

**Third Annual Report
1981**

POLITICAL ECOLOGY RESEARCH GROUP

PRICE £1.50

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Typset and printed by Parchment (Oxford) Ltd., 60, Hurst Street, Oxford

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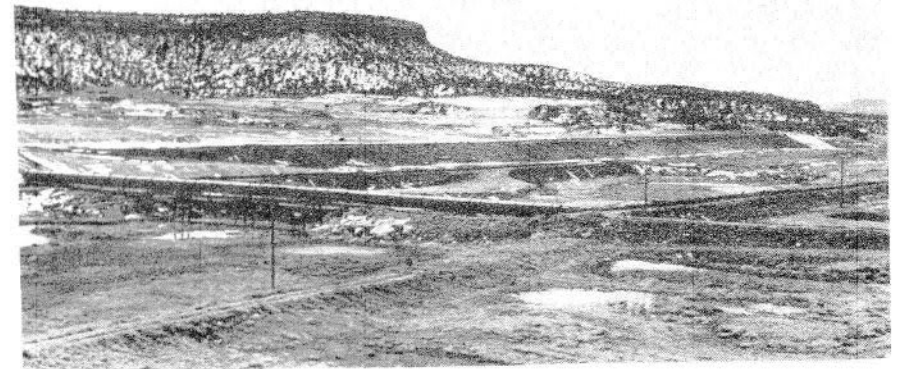
AIMS AND ORGANISATION

The Political Ecology Research Group is a science consultancy providing research support for political initiatives on environmental issues. We serve a wide range of community and citizens' groups, district and county councils, and at times government organisations. It also provides research support for television, radio, and the press.

The primary working methods are critical review of government and industrial policies, environmental impact and hazard analysis, and direct participation in inquiries, commissions and committees with the provision of planning aid and expert witnesses.

PERG is committed to the publication and wide dissemination of the results of its research, in order to widen public awareness of the issues involved and of the role of science in the formation of public policy. It holds copyright on all contracts undertaken.

PERG is a non-profit making co-operative company limited by guarantee. All working members are directors, and decisions are taken by consensus at regular meetings. Those engaged in work for the group are either paid employees or self-employed consultants, or donate their services. Costs (including remuneration) are kept low in order to serve small local initiatives which may have limited financial resources.



Church Rock uranium mill, New Mexico, in the snow; scene of a major tailings dam failure accident in 1979

COMMENTARY ON THE YEAR 1981

The year has been one of consolidating previous work and laying the foundations for changes in the years ahead. We have added to our work on nuclear and alternative energy and maintained our involvement in the energy debate, in particular by holding seminars with local groups. Once again we have acted as an authoritative point of reference for critical analyses of energy issues. (Lawrence McGinty, news editor of 'New Scientist' referred to PERG as 'a group that has won a surprising amount of credibility outside the environmentalists' world'). We have also continued our teaching role, with lectures at polytechnics, universities, and other institutions.

Perhaps the most important change during the year has been Martin Stott's work in the field of co-operative initiatives, employment, and urban renewal. There is a strong feeling in the group that the most useful work for the 1980s will be that in which the environmental movement sets out to build up that which it wishes to see, in addition to opposing that which it does not wish to see. In this respect, 1982 will be a crucial year for changes of emphasis within the group. Areas of interest include: regional energy strategies; employment; energy and economics; global energy developments with an emphasis on biomass production and the role of Third World nations; organic food production; and the peace movement.

It had been hoped that more progress would have been made during 1981 in these directions. However, pressure of work combined with the failure of some hope-for partnerships to materialise led to very limited progress. In particular, it was not possible to develop plans to research organic grain farming in association with the Oxford branch of the Paris Business School, which had made the initial approach in relation to a student project. The School, though enthusiastic, could provide no finance. Work on the exploitation of peat reserves has progressed slowly, with no sources of finance. In addition, a number of crucial follow-up studies of 1980 projects were delayed or carried out in a very limited fashion and with no additional publication of findings, for example Torness reactor safety, Pressurised Water Reactor siting, plutonium nitrate shipments, French Fast Breeder Reactor accident analysis, and spent fuel transport.

However, some sizeable pieces of work have been undertaken during the year. Those completed were a preliminary assessment of the consequences of melt-down or attack (by conventional or nuclear weapons) at nuclear power stations in Britain; a study of the impact of nuclear waste disposal to the marine environment; and the first published assessment of the health effects of the Windscale reactor fire in 1957. Projects soon to be completed include a study of the environmental impact of uranium prospecting, mining and milling in Donegal, and an assessment of European alternative energy strategies.

Such work was combined with general media work, lecturing, and meetings, and the workload for the year was substantial. A high proportion of it came under the heading of 'follow-up' rather than research, and our attempts at finding financial support for this activity have not succeeded. A particular difficulty is faced by PERG when asked to contribute to conferences, public meetings, and hearings of district or county councils. Often these mean more than one day's work for the person responsible, plus travel time — especially if a written paper is required. Early in the year, the group decided to be very selective about attending meetings where the organisers could pay expenses only. Most such meetings are concerned with the nuclear power debate, and the critical public are disadvantaged by having their access to informed critical opinion restricted while their taxes and electricity bills go to finance an extensive public relations operation by the CEGB, UKAEA, and other bodies.

The running of the office and publications has reflected the problems encountered in research and follow-up work. Reports have suffered long delays. The small size of the office is a major problem, as the volume of paper contained within it grows inexorably. There is now an urgent need for a decent sized office, desks and files, and an electronic typewriter. This would enable us to make better use of the voluntary help at hand, and would also take the burden off families of members who must still do the bulk of the research work and report writing at home!

It is noteworthy that the financial turnover of the group increased substantially in 1981, and that some of the money was spent on redesigning our publications and producing an attractive leaflet about PERG's aims, history, structure, sources of finance, and publications. However, we need to see a doubling of turnover to around £2,000 per month if the workload is to be carried effectively and we are to make good use of some excellent research workers who are on call (such as Kate Davies, Robert Taylor, and Roger Kayes), and also several other people from further afield who have expressed a wish to work with us, including 'interns' from the USA.

PERSONNEL

Two members, Sue Gwilliam and Raja Jarrah, have gone to live in Belize and resigned from the group. We valued their support highly, and wish them well. Robert Jones is now studying for a PhD at the Agricultural Research Council Unit of Nitrogen Fixation at Sussex University. Sue Gwilliam and Andrew Sluckin have both published books this year, on community shops in rural areas* and child psychology respectively.

Gordon Thompson has continued to work for the Union of Concerned Scientists in Cambridge, Massachusetts. His workload has included research on the development of wind and hydro-power in North America; giving testimony to the Louisiana state legislature on energy policy; monitoring the clean-up of the reactor which failed at Three Mile Island; and co-ordinating a study group on weapons proliferation. Alan Francis has been active in the ecology movement around Milton Keynes while continuing his work on computer graphics at the Open University. In Oxford, four members of the group have been active this last year. Kate Davies was awarded a D.Phil in biochemistry by the University in August, and contributed to research on the Donegal environmental impact study before leaving Britain to travel in the USA, Australia, and Canada. Sarah Darby has been company secretary for the year, and Martin Stott and Peter Taylor have continued to work for the group full-time. (Details of members' work, publications, and projects are given below). We welcome the youngest affiliate of PERG, Owen Taylor, who was born to Peter and Sue Taylor on November 6th.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

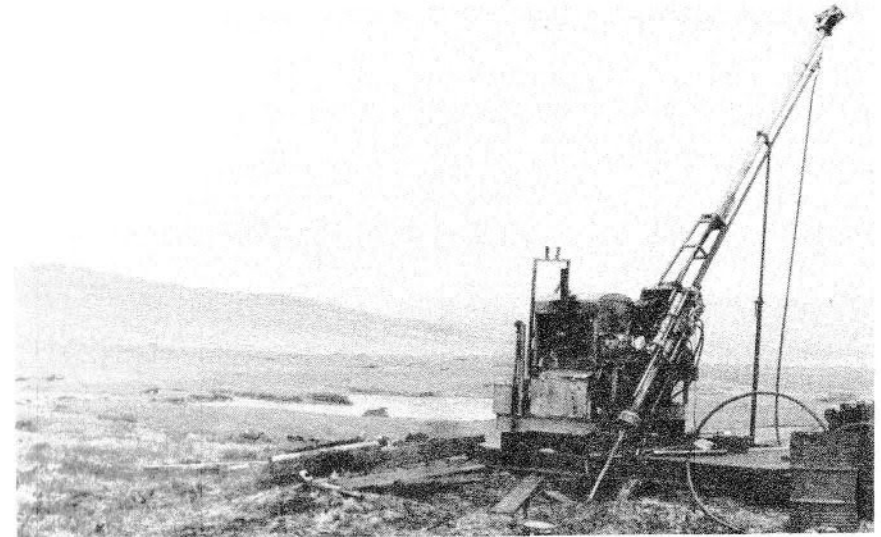
Throughout the year we have been helped by friends, advisers, visitors and colleagues in the wider environmental movement. In addition, we have been greatly assisted by discussion with scientists and academics in universities and government laboratories. The following list is far from exhaustive, but we would like to record our thanks to:

Victor Anderson (Socialist Environment and Resources Association); Adrian Atkinson (Architectural Association); Crispin Aubrey; Anthony Barker (Essex University); Jenny Beale (Newcastle Polytechnic); Meg Beresford (European Nuclear Disarmament); Robert Blackith (Trinity College Dublin); Vaughan Bowen and Hugh Livingston (Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute); Duncan Campbell (New Statesman); Paul Carter and Brian Rome (Bristol Polytechnic); Howard Clark (Bradford University); James Cornford; Robert Cowan, David Hall, and Kelvin McDonald (Town and Country Planning Association); Renee-Marie Croose Parry; Sheila Durie and David Somervell (Scottish Campaign to Resist the Atomic Menace); Roger Clarke, Matthew Gaines, and Neil Kelly (National Radiological Protection Board); Ian Fairlie (Trades Union Congress); David Elliott and Hilary Wainwright (Open University); John Fremlin and Alice Stewart (Birmingham University); Jos Gallagher (Manchester University); Mike Goldwater; Paula Gutlove (Physicians for Social Responsibility); Mick Hamer (New Scientist); Frank von Hippel and Peter Montague (Centre for Energy and Environmental Studies, Princeton University); Sue Isaacs (Oxon Rural Community Council); Roger Kayes; Susan Lawler; Alan Leather (Ruskin College, Oxford); Elaine Lawrence and Peter Wilkinson (Greenpeace); Lorraine da Luz

Vieira (World Information Service on Energy); Roger Moody; Richard North ('Vole'); Edgar Parnell (Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies); Carl Pearson (Third World First); Stan Openshaw (Newcastle University); Peter Raine (National Centre for Alternative Technology); Alison Pritchard and James Robertson (Turning Point); and Brian Wynne (Lancaster University).

Particular thanks are due to the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust for their funding of our office, and to Jon Carpenter of EOA Books for being an invaluable neighbour.

RESEARCH



Uranium exploration drilling rig above the Gweebarra Valley, Co. Donegal, Eire

1. Uranium mining in Donegal

Work on this environmental impact study has continued throughout the year and will soon be completed. In February Martin Stott visited uranium mines in New Mexico and was able to consult many scientists, planners and people affected by the mining and milling of uranium in the USA. More recently, Peter Taylor, Kate Davies, and Robert Taylor have been to Donegal in connection with the study. The bulk of the work has been carried out in Oxford and London — literature review, research, analysis and the compilation of findings — and an interim report has been sent to Donegal.

2. The safety of nuclear installations in time of war

Peter Taylor completed a preliminary assessment of the impact of nuclear and conventional weapons on Britain's nuclear power stations, commissioned by the Ecology Party. Based on extensive work carried out in the USA, computer-aided maps were drawn of the 'footprint' of fallout from a nuclear weapon, from a nuclear weapon plus the contents of a power reactor, and from a reactor melt-down (such as would be caused by the failure of cooling systems). The results showed that the contents of power reactors and, more particularly, the reactors and high-active waste tanks at Windscale, added appreciably to the long-term contamination that would be experienced following a nuclear attack. They also showed that even a 'conventional' bombing of a reactor would produce a radiological impact as great as that from a one megaton nuclear bomb.

It is of note that there was no national press coverage of this study, (in spite of extensive press releases by the Ecology Party), although the Iraqi reactor near Baghdad was bombed by the Israelis only a few days after the report was released. Perhaps a case of self-censorship following a D notice, or just prejudicial treatment of the Ecology Party?

3. Pressurised Water Reactor

Work in this area has been limited due to lack of research funds. It is now evident that the TIRION programme, which assesses the consequences of releases of radioactivity to the atmosphere, has a number of serious discrepancies. The programme requires analysis, which we intend to carry out with the aid of consultants. In the meantime, analyses of releases from proposed reactor sites in the SW of England will use more generalised calculations.

An analysis of siting policy and safety assessment, in association with Dr. Stan Openshaw of the University of Newcastle, is under way. Stan Openshaw has so far published his work in *Regional Studies* (vol. 16 no. 3) and *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*.

The group is considering the best use of its limited resources in what will be a small-scale pre-run of the PWR Public Inquiry planned for Sizewell 'B' power station. The Cornish Anti-Nuclear Alliance will finance our attendance at a County Council seminar on health and safety issues relating to nuclear power stations.

PERG has already criticised the lack of a fair context for the Sizewell Inquiry — the form, policy, relevance, funding for objectors and information availability of the exercise. A ministerial reply to these criticisms offers little hope of improvement. The group now has to decide policy in relation to other groups who might use our expertise and participate in the Inquiry, now scheduled to begin early in 1983.

4. The impact of radioactive discharges to the marine environment

This major work has been completed and sent out for review. It reports on the extensive monitoring and analysis of the effects of discharges and dumping following civil and military nuclear activities. The work was commissioned by Greenpeace. Peter Taylor interviewed scientists from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the National Radiological Protection Board, the Department of the Environment, and Woods Hole Institute of Oceanography in the USA, and his conclusions are based on an independent analysis of their work.

Establishment scientists are arguing that the dumping of nuclear waste in the oceans and coastal waters has, and will have, readily predictable consequences. This may well be true of shorter-lived nuclides such as caesium but cannot be true of, for example, plutonium. The activity of plutonium is measured over geological timescales, and already there is evidence of geochemical cycles moving it from the Irish Sea sediments to Cumbrian coastal soils. Although the calculated doses to humans are very small fractions of supposed 'acceptable' limits, much of the safety factor is derived from models rather than from direct measurements. The report details the tight restrictions applied by overseas authorities on plutonium and americium discharges, and argues that comparable standards should be adopted in the UK.

The ocean dumping programme of the Nuclear Energy Agency of the OECD countries is analysed in detail. Although it cannot be argued that this poses a health risk as yet, there are a number of worrying aspects of the new regulations and of future plans for the disposal of high-active waste.

5. Alternative energy strategies

The group of Independent MPs in the European Parliament commissioned work from Peter Taylor and Ian Sanderson of the Open University Energy Research Group last February.

The work consists of a documentation of alternative energy strategies produced within the EEC, and an analysis of their contents and possible influence on government policy. Some attempt will also be made to summarise the potential of alternative energy sources for the EEC. So far the work has proceeded very slowly, largely due to the great difficulty in obtaining documents once their existence was established. Early results suggest that with a concerted programme of conservation against a background of changes in consumer demands, industrial restructuring and high energy prices, the EEC can maintain growth in GDP with a lower energy output and an essentially non-nuclear future (no additional nuclear plants). Various political considerations make this unlikely in France and West Germany, though. Nuclear developments are now unlikely in Denmark, Ireland and the Netherlands.

6. The World Conservation Strategy

A report entitled the World Conservation Strategy was published in 1980, sponsored by a number of UN agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organisation and the United Nations Environmental Programme, and by other major environmental organisations such as the World Wildlife Fund. A group of British environmental bodies have decided to collaborate to produce a British response; they include the Countryside Commission and the Countryside Commission for Scotland, the Council for Environmental Conservation, the Nature Conservancy Council, the Royal Society of Arts, and the World Wildlife Fund. They formed a co-ordinating committee who commissioned specialist research and reports as basic input for the response. Martin Stott was approached during 1981 and commissioned to research and write a document outlining changing patterns of urbanisation in Britain and Europe as part of a section of the report devoted to 'urbanism'. His research concentrated on indications that cities might be becoming less resource-consuming in terms of land, energy, and other essential inputs, and he documented large and small initiatives which point in these directions. His report was submitted just before Christmas, and the completed document is expected to be published in the summer of 1982.

7. The Windscale Fire, 1957

This report was published in the autumn, and the main findings were confirmed by the National Radiological Protection Board: the fire had led to a collective dose which was sufficient (on present estimates of the International Commission for Radiological Protection) to have produced about 14 cancer deaths and as many thyroid tumours. The report received favourable review in the 'New Scientist'.

The Union of Concerned Scientists is continuing to investigate the incidence of thyroid cancers. PERG recently received evidence of this rare disease occurring in a person who attended school at Calder when a child.

The increasing excess of multiple myeloma (a bone cancer) in SW Cumbria over what would be expected in the population there is disturbing in the light of recent findings from the government-sponsored research into plutonium in the environment. Plutonium is a bone-seeker and is accumulating in the soils of Cumbria and in the flesh of grazing animals. Current evidence suggests that safety factors are so large that plutonium is unlikely to be causing the myelomas, but the group will keep the matter under close scrutiny.

PROJECTS

1. TCPA New Communities Project

PERG has made a major contribution to the Town and Country Planning Association New Communities Project, which was launched at the beginning of the year with a grant of £18,800 from the Joseph Rowntree Social Services Trust. Martin Stott has been a member of the working groups on employment and inner cities, and has contributed two papers. One of these, 'Co-operative and community banking in the USA: lessons for Britain' has been reprinted in SP-6. He took part in the visit to the site of Telford New Town in May, and visited the Co-operative Union in Manchester in October. A motion calling for support for the project from the co-operative movement, proposed by Martin and sponsored by the Oxford and Swindon Co-operative Society, was passed in June by the annual conference of the Co-operative Union. The project continues, and over a hundred people from a wide variety of backgrounds are participating in the working groups.

2. Scientists Against Nuclear Arms

Sarah Darby attended the inaugural conference of SANA, which was held at Milton Keynes in February, and contributes to a working group which produces fact sheets on arms and development. SANA is a network of scientists who aim to provide the peace movement with briefing material, speakers, and advice, particularly on scientific and technological aspects of the arms race and on the environmental impact of weapons of mass destruction.



The Old Bakehouse Trust, Oxford: a carpenter and an electrician (overleaf) at work in the workshops

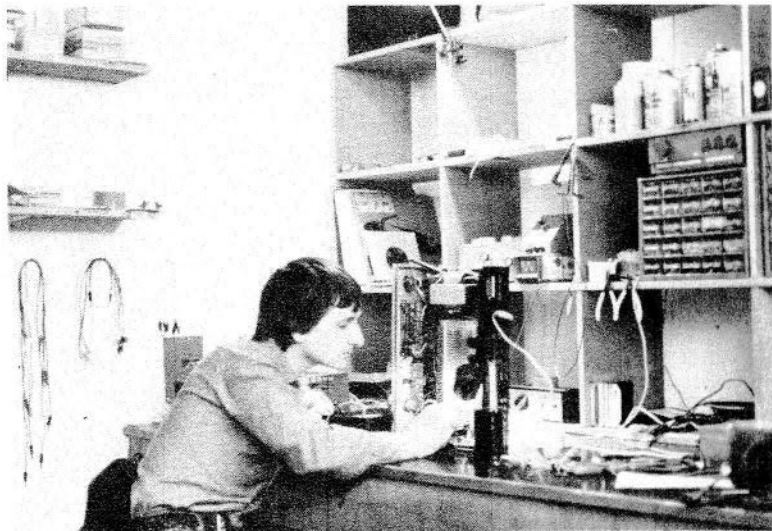
3. Oxford Local Energy Group

This was founded at the end of 1980, with the help of some PERG members. In September it held a day school on energy planning in Oxfordshire, and in October there was a meeting which considered the politics of energy. The group submitted a comment on the Draft District Plan for Oxford (published in October), and has had stalls at numerous events. Martin Stott is convenor of the planning working group, and a member of the committee of OLEG.

4. Old Bakehouse Trust

The Old Bakehouse Trust was formally launched in 1980, and has continued to develop. Martin Stott and Sue Gwilliam have been on the Council of Management, and Martin has overall responsibility for the development of the Trust, negotiation for new sites and buildings, and liaison with councillors and the press. Members of the Trust have been disappointed on a number of occasions in their search for new premises for their workshops, but negotiations have now been completed for the leasing of St. John's Hall in Marston Street from St. Stephen's House Theological College. Planning permission has been obtained for the conversion of the hall for light industrial purposes, and the Trust will move into its new premises at the beginning of February 1982.

Martin presented a paper to the PTRC summer meeting on the development and activities of the Trust (reprinted as part of SP-6). Its continued success is a very positive demonstration of the opportunities available for small-scale self-help initiatives to flourish.



5. Gardens for the Disabled Trust

A request was received for assistance in preparing an outline study of the feasibility of setting up a co-operative of disabled people who are engaged in gardening with the Gardens for the Disabled Trust, based in Kent. Martin Stott prepared a submission outlining several options and expressing optimism that the project would work. This project was particularly appropriate, coming as it did in the International Year of Disabled People.

6. Greenfly

'Greenfly', Oxfordshire's ecological magazine, had a brief flowering in 1980-81. Ten issues were produced before the magazine folded in the early summer. It covered a wide range of issues from an ecological perspective and built up a loyal following. Martin was closely involved throughout its existence and contributed to all but one of the issues.

RESOURCES

1. Papers and other publications

Our two latest reports, RR-7 and SP-6, were published in a new format and we also produced a leaflet introducing and explaining the activities of the group. We are grateful to Dr. Robert Blackith for the generous donation which made these improvements possible.

During the year the Ecology Party published 'Civilian Protection and Britain's Commercial Nuclear Installations', which contained the first part of Peter Taylor's research on the safety of nuclear installations in time of war. Sue Gwilliam's handbook on community shops, 'If the Village Shop Closes ...' with cartoons by Raja Jarrah, was published by Oxfordshire Rural Community Council in association with the Development Commission (70pp., price £2); and the book based on Andrew Sluckin's D.Phil research, 'Growing up in the Playground: the Social Development of Children' was published by Routledge and Kegan Paul (131pp., price £9.50).

Martin Stott's article on 'A Political Science Approach to the Nuclear Power Debate' was published in the *International Journal of Environmental Studies* (vol. 17 no. 2), and Martin has been a regular contributor to the ecological magazines 'Vole' and 'Greenfly' and an occasional contributor to 'Town and Country Planning' and 'Peace News'.

All PERG publications in print are now distributed nationally by the new Oxford-based magazine and book distribution service Greenfly Distribution, formed during 1981. We have introduced a minimum subscription of £20 which entitles the subscriber to all our publications for a year.

2. Photographic service

Recognising the importance of the visual as well as the written word in the expression of ideas, PERG has gradually begun to develop a photographic service and to supply prints to the editors of various publications. Amongst those who used our photographic material this year have been 'Town and Country Planning', Third World First's 'Links' and 'Head', the Geographical Magazine, 'Greenfly', 'Vole', 'Co-operative News', 'Big Flame', 'The Leveller', 'Camerawork' and The Oxford Mail.

3. Tape/slide show

During 1981 we purchased and modified an interesting and informative tape/slide show on the impact of energy developments, particularly uranium mining, on the peoples of the south-west of the USA: 'People and Energy in the South West'. This is now available from PERG at £7.00 per week.

THE MEDIA

Throughout the year we have had enquiries from the press, radio and television, mostly concerning health risks of nuclear power. Publications which quoted our work included The Times, The Daily Telegraph, The Oxford Times, The Oxford Mail, New Scientist, Nature, Town and Country Planning, The Planning Bulletin, Vole, Spare Rib, Peace News, Undercurrents, Landscape Design, Greenpeace Globe, The Leveller, and SCRAM Energy Bulletin.

During the year Martin Stott was interviewed by the New Musical Express on the future directions of the environmental movement, and by Radio Carlisle on the Windscale Fire Report.

TEACHING, SEMINARS, AND PUBLIC SPEAKING

Martin has continued his teaching commitments at Oxford University and Polytechnic, teaching the geography of energy, the geography of China and the Soviet Union, and rural planning in China; and Peter has given lectures at a WEA day school on energy policy, at Oxford Polytechnic (Man and the Environment course), and at the Raja Yoga International University (on Energy and Environment). Peter also presented papers to two seminars: one in response to a request from Suffolk County Council for information on the potential effects of a PWR accident and on safety assessment in the UK nuclear industry, and the other on the role of pressure groups in radiological protection. The latter was given as part of the course on Advanced Radiological Protection run by the National Radiological Protection Board at Harwell. He has spoken at open public meetings in Truro (PWR sites), Bedford (Sizewell B power station and the transport of nuclear waste material), Workington (transport of plutonium nitrate by sea), and Oxford (links between the civil and military nuclear programmes).

Martin's many speaking engagements included the following: presenting a paper on 'Self-help employment initiatives and the utilisation of short-life property' (reprinted as part of SP-6) to the PTRC summer meeting at Warwick University; and contributing to the following meetings and conferences: annual conference of Students Against Nuclear Energy (on the history of the links between nuclear power and nuclear weapons); Campaign ATOM teach-in (on the history of the links between nuclear power and nuclear weapons); Open University course on the control of technology (the Windscale Inquiry); Conference of Socialist Planners, Birmingham (political ecology); Communist University of London (environmental movements in socialist countries, and ways of taking action in Britain); WEA, Didcot (the arms race in the Third World); Oxford Polytechnic Planning Society (political ecology); Oxford Quakers (local economic initiatives); First Assembly of the Fourth world, London (making links between old and new co-ops); Democratic Socialist Organising Committee, Washington DC, Safe Energy Alternatives Alliance, Princeton NJ, and Citizens Against Nuclear Threats, Albuquerque NM (developments in the anti-nuclear and peace movements in Britain); Third International Gathering on Workers' Self-Management, Alia, Sicily (the co-operative movement in Britain); and numerous labour and co-op party branches (ecological socialism).

Conferences at which PERG has been represented by at least one member include that organised by the British Nuclear Energy Society on the environmental impact of nuclear power; a Council for Science and Society conference on the environmental and consumer movements; a symposium jointly organised by the NRPB, Medical Research Council, and British Association for the Advancement of Science on radiological protection; and the Oxford Local Energy Group day school on energy planning in Oxfordshire.

Martin Stott is a member of the Planning and the Land Use and Property Working Groups of Oxford City Council Labour group, advising the ruling Labour group on environmental policy in the city, and he was a member of the Fabian Society Arts, Science and Environment Committee until its dissolution during 1981.

BALANCE SHEET AT 30th JUNE 1981

	1981	1980
FIXED ASSETS (Note 2)	333	244
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash in Hand	17	—
Cash at Bank	1,957	2,080
Prepayments	—	154
	<u>1,974</u>	<u>2,234</u>
LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Grants Received in Advance	1,110	1,420
Creditors and Accrued Charges	628	293
	<u>1,728</u>	<u>1,713</u>
	246	521
	£ 579	£ 765
REPRESENTED BY:-		
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT	49	(15)
LOAN ACCOUNT — MEMBERS	530	780
	£ 579	£ 765
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE 1981		
	1981	1980
Excess of Income over Expenditure	64	114
After Charging:-		
Council of Management Remuneration	4,135	2,805
Auditors Remuneration	115	75
Depreciation	111	81
	—	—
	64	114
Balance Brought Forward	(15)	(129)
Balance Carried Forward	£ 49)	(£ 115)

STATEMENT OF SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE 1981

	1981	1980
Profit/(Loss) before Taxation	64	114
Add Items not involving the movement of funds		
Depreciation	111	81
TOTAL GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS	175	195
Add Funds from Other Sources		
Members' Loans	—	—
	<u>—</u>	<u>400</u>
	175	595
Less Application of Funds		
Members' Loans Repaid	250	—
Purchase of Fixed Assets	200	325
	450	325
INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN WORKING CAPITAL	<u>(£ 275)</u>	<u>(£ 270)</u>
Represented by:-		
Increase/(Decrease) in Cash	(106)	1,710
Increase/(Decrease) in Prepayments	(154)	154
(Increase) in Creditors and Accrued Charges	(335)	(174)
(Increase)/Decrease in Grants Received in Advance	320	(1,420)
	<u>(£ 275)</u>	<u>£ 270</u>

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 30th JUNE 1981**

	1981	1980
INCOME		
Consultancy	4,737	4,920
Sale of Publications	1,377	646
Grants and Donations	4,814	624
	10,928	6,190
Miscellaneous Income	138	—
Bank Interest	330	69
	<u>11,396</u>	<u>6,259</u>
LESS EXPENDITURE		
Remuneration — Council Members	4,135	2,160
Consultancy Fees	3,230	—
Secretarial Assistance	200	575
Rent and Rates	412	336
Electricity	41	34
Telephone	856	766
Postages	202	176
Photocopying, Printing and Stationery	717	1,037
Books and Reports	235	281
Office Sundries	254	190
Travel	645	329
Subscriptions	94	66
Bank Charges	24	13
Audit and Accountancy Charges	115	75
Depreciation	111	81
Sundries	61	26
	<u>11,332</u>	<u>6,145</u>
Excess of Income Over Expenditure	<u>£ 64</u>	<u>£ 114</u>