are now more aware of the plant and where to report it.

The annual report provides an opportunity to reflect on the previous year and the project as a whole. When doing this it is clear that the amount of Japanese knotweed in the catchment was underestimated. In 2008 only 115 stands of knotweed were mapped covering an area of around 1,845m<sup>2</sup>. By the end of 2014 we had actually treated 288 stands at around 12,900m<sup>2</sup>. A substantial increase that can be attributed to the reasons discussed above.

Despite this it has been another successful season and 113 stands (3800m<sup>2</sup>) were treated and all 288 treatment sites (everything treated since 2010) were checked for re-growth. Although treatment can be laborious, requiring each stem to be injected, it has proved effective in reducing stands by as much as 90% after the first year. All previously treated sites are monitored on an annual basis so that any re-growth can be treated. More often than not this is just one or two small stems which are then sprayed.



**Fig xi: Japanese knotweed distribution and progress of treatment works in the Annan, Locher and Kirtle catchments.**





**Fig xii:** Japanese knotweed before (2013) and after treatment (2014) on the Kinnel Water

## Giant Hogweed

Unlike many other river catchments around Scotland the Annan has avoided any real infestation of giant hogweed along its river banks. A small population of 20 plants was reported to us in 2012 along a natural spring that runs in to the Water of Ae which is a significant tributary of the Kinnel Water. Each plant was injected with herbicide which prevented it from setting seed. Giant hogweed is known to produce upwards of 20,000 seeds many of which can lay dormant in the soil for 10 years. As a result the site will need to be re-visited for some years to come. On a positive note a significant reduction can be seen each year and in 2014 only 5 plants were found.

## Himalayan Balsam

Himalayan balsam is widespread throughout the River Annan catchment and as a consequence management is restricted to new infestations and isolated populations. In 2014 work focused on Mill Loch and the Birnock Water with help from volunteers at Apex Scotland along with a couple of River Annan Trust volunteers. All visible plants were removed from both sites covering an area of approximately 1224m<sup>2</sup>. It is thought the seeds of Himalayan balsam can remain viable for 2 years in the soil so the sites will be visited again in 2015.



*Fig xiii:* Himalayan balsam control

Water Body		Japanese knotweed Treatment M <sup>2</sup>	Giant Hogweed Treatment (No. of Plants)	Himalayan Balsam Treatment M <sup>2</sup>
Mill Loch & Lochmaben		5m <sup>2</sup>	-	1174m <sup>2</sup>
Birnock Water		40m <sup>2</sup>	-	51m <sup>2</sup>
Water of Ae		2m <sup>2</sup>	5	-
Annan Water		30m <sup>2</sup>	-	-
Frenchland Burn		350m <sup>2</sup>	-	-
Threewaters Meet to Annan		1416m <sup>2</sup>	-	-
Breconside Burn		10m <sup>2</sup>	-	-
Kinnel Water		60m <sup>2</sup>	-	-
Water of Dryfe		524m <sup>2</sup>	-	-
Caldwell Burn		306m <sup>2</sup>	-	-
Water of Milk		35m <sup>2</sup>	-	-
Dalton Burn		963m <sup>2</sup>	-	-
Kirkland Burn		252m <sup>2</sup>	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>3993m<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>5 plants</b>	<b>1225m<sup>2</sup></b>

*Tab ii:* Invasive plants treated in 2014

## American Mink

Mink are a generalist predator that will take fish, mammals and birds and can have quite devastating consequences where they occur in large numbers. The aim of the trapping programme is not to eradicate American mink (this would not be possible as new animals would move in from areas where no control is taking place) but to suppress the population enough to relieve the pressure caused by mink predation. The numbers of mink found through monitoring, trapping and sightings is not high and a sustained effort is required to maintain this.

Year	Number of Mink Trapped
2010	14
2011	9
2012	6
2013	12
2014	14

**Tab iii: Number of American mink trapped between 2010 & 2014**

## American Signal Crayfish

Surveying of this species continued at the water bodies close to the crayfish barrier, Bidhouse Burn, Bidhouse Grains and the Clydesburn. The surveys follow the standard protocol for survey and detection as devised by RAFTS. Once a suitable site has been selected a series of kick samples, electrofishing and trapping is carried out to detect the presence or absence of crayfish. Following this protocol no crayfish were detected at the sites mentioned above.

## Summary of INNS Work

Species	Achievements
<b>Japanese knotweed</b>	288 Stands treated since 2010 12,900m <sup>2</sup> treated since 2010 133 Stands treated in 2014 4 volunteers and 2 staff trained in the safe use of pesticides
<b>Himalayan balsam</b>	22,203m <sup>2</sup> cleared since 2010 1,225m <sup>2</sup> cleared in 2014 8 Volunteers received brushcutter training
<b>Giant hogweed</b>	34 plants stem injected since 2012
<b>American Mink</b>	55 Animals trapped since 2010 8 Volunteers monitoring rafts
<b>Biosecurity &amp; Awareness</b>	14 Check, Clean, Dry signs erected 4 Shows and events attended in 2014 12 Shows attended since 2014

**Tab iv: Summary of work carried out for the INNS project**

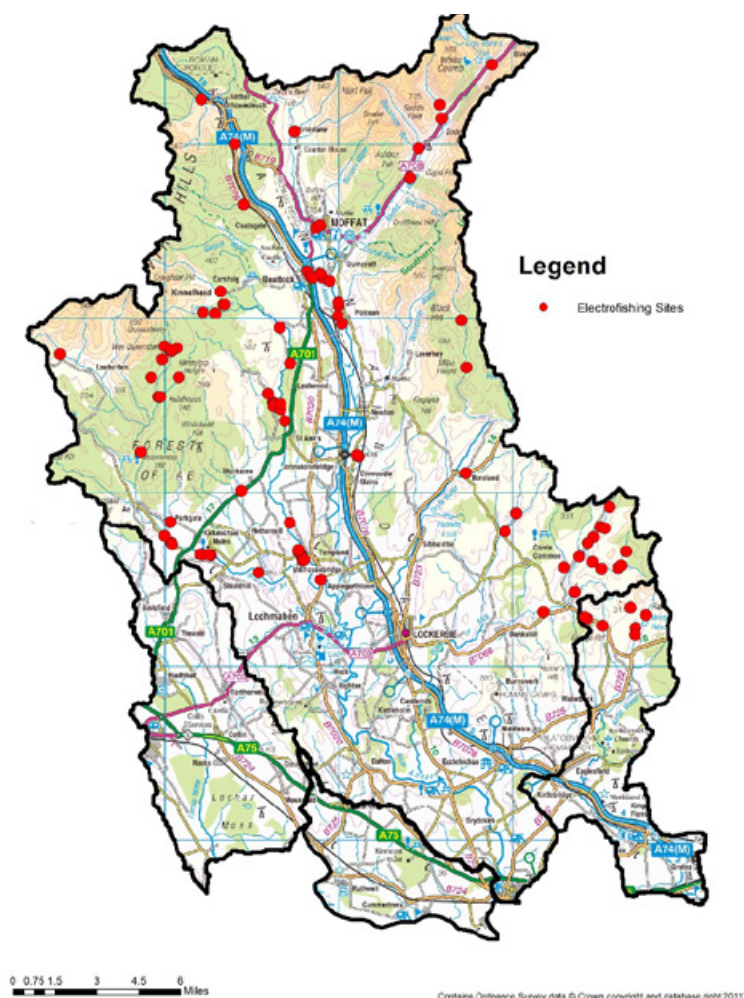


## Electrofishing Report

The dry summer meant that conditions were good for electrofishing and during the 2014 electrofishing season 101 sites were surveyed for various reasons. Contract surveys accounted for 63 sites (Table v) mainly for windfarms and small hydro schemes. The remaining 38 were for monitoring/investigative purposes largely to help us to assess the health of juvenile salmonid populations around the catchment.

Overall no dramatic changes were identified and the surveys paint a generally healthy picture for juvenile fish populations in the river. Across Scotland Salmon and sea trout stocks have been in decline for some time due to poor survival at sea and as this trend continues we may well begin to see an obvious decline in juvenile populations.

Electrofishing surveys have been carried out on a regular basis on the River Annan since 1997 and a review of this data was compiled in 2014 looking at the results from over 300 locations around the river. The review indicated that in some parts of the river insufficient numbers of fish are making it through to spawn. The Annan stock is pretty much un-manipulated by large scale stocking over many years so the populations of fish found within it are likely to exhibit different traits (run timing, grilising etc). This diversity is very good as it will protect stocks to a certain extent from big environmental changes that affect sea survival of differing stocks. What is clear though is that we are often teetering on the edge of sustainability. Whilst some stocks such as those in the Annan Water and the Water of Milk are showing signs of increase others have diminished. The full version of the report can be downloaded from the River Annan Trust website at: <http://www.riverannan.org/#!research--reports/c14b7>



Location	Client	Reason for Work
Rough Burn	Scottish Power	New road crossing/culvert
Eweshill	Scottish Power	Construction of windfarm
Bearholm Wash	Scottish Power	Floodplain Compensation Scheme
Harestanes	Scottish Power	Construction of windfarm
Crossdykes		Construction of windfarm
Rae Hills Hydro	Annandale Estates	Small Hydro Scheme
Dalmakether Burn	Network Rail	River crossing (Fish pass)

Tab v: Contract work carried out in 2014

# Bailiffs Report 2014

## 2014 Bailiffing Summary

The 2014 season was again an exceptionally dry year with a lack of good fishing conditions resulting in a reduction in anglers fishing the river (not to mention the reduction in salmon numbers). From the information received from anglers and the observations of bailiffs on the water at night and in the headwaters there does appear to be an increase in the numbers of seatrout.

It was disappointing last year to discover that the Annan is now attracting groups of 'anglers' targeting both the large brown trout and sea trout that can be found throughout the upper and middle river during the summer months and using at times methods that are in breach of the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries (consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003. These people have been identified and we currently have as much information as we need to continue to act on this with Police Scotland and we expect these specific incidents to be concluded early this summer if or when they return.

## Number of bailiffs

The River Annan District Salmon Fishery board employs one full time water bailiff in the role of Head Water bailiff with two other full time members of staff that possess ASFB/IFM national warrant cards, all three full time employees have received training through the Institute of Fisheries Management. In addition to this there are also a number of volunteer bailiffs of which two have received training through the Institute of Fisheries Management and also hold the ASFB/IFM national warrant card. There are in total six volunteer water bailiffs, four of which carry an ID card issued by the RADSFB and they carry out bailiffing work accompanied by a warranted fishery board bailiff.

## Summary of Activities

The 2014 season saw an increase in the number of incidents on the river and an increase in the number of incidents reported to the RADSFB. This increase is partly a result of new parties from South Lanarkshire which started to appear on the Annan towards the end of the 2013 season and on throughout the 2014 season targeting brown trout and sea trout on the middle and upper river. A change in approach to bailiffing to make our day and night patrols more productive has also accounted for an increase in incidents and noted activity.

On the 9/6/2014 a gill net was seized from the Lochar Estuary. The net was not in use at the time and was found hidden under a pile of rope in a hedgerow on a section of the Lochar Estuary where poaching incidents have previously been reported. The net was found by a contact working for SNH and reported direct to the RADSFB. Due to recent information received regarding poaching incidents on the Lochar involving two men local to the area targeting sea trout we suspect we know the identity of the persons responsible. All information on this incident has been reported to Police Scotland, bailiffs and volunteers will continue to monitor this.

During the 2014 season there were a total of 17 individual poaching incidents dealt with by RADSFB bailiffs resulting in 7 police cautions and 2 men being cautioned by RADSFB bailiffs without police involvement. In total 2 salmon, 3 sea trout and 1 brown trout were confiscated by bailiffs.

All 17 incidents were reported to Police Scotland

## Initiatives Completed During 2014

The green calling cards trialled during the 2013 season were put into full use last year as a means to demonstrate a bailiffing presence on the river to anglers, to act as an additional deterrent to poaching and to distribute contact numbers to people on the river (anglers, dog walkers and local residents). The response from anglers receiving cards left on their vehicles has been positive through the feedback received, there has also been an increase in anglers forwarding information direct to bailiffs as a result of this. These cards allow us to be more productive in the use of our time whilst still showing a presence on the river.

After a trial use of wild life cameras the board purchased four cameras last year for use on the river primarily for monitoring poaching activity and to assist with night patrols by providing additional information.

## Bailiffing Priorities

The main issues present on the Annan can be split into three different categories;

- i. Fishing without written permission
- ii. The taking of salmon or sea trout without lawful right whilst fishing (with or without written permission)
- iii. Commercial poaching (taking of salmon and sea trout for financial gain)

There is continued legislation in place making it an offence for anyone to take a salmon before the 1st June (the national legislation for all rivers in Scotland is now the 1st April). This legislation is in place to protect the Annan's spring stock by ensuring 100% catch and release on all spring salmon. This legislation will be enforced and anyone deliberately taking a salmon during this period will be subject to prosecution. It is hoped that this action will be unnecessary and that anglers will continue to release all salmon caught during the period covered by the legislation.

There has over the past year been a noticeable increase in the number of anglers fishing without written permission on the river Annan and its tributaries. It is an offence in Scotland to fish for salmon and sea trout without written permission (Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries (consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003 section 6 Fishing without written permission or legal right).

All offences as outlined in the 2003 Act will be treated as before (meaning anyone found to have committed an offence will be cautioned and depending on the evidence gathered, charged for that offence). The taking of salmon or sea trout without lawful right whilst fishing applies to a number of sections within the legislation even with written permission or lawful right to fish.

It is our intention to greatly reduce the numbers of anglers fishing without written permission through bailiffing patrols and deterrence. Although considered a minor offence, fishing without written permission is also the most common offence and if it's not dealt with positively and directly it can and will escalate to a much higher level where it becomes a more significant problem to both anglers and fishery owners

Over the coming season we will continue to use information and intelligence received to target specific areas at certain times as well as individuals or groups coming to the Annan and its tributaries. There will be increased



patrols and surveillance on the river covering the key areas where these offences are reported to be happening. The individuals involved have been identified as well as vehicles used, methods used and general timing. All of this information has been shared with Police Scotland and when required they will provide assistance to resolve these issues and offences.

Without the co-operation of other organisations, our volunteer bailiffs, anglers and the local community much of the information we have now received on poaching issues within the catchment would not have been possible and as this is often the way with this type of rural crime we believe that by working closely with the Police Scotland to help increase public awareness we can further improve links between other organisations, members of the public, land owners, anglers and ourselves so that in the future this sort of information can be collected and acted upon immediately to;

- i. Verify the report
- ii. Inform the police
- iii. Gather further evidence
- iv. Make an arrest (if required)

## Initiatives for 2015

Over the winter period a simple database has been created to store all bailiffing information and intelligence on previous incidents, information received and known poachers or groups of poachers. This system allows us to search names, registration numbers and other details whilst in the office or out on the river giving instant access to previous incidents and information received. All previous information stored in notebooks and within our office has been collected and this data is now stored within the database with a backup copy.

With our change in approach to bailiffing within the Annan catchment, the use of such a simple database will prove valuable to both the storage and the use of information and intelligence.

## Fisheries Development

### Apex Volunteer Group

The River Annan Trust has now completed its three year work plan with Apex (an organisation working with ex-offenders, young people and adults at risk to give them the necessary skills to change their behaviour and lead a fulfilling life) and we have now committed to a further three years of providing volunteer work and funded training for Apex volunteers.

Much of the work that will be undertaken during the next three years will be a continuation of the work from the previous three. Apex volunteers who have received training have been utilized during the summer through the INNS project and this will continue this year.

We are currently building fishing huts on various beats with another six to be completed by this summer.

### Smolt Trap

The RADSFB will be operating a screw trap over the coming months to catch both salmon and sea trout smolts for mark and recapture. The data we get from this will be useful to estimate smolt production and to look at smolt health.

The location of the trap is on the lower Milk at the top of the Hoddon beat and it is accessible for anyone to go and visit.

There is no current data available from the use of this smolt trap at this point but an updated report will be available during May with a complete report available in the summer.

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The River Annan and District Salmon  
Fishery Board

**Financial Statements**

31 December 2014

# Draft Accounts

Armstrong Watson  
Chartered Accountants  
51 Rae Street  
Dumfries  
Dumfriesshire  
DG1 1JD

# **THE RIVER ANNAN AND DISTRICT SALMON FISHERY BOARD**

*C/O MS M COLVILLE, CLERK OF THE BOARD, FISHERIES BOARD OFFICE,  
ANNANDALE ESTATES, ST ANNS, LOCKERBIE, DG11 1HQ*

## **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014**

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## THE RIVER ANNAN AND DISTRICT SALMON FISHERY BOARD

*C/O MS M COLVILLE, CLERK OF THE BOARD, FISHERIES BOARD OFFICE,  
ANNANDALE ESTATES, ST ANNS, LOCKERBIE, DG11 1HQ*

### PROPRIETORS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

#### Principal address

c/o Ms M Colville  
Clerk of the Board  
Fisheries Board Office  
Annandale Estates  
St Anns  
Lockerbie  
DG11 1HQ

#### Accountants

Armstrong Watson  
Chartered Accountants  
51 Rae Street  
Dumfries  
Dumfriesshire  
DG1 1JD

#### Bankers

The Royal Bank of Scotland Plc  
47 High Street  
Lockerbie  
Dumfriesshire  
DG11 2JH



## **THE RIVER ANNAN AND DISTRICT SALMON FISHERY BOARD**

*C/O MS M COLVILLE, CLERK OF THE BOARD, FISHERIES BOARD OFFICE,  
ANNANDALE ESTATES, ST ANNS, LOCKERBIE, DG11 1HQ*

### **ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO FISHERY BOARD**

#### **YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014**

In accordance with our terms of engagement, we have prepared for your approval the financial information of The River Annan and District Salmon Fishery Board for the year ended 31 December 2014 which comprises of Income and Expenditure Account, Balance Sheet and the related notes from the entity's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at [www.icaew.com/regulations](http://www.icaew.com/regulations).

This report is made solely to you, in accordance with our terms of engagement. Our work has been undertaken in accordance with the guidance of ICAEW as detailed at [www.icaew.com/compilation](http://www.icaew.com/compilation). To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the proprietor of the business for our work or for this report.

You have acknowledged your responsibility for the financial information, for the appropriateness of the financial reporting framework adopted and for providing all information and explanations necessary for its compilation.

We have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the financial information.

#### **DEPRECIATION**

Provision for depreciation is made on a reducing balance basis so as to reduce the book value of the asset to its scrap value at the end of the assets estimated useful life.

#### **V.A.T.**

Not being registered for V.A.T. purposes, all expenditure is inclusive of V.A.T. charged.

51 Rae Street  
Dumfries  
Dumfriesshire  
DG1 1JD

.....

ARMSTRONG WATSON  
Chartered Accountants

## THE RIVER ANNAN AND DISTRICT SALMON FISHERY BOARD

*C/O MS M COLVILLE, CLERK OF THE BOARD, FISHERIES BOARD OFFICE,  
ANNANDALE ESTATES, ST ANNS, LOCKERBIE, DG11 1HQ*

### INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

**YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014**

	2014		2013
	£	£	£
<b>TURNOVER</b>			
Assessments	70,879		66,654
Donations and Voluntary Contributions	-		1,900
Fish Scotland	1,965		3,250
INNS project	16,538		25,955
Investment and Bank Interest	1,565		1,315
Commercial Activities	43,011		33,442
Gain on sale of investments	-		3,231
	<u>133,958</u>		<u>135,747</u>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Celtic sea trout project	-		5,007
INNS project	240		224
RASSP project	25		-
Sampling costs	-		4,559
Wages	87,110		91,358
Employers contributions to pension	6,906		-
Protective clothing	497		805
Annandale Estate Office Rent	3,000		3,000
Light and heat	1,508		2,225
Insurance	2,354		2,146
Motor expenses	10,810		11,461
Travel and other Meetings Courses	816		637
Staff training	2,232		619
Land line, mobile & internet charges	2,401		2,422
Equipment repairs and renewals	2,980		103
Printing, stationery and postage	2,206		2,712
Sundry office expenses	585		-
Sundry expenses	521		21
Association Subscription	2,624		2,486
Scottish Fisheries Organisation	1,200		1,200
Advertising	1,088		1,086
Accountancy fees	1,128		1,320
Depreciation	5,320		3,885
(Profit)/Loss on disposal of fixed assets	(712)		1,408
Bank charges	330		135
HP/Finance lease charges	285		-
	<u>135,454</u>		<u>138,819</u>
<b>EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME</b>	<u>(1,496)</u>		<u>(3,072)</u>

# THE RIVER ANNAN AND DISTRICT SALMON FISHERY BOARD

*C/O MS M COLVILLE, CLERK OF THE BOARD, FISHERIES BOARD OFFICE,  
ANNANDALE ESTATES, ST ANNS, LOCKERBIE, DG11 1HQ*

## BALANCE SHEET

**31 DECEMBER 2014**

	Note	2014 £	2013 £
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19,012</b>	16,482
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Trade debtors		18,679	7,655
Rowan Dartington Portfolio		34,752	34,720
National Savings Bank		537	526
Royal Bank of Scotland Bus High Int A/c		8,236	14,148
Prepayments		1,227	1,227
Cash at bank		4,330	4,966
Cash in hand		4	15
		<u>67,765</u>	<u>63,257</u>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Trade creditors		4,466	3,584
Loan - R.A.F.I.A.		–	1,312
HP/Finance leases		8,965	–
		<u>13,431</u>	<u>4,896</u>
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>54,334</b>	58,361
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>73,346</b>	74,843
<b>FINANCED BY:</b>			
Capital account	<b>3</b>	<u>73,346</u>	<u>74,843</u>

## THE RIVER ANNAN AND DISTRICT SALMON FISHERY BOARD

C/O MS M COLVILLE, CLERK OF THE BOARD, FISHERIES BOARD OFFICE,  
ANNANDALE ESTATES, ST ANNS, LOCKERBIE, DG11 1HQ

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

##### 1. WAGES

Baliff	16,624
Clerk	5,343
Director of fisheries	22,778
Invasives officer	15,776
TAX/NIC	21,138
Temporary projects officer	3,301
Employees Pension Contributions	2,150
	-----
	£87,110
	-----

##### 2. FIXED ASSETS

	Brought forward 1 Jan 14 £	Additions £	Disposals £	Dep'n for the year £	Carried forward 31 Dec 14 £
Equipment	8,307	—	(850)	(1,102)	6,355
Hatchery shed	1,080	—	(1,080)	—	—
Motor vehicles	7,095	11,988	(2,208)	(4,218)	12,657
	<u>16,482</u>	<u>11,988</u>	<u>(4,138)</u>	<u>(5,320)</u>	<u>19,012</u>

##### 3. PROPRIETOR'S CAPITAL ACCOUNT

	2014 £	2013 £
Opening balance	74,842	77,915
Net loss for the year	<u>(1,496)</u>	<u>(3,072)</u>
Carried forward at 31 Dec 14	<u>73,346</u>	<u>74,843</u>

##### 4. INNS PROJECT

The INNS income is grant funding towards the cost of the Invasives Officer.





Company Registration Number SC383497  
**Charity number: SC041774**

This draft produced on 15/4/2015 13:04

RIVER ANNAN TRUST  
UNAUDITED  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
31 DECEMBER 2014

(A company limited by guarantee)

**ArmstrongWatson<sup>®</sup>**  
Accountants & Financial Advisers

**RIVER ANNAN TRUST**  
**(A company limited by guarantee)**

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DRAFT

**REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS OF THE COMPANY, ITS TRUSTEES AND ADVISERS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014**

<b>Trustees</b>	Mr G. C. E. Birkbeck Mr L. Devery Mr A. D. Guthe Earl of Annandale and Hartfell P. A. W. Hope-Johnstone Mr F. G. Sandison Mr A. W. Jack Mr O. M. Routledge
<b>Company registered number</b>	SC383497
<b>Charity registered number</b>	SC041774
<b>Registered office</b>	Fisheries Board Office Annandale Estates St Anns Lockerbie DG11 1HQ
<b>Company secretary</b>	Mrs M. S. Colville
<b>Accountants</b>	Armstrong Watson Chartered Accountants 51 Rae Street Dumfries Dumfries and Galloway DG1 1JD
<b>Bankers</b>	The Royal Bank of Scotland Plc 47 High Street Lockerbie Dumfriesshire DG11 2JH



## **TRUSTEES' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014**

The Trustees (who are also directors of the charity for the purposes of the Companies Act) present their annual report together with the financial statements of River Annan Trust (the company) for the year ended 31 December 2014. The Trustees confirm that the Annual report and financial statements of the company comply with the current statutory requirements, the requirements of the company's governing document and the provisions of the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) "Accounting and Reporting by Charities" issued in March 2005.

### **Structure, governance and management**

#### **a. CONSTITUTION**

The company, which is a recognised charity in Scotland, is constituted under a Memorandum of Association dated 11 August 2010 and is a registered charity number SC041774. In the event of the company being wound up trustees are required to contribute an amount not exceeding £1.

#### **b. METHOD OF APPOINTMENT OR ELECTION OF TRUSTEES**

The directors of the company are also charity trustees for the purpose of charity law. Under the requirements of the Articles of Association at each annual general meeting all of the directors shall retire from office, but shall then be eligible for re-election. Directors may also be co-opted onto the board during the year.

No employed staff shall serve as directors. The Company Secretary may be an employee of the company.

#### **c. POLICIES ADOPTED FOR THE INDUCTION AND TRAINING OF TRUSTEES**

All new directors / trustees shall:

- be made aware of their legal and organisational responsibilities during their first three months membership of the board;
- be given relevant documentation from Companies House, and copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association. They shall also be given copies of and/or access to Policy and Procedure documents of the company;
- meet with the Chair to accustom themselves with the day to day business of the company;
- be asked to complete an entry in the Conflict of Interest Register;
- be required to attend training organised through a third party appointed by the board.

#### **d. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AND DECISION MAKING**

The board of directors comprise a maximum of 8 directors who meet at regular intervals as determined in the Memorandum and Articles. The Board and Company Secretary are responsible for governance of the company as defined in the Memorandum and Articles and relevant law and contractual obligations. The Board are also responsible for enabling and ratifying the strategic direction and policy of the company, once again in relation to the governing documents and contractual obligations of the company.

The company secretary acts as a non-voting officer of the Board, and is responsible for ensuring that proper governance and Board procedure is followed, including the registration of Companies House matters, the preparation of accounts and reports and for assisting the Board with its own strategic development.

#### **e. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS**

The Trust has a close relationship with the River Annan and District Salmon Fisheries Board and works with them to further the objectives and activities of the charity. They have been successfully working together on the Invasive Non-native Species Control project which seeks to control and eradicate species present within the river.

## **TRUSTEES' REPORT (continued)** **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014**

### **f. RISK MANAGEMENT**

The Trustees have assessed the major risks to which the company is exposed, in particular those related to the operations and finances of the company, and are satisfied that systems and procedures are in place to mitigate our exposure to the major risks.

The company is fully insured against risk through commercial insurance and also directors and officers insurance liability.

### **Objectives and Activities**

#### **a. POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES**

The charitable objects of the River Annan Trust are:

- to advance for public benefit the conservation and enhancement of native freshwater fish (including migratory salmonids) and their environments (to include the flora and fauna proximate to the rivers and stillwaters) primarily but not limited to the inland and coastal waters of the River Annan catchment and the jurisdictional area of the River Annan District Salmon Fishery Board.

- to advance the education of the public and any association, company, local authority, administrative, or government agency or public board or representative body in:

1. the understanding of aquatic ecosystems, including their fauna, flora and economic and social activity, and river catchment management.

2. the need for, and benefits of, protection, conservation, rehabilitation and improvement of aquatic environments.

### **Achievements and performance**

#### **a. REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES**

##### **Achievements during 2014**

During 2014 the Trust has been active in a number of areas, in partnership with the River Annan District Salmon Fishery Board. The following is a list of the types of projects that have been delivered:

##### **Invasive Non-Native Species**

2014 was a very successful year in the treatment of Japanese Knotweed in particular. The every known stand of this plant within the River Annan catchment has been through at least one cycle of treatment. The treatment area in 2014 amounted to about 4ha and since the programme began we have exceeded expectations threefold.

Himalayan Balsam treatment has continued and we have managed to clear new areas of infestation, existing areas are too established for effective control to be realistic.

The Giant hogweed in the catchment continues to be targeted and all known areas are under full control.

North American Mink control has continued, there has been a slight increase in sightings this year and a slight increase in the number of animals removed.

The funding for the existing programme runs out in April 2015 but we have secured additional funding which takes the project through to April 2017.

##### **Citizen Science**

This project has continued to run and we are getting good sampling from the upper parts of the river. In general these samples are showing that the river is in good health in this area. We have however had poorer results from some sections of the lower river and the challenge is to find some resolutions to this. The funding for this

## **TRUSTEES' REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014**

project finished in 2014 but continues with volunteer support.

### **River Annan Small Streams Passport**

The RASSP project is gathering momentum although take up could be quicker, articles in fishing magazines have helped and the use of social media is making people more aware of this project.

### **APEX partnership**

The River Annan Trust has formed an informal partnership with another charity called APEX. With APEX we are delivering better access to the river environment. We have installed styles, shelters, bridges and benches. In addition to this we have been able to train APEX volunteers to help to deliver elements of the INNS project.

### **Angler Monitoring Days**

The Trust has continued to run angler monitoring days which are increasingly popular. This achieves two things. Income in the form of donations is generated and the Trust obtains excellent data on the status of fish stocks in areas that are difficult to monitor.

### **Training manual**

Working with the Strangford Lough partnership and the Atlantic Salmon Trust we have developed a training manual for anglers to monitor small burns, we intend this to be part of a larger project in the future.

### **Shows and events**

During 2014 the trust attended a number of events including the Environment Fair, Farm open days, Dumfries Show and Lowther Show. These were important events to engage in the public and educate them on the work we do.

## **b. FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES/INCOME GENERATION**

### **Results**

The results for the year are set out in the Statement of Financial Activities on page 7. The company received funding from the following organisations:

Dumfries and Galloway Council - £9,278 - INNS project  
Scottish National Heritage - £1,430 - Riverfly Monitoring Science Project  
RAFTS - £6,475 - INNS project  
RAFTS - £4,987 - INNS project  
Fishpal - £351 - Angler Donations  
Scottish Fisheries - £150 - Angler Donations  
Fulling Mill Limited - £500 - Advert in River Annan - A Fisherman's Guide  
Anglers and Public - £852

Other incoming resources amounted to £1,516. Total resources expended amounted to £22,396. The overall surplus for the year is £3,143.

## **c. INVESTMENT POLICY AND PERFORMANCE**

At present the company holds no investments.

### **Financial review**

#### **a. RESERVES POLICY**

The Trustees have established a policy whereby the unrestricted funds not invested in tangible fixed assets (the 'free reserves' held by the charity should be between six and nine months of the resources expended. At this level, the Trustees feel that they would be able to continue the current activities of the charity in the short term, at least, in the event of a significant drop in funding. It would obviously be necessary to consider how the funding would be replaced or activities changed. At present the 'free reserves' equates to 10 months of the resources expended and therefore exceeds this target.

**TRUSTEES' REPORT (continued)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014**

**Plans for the future****a. FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS**

The Trust is committed to developing projects which fulfil both its objectives. To realise this vision the trust will be continuing with the projects outlined in the progress report.

**INNS**

The funding for the INNS project is secure over 2015 but will run out in April 2017. To ensure continuity of this successful project the Trust has started planning for the future. We have been invited to join a large multi partner called CIRB II. This is a partnership project that will work with other river trusts in Scotland (Ayrshire, Argyll, Nith, Tweed and Galloway) and partners in Ireland (NIEPA, Queens University and the Loughs Agency) to deliver further removal of INNS species and restoration of habitats damaged by INNS. The total value of this project is likely to exceed £500,000 over five years.

**Re-wilding the Annan's Waters (RAW)**

This project will be a partnership with the Border Forest Trust and the University of Glasgow (Crichton Campus) and will essentially aim to improve the River Annan's catchment's resilience to the effects of climate change. We will be looking at increasing the diversity of riparian and wetland areas by the use of fencing and riparian planting.

**Small Streams Project**

Partnering up with the Atlantic Salmon Trust and the Strangford Lough partnership in Ireland we will be delivering a Citizen science project aimed at creating local champions for small (less than 1m wide) burns. Burns of this size are very vulnerable to deleterious anthropogenic change. We will train and deliver members of the public to identify where problems have occurred and find solutions to these problems. These small burns are diverse habitats for all sorts of native fauna and flora and are particularly important for sea trout which are under pressure in the catchment. The first part of this project was completed in 2014, preparation of the manual. We are now putting the teaching aids together and will launch this year.

**Angler Monitoring**

The Trust will continue to organise angler monitoring events to determine the stock of various fish in the river.

**Barrier Assessment**

The Trust will carry out assessments using staff and volunteers on road crossings throughout the catchment, these can offer a substantial obstacle for fish migration.

In preparing this report, the Trustees have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the Trustees on \_\_\_\_\_ and signed on their behalf by:

**Mr A. W. Jack**  
**Chairman**



**INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014**

**INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF RIVER ANNAN TRUST**

I report on the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2014 which are set out on pages 7 to 14.

This report is made solely to the company's Trustees, as a body, in accordance with regulation 11 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006. My work has been undertaken so that I might state to the company's Trustees those matters I am required to state to them in an Independent examiner's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, I do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's Trustees as a body, for my work or for this report.

**RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF TRUSTEES AND EXAMINER**

The Trustees, who are also the directors of the company for the purposes of company law, are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the terms of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 (the Act) and the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (the Accounts Regulations). The Trustees consider that the audit requirement of Regulation 10(1) (a) to (c) of the Accounts Regulations does not apply. It is my responsibility to examine the financial statements as required under section 44(1) (c) of the Act and to state whether particular matters have come to my attention.

**BASIS OF INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT**

My examination was carried out in accordance with regulation 11 of the Accounts Regulations. An examination includes a review of the accounting records kept by the company and a comparison of the financial statements presented with those records. It also includes consideration of any unusual items or disclosures in the financial statements, 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 I do not express an audit opinion on the view given by the accounts.

**INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S STATEMENT**

In the course of my examination, no matter has come to my attention:

- (1) which gives me reasonable cause to believe that in any material respect the requirements:
  - to keep accounting records in accordance with Section 44(1) (a) of the 2005 Act and regulation 4 of the Accounts Regulations; and
  - to prepare financial statements which accord with the accounting records and comply with regulation 8 of the Accounts Regulationshave not been met; or
- (2) to which, in my opinion, attention should be drawn in order to enable a proper understanding of the financial statements to be reached.

Signed:

Dated:

Thomas McC Riddet BA, CA

Armstrong Watson, Dumfries.

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES**  
**(incorporating income and expenditure account)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>Unrestricted funds 2014 £</b>	<b>Restricted funds 2014 £</b>	<b>Total funds 2014 £</b>	<b>Total funds 2013 £</b>
<b>INCOMING RESOURCES</b>					
Incoming resources from generated funds:					
Voluntary income	2	2,866	-	2,866	3,393
Activities for generating funds	3	500	-	500	-
Investment income	4	3	-	3	2
Incoming resources from charitable activities	5	-	22,170	22,170	25,623
Other incoming resources	6	-	-	-	57
<b>TOTAL INCOMING RESOURCES</b>		<b>3,369</b>	<b>22,170</b>	<b>25,539</b>	<b>29,075</b>
<b>RESOURCES EXPENDED</b>					
Charitable activities	8,9	7,321	13,155	20,476	17,912
Governance costs	7	1,920	-	1,920	2,094
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES EXPENDED</b>		<b>9,241</b>	<b>13,155</b>	<b>22,396</b>	<b>20,006</b>
<b>MOVEMENT IN TOTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR - NET INCOME/(EXPENDITURE) FOR THE YEAR</b>					
		<b>(5,872)</b>	<b>9,015</b>	<b>3,143</b>	<b>9,069</b>
Total funds at 1 January 2014		16,879	1,280	18,159	9,090
<b>TOTAL FUNDS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014</b>		<b>11,007</b>	<b>10,295</b>	<b>21,302</b>	<b>18,159</b>

The notes on pages 9 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

**BALANCE SHEET  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014**

	Note	£	2014 £	£	2013 £
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>					
Tangible assets	12		1,170		1,048
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Cash at bank and in hand		25,732		20,698	
<b>CREDITORS:</b> amounts falling due within one year	13	(5,600)		(3,587)	
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>			20,132		17,111
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			21,302		18,159
<b>CHARITY FUNDS</b>					
Restricted funds	14		10,295		1,280
Unrestricted funds	14		11,007		16,879
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>			21,302		18,159

The Trustees consider that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to have an audit under the provisions of section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 ("the Act") and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The Trustees acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and for preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at 31 December 2014 and of its net incoming resources for the year in accordance with the requirements of sections 394 and 395 of the Act and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on behalf, by:

and signed on their

**Mr A. W. Jack**

**Mr G. C. E. Birkbeck**

The notes on pages 9 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008). The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP), 'Accounting and Reporting by Charities' published in March 2005, applicable accounting standards and the Companies Act 2006.

#### 1.2 Company status

The company was incorporated on 11 August 2010 as a company limited by guarantee, without share capital. The members of the company are the Trustees named on page 1. In the event of the company being wound up, the liability in respect of the guarantee is limited to an amount not exceeding £1 per member of the company.

The company is a registered charity and accordingly no liability to corporation tax arises on these accounts.

#### 1.3 Fund accounting

General funds are unrestricted funds which are available for use at the discretion of the Trustees in furtherance of the general objectives of the company and which have not been designated for other purposes.

Restricted funds are funds which are to be used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by donors or which have been raised by the company for particular purposes. The costs of raising and administering such funds are charged against the specific fund. The aim and use of each restricted fund is set out in the notes to the financial statements.

Investment income, gains and losses are allocated to the appropriate fund.

#### 1.4 Incoming resources

All incoming resources are included in the Statement of financial activities when the company has entitlement to the funds, certainty of receipt and the amount can be measured with sufficient reliability.

Donated services or facilities, which comprise donated services, are included in income at a valuation which is an estimate of the financial cost borne by the donor where such a cost is quantifiable and measurable. No income is recognised where there is no financial cost borne by a third party.

Income tax recoverable in relation to donations received under Gift Aid or deeds of covenant is recognised at the time of the donation.

Income tax recoverable in relation to investment income is recognised at the time the investment income is receivable.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 1.5 Resources expended

Expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been included under expense categories that aggregate all costs for allocation to activities. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to particular activities they have been allocated on a basis consistent with the use of the resources.

Support costs are those costs incurred directly in support of expenditure on the objects of the company and include project management carried out at Headquarters. Governance costs are those incurred in connection with administration of the company and compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements.

All resources expended are inclusive of irrecoverable VAT.

#### 1.6 Cash flow

The financial statements do not include a Cash flow statement because the charitable company, as a small reporting entity, is exempt from the requirement to prepare such a statement under the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

#### 1.7 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Office equipment                      -        25% reducing balance

### 2. VOLUNTARY INCOME

	Unrestricted funds 2014 £	Restricted funds 2014 £	Total funds 2014 £	<i>Total funds 2013 £</i>
Donations	1,935	-	1,935	2,916
Gift Aid	493	-	493	244
RASSP project tokens	438	-	438	233
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Voluntary income	2,866	-	2,866	3,393
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

### 3. FUNDRAISING INCOME

	Unrestricted funds 2014 £	Restricted funds 2014 £	Total funds 2014 £	<i>Total funds 2013 £</i>
Advertising income	500	-	500	-
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014**

**4. INVESTMENT INCOME**

	Unrestricted funds 2014 £	Restricted funds 2014 £	Total funds 2014 £	Total funds 2013 £
Investment income	3	-	3	2

**5. INCOMING RESOURCES FROM CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES**

	Unrestricted funds 2014 £	Restricted funds 2014 £	Total funds 2014 £	Total funds 2013 £
Charitable activities - grants	-	22,170	22,170	25,623

**6. OTHER INCOMING RESOURCES**

	Unrestricted funds 2014 £	Restricted funds 2014 £	Total funds 2014 £	Total funds 2013 £
Sundry income	-	-	-	57

**7. GOVERNANCE COSTS**

	Unrestricted funds 2014 £	Restricted funds 2014 £	Total funds 2014 £	Total funds 2013 £
Accountancy fees	1,920	-	1,920	2,094

**8. DIRECT COSTS**

	Charitable activities £	Total 2014 £	Total 2013 £
Project expenses	13,155	13,155	14,620

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

### 9. SUPPORT COSTS

	Charitable activities £	Total 2014 £	Total 2013 £
Insurance	916	916	854
Marketing and advertising	4,347	4,347	660
Dues and subscriptions	1,035	1,035	1,035
Sundry	22	22	38
Postage and stationery	498	498	235
Travel and meeting expenses	10	10	64
Bank charges	105	105	59
Depreciation	388	388	347
	<u>7,321</u>	<u>7,321</u>	<u>3,292</u>

### 10. NET INCOMING / (OUTGOING) RESOURCES

This is stated after charging:

	2014 £	2013 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets: - owned by the charity	<u>388</u>	<u>347</u>

During the year, no Trustees received any remuneration (2013 - £NIL).

During the year, no Trustees received any benefits in kind (2013 - £NIL).

During the year, no Trustees received any reimbursement of expenses (2013 - £NIL).

### 11. STAFF COSTS

The company has no employees other than the Trustees, who did not receive any remuneration (2013 - £NIL).

During the year staff costs totalling £11,501 were recharged from the River Annan and District Salmon Fishery Board.

No employee received remuneration amounting to more than £60,000 in either year.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014**

**12. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	<b>Office equipment £</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2014	1,743
Additions	510
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2014	2,253
	<hr/>
<b>Depreciation</b>	
At 1 January 2014	695
Charge for the year	388
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2014	1,083
	<hr/>
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 December 2014	1,170
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 December 2013	1,048
	<hr/> <hr/>

**13. CREDITORS:  
Amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2014 £</b>	<b>2013 £</b>
Trade creditors	4,300	2,287
Accruals and deferred income	1,300	1,300
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5,600	3,587
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014**

**14. STATEMENT OF FUNDS**

	<b>Brought Forward £</b>	<b>Incoming resources £</b>	<b>Resources Expended £</b>	<b>Carried Forward £</b>
<b>Unrestricted funds</b>				
General Funds - all funds	<b>16,879</b>	<b>3,369</b>	<b>(9,241)</b>	<b>11,007</b>
<b>Restricted funds</b>				
Citizen Science Project	<b>1,280</b>	<b>1,430</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,710</b>
DGC - INNS project	<b>-</b>	<b>20,740</b>	<b>(13,155)</b>	<b>7,585</b>
	<b>1,280</b>	<b>22,170</b>	<b>(13,155)</b>	<b>10,295</b>
<b>Total of funds</b>	<b>18,159</b>	<b>25,539</b>	<b>(22,396)</b>	<b>21,302</b>

The Citizen Science project delivers volunteer based monitoring across the catchment using invertebrates as an indicator of river quality.

The INNS project was set up to tackle the spread of non native invasive species in the catchment.

**SUMMARY OF FUNDS**

	<b>Brought Forward £</b>	<b>Incoming resources £</b>	<b>Resources Expended £</b>	<b>Carried Forward £</b>
General funds	<b>16,879</b>	<b>3,369</b>	<b>(9,241)</b>	<b>11,007</b>
Restricted funds	<b>1,280</b>	<b>22,170</b>	<b>(13,155)</b>	<b>10,295</b>
	<b>18,159</b>	<b>25,539</b>	<b>(22,396)</b>	<b>21,302</b>

**15. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS**

	<b>Unrestricted funds 2014 £</b>	<b>Restricted funds 2014 £</b>	<b>Total funds 2014 £</b>	<b>Total funds 2013 £</b>
Tangible fixed assets	<b>1,170</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,170</b>	1,048
Current assets	<b>15,437</b>	<b>10,295</b>	<b>25,732</b>	20,698
Creditors due within one year	<b>(5,600)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(5,600)</b>	(3,587)
	<b>11,007</b>	<b>10,295</b>	<b>21,302</b>	18,159

**16. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

During the year, the charity paid £12,704 (2013 - £10,791) for project expenses to the River Annan and District Salmon Fishery Board, a related party by virtue of the trustees being involved in the management of this business. £4,048 (2013 - £1,917) was outstanding at the year end date..



Fisheries Office, St Ann's, Lockerbie DG10 1HQ

**Office:** 01576 470 600

**Email:** [info@annanfisheryboard.co.uk](mailto:info@annanfisheryboard.co.uk)

## Useful Contacts

**Director:** Nick Chisholm  
**Email:** [nick@annanfisheryboard.co.uk](mailto:nick@annanfisheryboard.co.uk)  
**Mobile:** 07710 331079

**Head Bailiff:** Michael Fearn  
**Email:** [michael@annanfisheryboard.co.uk](mailto:michael@annanfisheryboard.co.uk)  
**Mobile:** 07872 128739

**INNS Officer:** Chris Stones  
**Email:** [invasives@annanfisheryboard.co.uk](mailto:invasives@annanfisheryboard.co.uk)  
**Mobile:** 07872 130175

**Clerk:** Mary Colville  
**Email:** [mary@annanfisheryboard.co.uk](mailto:mary@annanfisheryboard.co.uk)  
**Office:** 01576 470600



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