



Yorkshire
Wildlife Trust

Companies Registered in England no. 409650
& 9922108 Registered Charity no. 210807

Annual Report and Consolidated Accounts

Year ended 31 March 2018



www.ywt.org.uk

Love Yorkshire, Love Wildlife

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust

as at 31 March 2018

Directors and Trustees

Trustees serving during the year are as follows:

Alastair Fitter
Andrew Mendus
Christine Packer
David Counsell
Gurdev Singh
Hugh Williamson
Joanna Webb
Joanna Royle
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Louise Farnell
Martin Randle
Mike Cooke
Paddy Hall
Richard Donner (until 14 October 2017)
Richard Tripp
Robert Missin

Officers of the Trust

President

Sir John Lawton

Honorary Life Vice Presidents

Derrick Boatman
Maurice Nethercoat

Chair of the Board

David Counsell

Company Secretary

Richard Tripp

Honorary Treasurer

Hugh Williamson

Directors of Yorkshire Wildlife Services Limited

Peter Batchelor
Christine Packer

Reference and administrative details

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust

Charity number 210807
Company number 409650

Yorkshire Wildlife Services Limited

Company number 9922108

Principal office

1 St. George's Place, York, YO24 1GN

Legal Advisors

Harland & Co, 18 St Saviourgate, York, YO1 8NS

Auditors

Saffery Champness LLP, Chartered Accountants
and Registered Auditors, Mitre House, North Park Road
Harrogate, HG1 5RX

Bankers

Barclays Bank plc, 1 Parliament Street, York, YO1 8SE

Patrons

The Earl Peel
Paul Sykes
Stephen Martin

Chief Executive Officer

Dr Robert Stoneman

Director of Finance & Central Services

Peter Batchelor

Director of Fundraising and Engagement

Amanda Spivack

Operations Directors

Terry Smithson
Caroline Thorogood

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust

Report of the Board of Trustees

The Trustees of Yorkshire Wildlife Trust are pleased to present their Annual Report and the Consolidated Audited Accounts for the year to 31st March 2018.

The annual report and the consolidated audited accounts are also prepared to meet the requirements for a directors' report and accounts for Companies Act purposes.

The trustees, who are also directors of the charity for the purposes of the Companies Act, have adopted the provisions of Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice, applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS102) (Effective 1 January 2015).

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust ("YWT") is a Charity registered with the Charity Commission in England and Wales and a company limited by guarantee governed by its Articles of Association. The financial statements comply with the Charities Act 2011 and the Companies Act 2006.

Our Mission

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust works for a Yorkshire rich in wildlife, for the benefit of everyone, with more wildlife, more wild places and more people having a strong connection to nature.

We aim to reverse the decline in Yorkshire's Wildlife on land and sea and inspire others to work with us to achieve this goal.

Charitable Objects

The objects for which the Trust is established are:

- For the benefit of the public, to advance, promote and further the conservation, maintenance and protection of: wildlife and its habitats; places of natural beauty; places of zoological, botanical, geographical, archaeological or scientific interest; features of landscape with geological, physiographical, or amenity value in particular, but not exclusively, in ways that further biodiversity.
- To advance the education of the public in: the principles and practice of sustainable development; and the principles and practice of biodiversity conservation.
- To promote research in all branches of nature study and to publish the useful results thereof.

The Trustees also confirm that they have complied with their duty to have due regard to the guidance on public benefit published by the Charity Commission in exercising their powers or duties.

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust

Report of the Board of Trustees - Strategic Report

Strategic Report - The wonderful wildlife of Yorkshire

Yorkshire – what a place!

In just one county you can walk across lonesome moors serenaded by the mournful whistle of golden plover or the rising trill of curlew and then marvel at the hustle and bustle of Europe’s biggest mainland sea-bird colony at Flamborough Cliffs replete with its puffins and guillemots.

From the chalk hills of the Wolds to our glorious coast – the muddy wader-filled Humber estuary to the cliffs of North Yorkshire.

Beyond this is the Yorkshire North Sea home to grey seals and minke whales, from delicate sponges to a myriad of fish.

The great run of chalk from southern England through the Midlands ends here in Yorkshire.



Grey Seal (credit: Alexander Mustard)

In the Wolds, places like Wharram Quarry Nature Reserve provide a summer spectacle of orchids and butterflies, mirrored on the narrow ridge of magnesian limestone in places like Brockadale Nature Reserve – famed for its dark green fritillaries, marble whites and clustered bell-flower.



*Clustered bellflower
(Credit Philip Precey)*

South and east of the Wolds are the remnants of the Yorkshire fenland. This northern outpost of the Great Fenland, which once stretched from Cambridge to York, can be glimpsed at places like Askham Bog Nature Reserve resplendent with royal fern, gingerbread sedge and water violet.

YWT has restored some of this fenland at nature reserves such as Potteric Carr, now home to fenland specialists such as marsh harrier, bittern and black-necked grebe or North Cave with its dainty avocets. East of the mag-lime, carboniferous geology takes over.

Coalfield woodlands hark back to the beginning of industrialisation, with ancient coppice stools reminding us of their role in providing the charcoal to fuel the early mills and now surrounded by a sea of bluebell and wild garlic in spring.

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More recent re-naturalisation has restored the slag heaps of Yorkshire's proud mining history at places like Rothwell Country Park, Ledston Luck or Barnsley Country Park.

West of here, the coalfield gives way to our wild and windswept moors and dales. On the gritstone, a vast expanse of peat and heathland stretches into the skyline. Below are limestone dales and hills, in places scraped by ancient glaciers and eroded into the unworldly clints and grikes of limestone pavement.



Southerscales Nature Reserve on Ingleborough is one of the Wildlife Trusts' oldest nature reserves allowing thousands of visitors on the Yorkshire 3-Peaks walk great views of this most unusual of habitat. The scrapings of these once vast glaciers are left as drumlins, some now coated with flower rich hay meadows; Ashes Pasture is a good place to see these.



This truly is God's Own Country but it's a county whose wildlife is in trouble and has been for decades for these spectacular sites are remnants of Yorkshire's former glory.

With each generation, we forget what has been before and accept our degraded landscape as the norm – it is not.

Especially since the 1940s, intensive agriculture, unsustainable development that destroys rather than enhances wildlife, atmospheric nitrogen pollution, resource depletion (particularly over-fishing) and climate change have had a devastating impact.

The most recent 'State of Nature' report for the UK concluded that Britain is one of the most diminished countries on Earth for its biodiversity. Yorkshire, sadly, is just part of that picture.

How much worse would it have been if organisations like the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust had not been active over those decades?

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust

Report of the Board of Trustees - Strategic Report

From our inception in 1946, YWT has sought to stop damaging development, work with farmers to improve land for wildlife, campaign for action on climate change and air pollution or on over-fishing and above all, bring land into nature conservation management. Sites like the aforementioned Flamborough Cliffs, Spurn Point, Wharram Quarry, Brockadale, Askham Bog, Potteric Carr, Rothwell Country Park, Ledston Luck, Barnsley Country Park, Ashes Pasture and Southercales are all the result of this unstinting work – just 10 of the 104 wildlife jewels that YWT manages.

But, these are fragments – part of the wider network of protected areas that for those decades has been the bedrock of Britain’s nature conservation approach. This network includes sites of special scientific interest, local wildlife sites, special protection areas, special areas of conservation and our nature reserves. The myriad of designations and the passion aroused when one of these sites faces damage reflects the love of wildlife shown by the British.

Yet this network is not adequate. YWT’s President – Professor Sir John Lawton – who led an enormously influential review of these sites concluded that our protected areas are not big enough, not in good enough condition, are not connected together enough nor are there enough of them. In essence, we need bigger, better, more and better connected areas – it is habitat fragmentation as much as the drivers of that fragmentation that is inexorably destroying the wildlife of Yorkshire.

And that destruction drives a manifest reduction in our quality of life. Stress related illnesses rise as people disconnect from stress-busting greenspaces. Children suffer from over-eating and lack of exercise as they lose their chance to play in the wild. Homes and businesses flood more easily as the land loses its ability to store water. Carbon locked up in soils is released to the atmosphere adding to the catastrophe that climate change heralds.

There simply has to be a better way to manage our land and seas; one in which wildlife is restored and with that wildlife, the things – let’s call them ecosystem services for want of a better description – that make life wonderful, restored too.

This is, of course, what Yorkshire Wildlife Trust is all about. In a period of political change, exemplified by last year’s election and Britain’s impending departure from the European Union, the message of a better brighter more wildlife-rich future for all rings out even more strongly.

We can restore the natural capital of Yorkshire making us all immeasurably richer. Our role is to demonstrate the possible, involve people in this mission and advocate for that better future. Last year we spent £3 million doing just this through our land-based (Living Landscapes) programmes, £0.2 million for the marine environment (Living Seas) and £1.6 million on inspiring and involving people in this mission (Nature Matters) – our biggest conservation programme ever.

A thriving organisation

This report cannot cover the full breadth of this conservation programme. The efforts of staff and volunteers in managing 3,024 ha across 104 sites are impossible to summarise. This report can only touch on the efforts of the 847 volunteers contributing 63,973 hours of nature conservation effort and probably a lot more uncounted – adding into the efforts of 104 full-time equivalent staff working for YWT.

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Report of the Board of Trustees - Strategic Report

None of that work programme can operate without the support of our members – all 42,424 of them by the end of the year – and our supporters. Our members gave us an incredible £1.2m and we thank each one of you. We cannot thank those that left us money in their wills directly but this accumulated to £0.3m – our nature conservation programme is their legacy to the earth. Our supporters put their hands in their pockets yet again contributing £0.23m through donations and appeals.

The players of the People's Postcode Lottery gave £0.23m – a huge thanks to them – whilst trustees of Esmée Fairbairn Charitable Trust and Peter De Haan Charitable Trust gave a further £0.35m. Add to this money raised through grants and contracts and other charitable activities (£4.7 million) means that YWT could both spend a huge amount on our conservation programme and make sure that money was well spent by ensuring the organisation facilitates rather than frustrates conservation action – the priority of our support services team providing financial, HR, IT, data, estate administration, reception and administration support to our frontline team.

This support means that the Trust is thriving. By the end of the year, total income to YWT stood at a shade under £7 million. Almost all of this was spent – most on charitable activities (see the income and expenditure account) and capital works, such as building the new Discovery Centre at Spurn and buying new land at Kilnsea Wetlands and Ashes Pasture.

Those capital works and land purchases are recognised in the balance sheet (the detail is set out in note 11a) with some hefty additions (about £1.8 million) not that the Trust is ever intending to sell any of these additions. As such, the actual bottom line is a bit difficult to see in the accounts but is represented by the difference between last year's and this year's general unrestricted funds: £38,951 (see note 20). In short, we more or less broke even leaving YWT in good financial shape.

This all added up to a huge investment in the natural capital of Yorkshire's land and seas. To illustrate that investment programme, this report links the financial numbers and measures that we collect to assess impact of our work to rebuild the wildlife of Yorkshire and its wider value to Society – those ecosystem services mentioned earlier. It illustrates the work of YWT through a range of different themes – carbon, healthy, prosperous and resilient landscapes as well as living seas.

Carbon landscapes

The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has calculated that forestry and land-use (mainly agriculture) contribute 24% of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions. In the UK, the figure is lower – the Royal Society puts it at about 8%. We know that reducing emissions in the energy, housing and transport sectors will become ever harder (much of UK's present progress is based on a switch from coal to gas/renewables).

Agriculture – now so dependent on fossil-fuel produced fertilisers – will be another difficult sector to make progress on. However, by looking after Britain's soils better, we can both reduce losses of greenhouse gases to the atmosphere and even begin to reverse the process, sequestering atmospheric carbon and locking into the soil – a natural carbon capture and storage system.

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Yorkshire Wildlife Trust is highly active in this field, in particular working at scale to restore Yorkshire's peatlands and leading the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN-UK) peatland programme that is advocating peatland restoration across the UK. Blanket bog is Yorkshire's most extensive semi-natural habitat but has been heavily damaged through decades of drainage (gripping), burning especially to encourage heather growth for grouse and atmospheric pollution.

On the hills of Yorkshire, once Sphagnum-rich wet carbon-sequestering blanket bog, has been converted to heather or purple moor grass dominated dried out bog. In places, small drains have eroded into gullies and everywhere peat haggling – a network of eroded channels surrounding bare eroding peat – is evident.

Our peatlands are eroding very fast, diminishing Yorkshire's upland wildlife, polluting drinking water supplies, causing downstream flooding and contributing to the greenhouse gases that power climate change.

In partnership with our funders – Natural England's higher level and countryside stewardship schemes (the Common Agricultural Policy), Yorkshire Water and the Environment Agency – and partners: the land-owners and managers of the moors, YWT invested £0.53 million in peatland conservation, bringing 731 ha into conservation management and surveying 5,500 ha in advance of management planning and works in future years.



Yorkshire Peat Partnership staff using one of our three drones to survey peatlands

The Trust also created new wetlands and meadows, particularly at Carr Lodge and Loversall Carr, as part of the expansion of Potteric Carr Nature Reserve and at the Skerne Wetlands Nature Reserve. These new wetlands provide perfect habitat for some of the most precious wildlife: grazing for wintering widgeon or breeding habitat for lapwing and redshank for example. They also sequester carbon by laying down fen peat or accumulating soil organic carbon in wetter soils.

At Stirley Farm, though not yet measured, a long-term switch from fertilised silage fields to flower-rich organic meadow also sequesters carbon into those meadow and pasture soils, though it will take time to reduce phosphorous levels (from fertilisers).

From these demonstrations, the Trust is showing a different way of managing the land – farming for carbon as much as for food and wildlife, with the added benefit of pollution amelioration and flood control.

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Healthy landscapes

Two major health issues for Britain that are closely linked to wildlife conservation: over-eating and lack of physical exercise (the obesity crisis that feeds heart disease and diabetes) and decreasing mental health. Easy to access greenspace with the right facilities is of course part of helping people to lead more active lives and the Trust's 104 nature reserves – everyone open to all – help a lot.

The Trust is working through the West Yorkshire and Humber Nature Partnerships to encourage the development of green infrastructure through the towns and cities of West Yorkshire and around the Humber coastline. In South Yorkshire, our focus is on the Dearne managing eight sites in partnership with Barnsley Council.

According to lots of research, there are five ways in which we can boost our mental well-being: (1) connect with people around us, friends, colleagues and family; (2) be active; (3) keep learning to give us new skills and a sense of achievement; (4) give to others – a smile, a thank-you or by volunteering for example; and (5) be mindful – enjoy the present, examine your thoughts and feelings and the world around you.

This almost perfectly describes our education, events and volunteering programmes. Last year, we ran 632 events with over 15,000 people taking part. We helped 10,076 school children enjoy and learn about wildlife whilst over 650 people volunteered for the Trust. In Hull, we specifically worked with children from more deprived backgrounds through the Big Lottery Funded Youth in Nature project that we run in partnership with Child Dynamix and Probe charities in the city. The money that funded all of this activity is set out in Note 8 – showing that we spent about £1.6m on involving people in wildlife conservation in Yorkshire – it is money well spent, not least for improved mental well-being.



*Mikron Theatre performing at Stirley Community Farm.
Credit: Brian Makinson*

Much of this ran from our four Gateway sites – at Spurn, Stirley Community Farm (Huddersfield), Potteric Carr Nature Reserve (Doncaster) and the Living Seas Centre at Flamborough. The Gateways are both our regional offices, from which we organise much of this activity, and the bedrock of healthy landscapes. Stirley Community Farm, for example, provides open access land for all, education and events programmes and locally grown and produced healthy food. As the farm becomes wilder, flowers are more abundant supporting more pollinating insects that in turn support food production across the countryside (a third of British crops are insect-pollinated).

Stirley hedgerows are wide and rich in wildlife – allowing woodland wildlife to permeate across a pastoral landscape – the 'connected' bit in the Lawton vision. This is a healthy landscape in every sense; shouldn't every town and city have a Stirley equivalent?

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Prosperous landscapes

Too often we hear decision-makers talk about balancing the needs of the environment with economy. In this, they actually mean that if the economic reward is high enough, it is ok to destroy wildlife habitat.

This makes no sense as a healthy wildlife-rich environment is the basis for economic growth – the air we breathe, the water we drink, the food we eat, our primary resources and the basis for industries such as nature and landscape tourism. Genuinely sustainable (in the original Earth-oriented definition) economic growth enhances the environment and the wildlife that depends upon it and never destroys or degrades it. We commented on over 420 planning applications to help developers improve their developments in just this way. From these comments/objections, 64% of the developments were rejected or more usually modified towards more sustainable development.



Wildlife because of agriculture includes our now very rare flower-rich meadows (credit: Jono Leadley)

DEFRA figures (2015) set out that UK farm income was £3.8bn of which £2.8bn was taxpayer-supported subsidy via the European Union, mostly in the form of income support – the basic payment scheme. DEFRA also notes, in its 25-year environment plan, that downstream costs of agriculture to the UK were £3.85bn in relation to ammonia pollution, climate change and soil erosion. If British agriculture were a company and the polluter pays principle applied, it would be racking up losses of nearly £3bn a year. Yet farming is essential for our food, is the predominant land-use in the UK (80%) and much of our most loved wildlife is the product of farming. There has to be a better way.

The Wildlife Trusts have been arguing for this for decades. Leaving the European Union means that we also leave the Common Agricultural Policy giving Government a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to find that better way.

At a national level, YWT works through the Royal Society of Wildlife Trusts and in turn the Greener UK Alliance of environmental non-Governmental organisations to advocate for a farming system that enhances rather than destroys wildlife, in turn reducing those downstream costs to Society of pollution and soil erosion.



Barn owl at Appleton Mill Farm (credit: Guy Badham)

YWT contributed to this debate producing a report that outlined how public payments for public goods (such as wildlife, flood prevention, climate change mitigation etc.) might actually work using the Aire Valley as an example. We practice what we preach to provide a demonstration of what is possible on our nature reserve farms and in partnership with the owners as a contract farmer at Appleton Mill Farm in the North York Moors. As part of this effort, we own 50 head of cattle and over 700 sheep – we are firmly part of the agricultural community.

We continued the Nature Tourism project last year focusing on the East Riding Coast through the Coastal Communities Fund. This three-pronged project is designed to build the nature tourism economy of East Riding by improving sites where you can see wildlife, marketing the area as a nature tourism destination (the nature triangle) and giving advice to small businesses as to how they can make the best of this opportunity. We could call this “jobs because of birds”.

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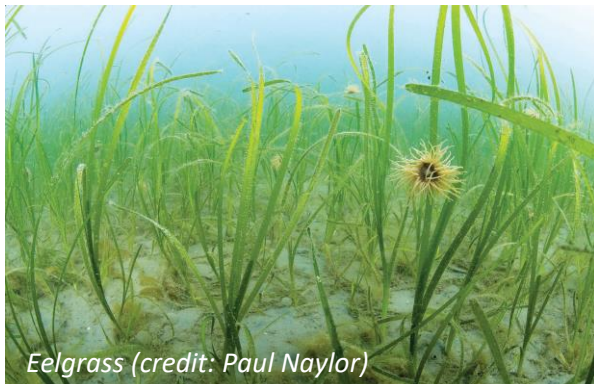
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The highlight of this programme was undoubtedly the opening of the Spurn Discovery Centre in March 2018. This was the culmination of a decade of hard work to give Spurn and its visitors the facilities and management capacity it deserves. Spurn is a magnificent place and YWT has been improving the habitat of Spurn since it purchased the site in 1959. We have long been concerned about disturbance to birds on the site, particularly when the site is un-staffed, and with the Centre now in place, we can finally increase our staff presence so that visitors can enjoy the site without causing disturbance.

Living Seas

You may have noticed that YWT switched from plastic wrapping of its magazine to a fully compostable potato starch wrap in the summer. We, like many others, reacted to the welcome publicity of Blue Planet II highlighting the tide of plastic waste that is degrading our seas. In truth, we should have done this earlier for YWT have long campaigned for our marine environment with marine litter as one of our big campaigns. Last year, we again coordinated beach cleans and our 'fishing for litter' programme, providing bins for fishermen to dump their waste rather than throwing it overboard.

For Society, of course, this makes sense. The North Sea was once one of the most productive seas on earth – home to vast stocks of cod, haddock, skate and herring in turn chased by massive tuna and whales. Pods of porpoises in the Humber were once so vast, they blocked the shipping lanes.



Eelgrass (credit: Paul Naylor)

Over-fishing and pollution have hugely depleted this abundance. The science suggests that a few simple measures – a network of nature reserves at sea (marine protected areas) where the intensity of use is ratcheted right down, cleaning up and stopping pollution such as marine litter and effective licencing of activity such that it doesn't harm marine wildlife – can restore the biodiversity of the seas quickly (within a few decades).

Cleaning up marine litter is far more than removing an unsightly mess on our beaches, it is about restoring our fishing communities, revitalising our coastal towns, bringing economic prosperity to the coast through tourism and recreation and bequeathing to future generations a healthy marine environment. This healthy marine environment is the Earth's main carbon capture and storage system, removing two-thirds of the carbon dioxide we pump in to the atmosphere already. It is the most important bulwark against catastrophic climate change. Marine wildlife conservation could not be more important.

So of course, we continued to advocate for that network of Marine Protected Areas, actively engaging and educating members, the general public and those involved in the North Sea in the benefits of the network and arguing for the right management measures. As one of the main drivers of wildlife decline, we have long advocated for sustainable fishing policies. The Common Fisheries Policy, though often a political fudge that weakens its intent, has begun to restore some fishing stocks. Notably, the policy has stopped cod from becoming commercially extinct in the North Sea. The Grand Banks next to Newfoundland provides a salutary lesson where over-fishing led to a collapse in the once-abundant cod fishery; it never recovered. Leaving the European Union and thus the Common Fisheries Policy requires careful thought by Government. We will continue to argue for fisheries policy that rebuilds fishing stocks for future fishing communities. At a more local level, we are involved in a wide range of initiatives to support and promote our local fisheries. Diversification, local supply chain, low impact techniques, focused healthcare and aquaculture all contribute to this programme with a series of new and exciting partnerships coming to fruition.

Resilient landscapes

On Boxing Day in 2015, Storm Eva ripped across the Pennines sending its tributaries and rivers into a furious spate. Some of this spate would have been ameliorated by the land – the flow of water slowed across the rough peatlands, heaths and pasture of the hills; water trapped in a thousand in-river mini-dams created by fallen trees and beavers; much simply absorbed into deep soils; and the excess safely spreading across flood-plains that naturally and unsurprisingly flood.

In 2015, this didn't happen. Many of our peatlands remain drained and most burnt to a smooth cinder of heather moor. Upland heaths and pastures are shorn and compacted by sheep and soils eroded silting up the riverways. Floodplains are sealed off from the river with bunds. Beavers are long since extinct. The result was catastrophic – Leeds and the Calderdale towns flooded. It cost Society – homeowners, small businesses and taxpayers – over half a billion pounds.

Whilst Storm Eva caught the headlines, more quietly YWT staff have been working with land-owners and the Environment Agency to improve the water quality of Yorkshire's rivers. Last year, we worked on the Rivers Torne (tributary of the Trent in South Yorkshire), on the Wiske and Tutt (River Ure), on the Derwent, on the River Hull and in the upper Aire catchment.

The Aire catchment work involved fencing off becks and sometimes planting trees on the sides of becks to reduce soil erosion into the stream. To slow erosion in the fields, we built leaky dams that would store water during rainfall events and reduce soil erosion. Within streams, woody debris dams, re-meandering and bankside planting all helps to slow the flow and reduce erosion.



Mayfly – wildlife that helps resolve flooding (credit: Kirsty Brown)



Beaver Loch of the Lowes Scottish WT (credit: Ron Walsh)

In turn, the river runs clear, fly-life returns bolstering fish populations giving otters and kingfishers a boost. Of course, slowing the flow does something else; it holds storm water far upstream of the cities and towns below, crucially reducing the flood peak.

If we could do this at scale and reduce flood peaks to the point that city flood defences can cope, then the catastrophe that was Storm Eva can be averted. What's more – it's fabulously cheap in comparison to the hard flood defence schemes needed in our urban areas.

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With such a demonstration, YWT is playing its part in advocating for natural flood management and building the capacity to deliver this approach at scale. In particular, YWT is deeply involved in the Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme that might allow this to happen.

This is all part of a wider approach to create a resilient landscape that can cope with the impact of climate change. Our mission of Living Landscapes is designed to enable wildlife to adapt climate change; the same climate change that drives bigger and more Storm Eva events as well as drought. It is Living Landscapes that can help to ameliorate these storms. Living Landscapes is a simple and cheap adaptation in a changing climate. Peatland restoration is part of this and mitigates (reduces carbon emission) greenhouse gas emissions as well. These are a very big win-wins for Society.

Future Plans

The work that YWT does is not explicitly designed to make us healthier, more prosperous or protect us from floods. Our work is firmly based on wildlife conservation. However, we know that this ethical imperative alone has not been enough to persuade British Society from damaging our wildlife. Because our work is so clearly good for people, we can move beyond a simple ethical stance to involve people for a host of different beneficial reasons. Our theory of change sets this out – it is the involvement of people – children, adults, decision-makers, investment-holders from all walks of life in all of the wonderful diversity of us – that will enable Society to move towards a way of life that sustains life on earth and ultimately us.



This concept lies at the heart of YWT’s new Strategic Framework – its 5-year Plan running from 2018 to 2023 which we completed last year. Already, YWT has restructured itself forming a new Department for Fundraising and Engagement that melds together the work of the membership, communications, fundraising, advocacy and volunteering teams into a single central service for the whole organisation.

This team are responsible, for example, for introducing a new Customer Relationship Database (CRM system) that will in time help us to track people’s engagement and journey with YWT. The team are also completely revamping YWT’s website in line with the rest of the Wildlife Trusts in 2018.

We aim to acquire more land, near Ingleton (Mealbank Quarry working with Craven District Council), Ripon (Ripon City Quarry working with Aggregate Industries), Doncaster (Manor Farm working with Persimmon) and Spurn (an extension to Kilnsea Wetlands working the Coastal Communities Fund).

In West Yorkshire, we aim to extend our work developing community projects on Bradford greenspaces in the south west of the city, extending our Leeds City Partnership by working jointly with them on land in the Wykebeck Valley in east Leeds and stepping up our involvement in the Flood Alleviation Scheme. In the uplands, the Trust will begin the new DEFRA funded peat programme facilitating £2.1 million of peatland restoration across Northern England in 2018/19.

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With other funding, we aim to invest even more for the wildlife of Yorkshire budgeting expenditure during 2018/19 of about £8 million, utilising about £250,000 of the financial reserve to bring it back to its target level. Another frenetically busy and productive year is in play.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The trustees constantly review the risks the charity may face and where appropriate establish processes and procedures to mitigate those risks identified, including, where appropriate, putting in place insurance and setting aside financial reserves. The Trust's principal risks and uncertainties include the following;

- Securing funding for its charitable activities each year and managing working capital (see financial reserves policy section below)
- The managing of 104 sites across Yorkshire and the potential impact of major disasters and adverse events at these sites
- The occurrence of an event that threatens the reputational damage or integrity of the Trust
- Potential delays, disputes and cost overruns associated with large scale capital projects
- A UK exit from the EU and the potential risks to UK Environmental Policy & Legislation and the availability of wildlife related land management subsidies
- Weaker UK Government protection of wildlife in favour of commercial focussed large scale development projects such as HS2, HS3, fracking and Local housing development plans
- Potential for overtrading with limited resource to deliver a large, diverse range of projects
- Sudden Loss of key personnel or our head office communication and IT systems

The trustees approve the Strategic Report contained within the Annual Report as required by The Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Director's Report) Regulations 2013.

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust

Report of the Board of Trustees

Financial Reserves Policy

The Trust's financial reserves policy is reviewed annually by the Trustees. In setting the Trust's reserve policy, the Trustees consider various financial metrics and data, including, reviewing historic and forecast financial data, cashflow movements and working capital requirements, anticipated risks, fixed assets equity availability and material future commitments. The Trust's key driver in setting its general unrestricted target is maintaining sufficient cash flow to allow it to continue to trade and ensuring it can fund the large number of projects for which grant funding is received in arrears, whilst at the same time not retaining large sums of money that could be put to better use to support nature conservation in Yorkshire.

The Trust's target level of general unrestricted reserves was increased to £0.7m at year end (2017: £0.67m) to reflect an increase in its retail stock and livestock holdings. At 31 March 2018, the Trust had total reserves of £10.7m, including unrestricted, restricted and fixed asset reserves. Of this unrestricted, funds (including fixed assets) totalled £2.92m, up £0.07m on prior year, with general unrestricted reserves up slightly at £0.95m (2017: £0.9m).

The Trust therefore has available general unrestricted reserves of £0.25m over and above its target reserve at 31 March 2018 enabling the Trust to again set a deficit budget for the year to 31 March 2019, although one that keeps it close to its target general unrestricted reserves to ensure it holds sufficient reserves to provide financial security. The general unrestricted reserve includes £43,637 committed by the Trust to spend on the installation and safe migration of data to a new customer relationship management system during the financial year to March 2019.

The general unrestricted funds represent available unrestricted funds of the charity which Trustees are free to use in accordance with the charitable objectives of the Trust. The general funds used to purchase fixed assets, net of the Trust's long term mortgage liability, are set aside as designated funds as these assets are not generally available for the day-to-day operations of the Trust. These comprise primarily nature reserves, which are held as part of the charitable objects of the Trust and cannot be readily sold and also Trust premises and equipment which are required for us to operate effectively. These assets may from time to time be used to raise funding if it is in the best interests of the Trust to do so.

Investment Policy

The Trust's Articles of Association enable it to invest monies not immediately needed for its purposes in such investments deemed appropriate, subject to such conditions as may be required by law. While trustees have delegated authority for the management of investments to a Finance and Risk Committee and to fund managers, they retain ultimate responsibility for all matters relating to and affecting the Trust's investments. The investment policy objectives are:

- Investment objectivity and integrity
- Preservation of real value of the Trust's monetary assets
- Optimisation of capital growth and income generated from the Trust's monetary assets, consistent with the Trust's charitable status and the consequent requirement for appropriate management of investment risk
- Flexibility and accessibility of invested funds

Since the end of the financial year, the Trustees have resolved to hold all Yorkshire Wildlife Trust investments within stocks, shares or funds in those investments that are subject to screening of an ethical nature and to ensure that no investments are made which are knowingly contrary to the objects of the Trust. As such the Trust took the decision to sell all its holdings in Foreign and Colonial Investment Trust in May 2018.

Despite downward movement in stock markets towards the end of 2017/18, the Trust's retained investments finishing the year with total unrealised investment gains of £0.06m. The Trustees will continue to monitor market performance and the suitability of its investment options.

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust

Report of the Board of Trustees

Fundraising Disclosure

A new Fundraising Regulator was established in January 2016. We have voluntarily subscribed to the Fundraising Regulator's fundraising promise, which is available to download on our website.

Our commitment to supporters

Through our members' magazine, our website, events and activities and our other communications we will always tell you about how you are helping to make a difference for wildlife so you know how your money is being spent.

We strictly adhere to the Fundraising Regulator's code of fundraising practice and all relevant Institute of Fundraising guidance including Treating Donors Fairly guidance. All fundraisers representing us receive rigorous training so as to understand the standards we expect when they are speaking to members of the public on our behalf, to ensure a positive experience.

We will always take action if others acting on our behalf fail to meet our high standards and we will never sell your data to anyone else or share it without your permission*.

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust has a procedure for handling complaints and we are committed to dealing with all complaints constructively, impartially and effectively. We will make every effort to ensure that all complaints receive a complete, accurate and timely response and no complaint is ever disregarded. If we cannot resolve a fundraising related complaint we will provide information about how to raise a complaint with the Fundraising Regulator, and we provide an Annual Complaints Return to the Fundraising Regulator each April.

In the year 2017/18, we received a total of 49 complaints, of which 1 was fundraising related (difficulty donating on-line).

Governing document

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust is a charitable company limited by guarantee, governed by its Articles of Association. It is registered as a charity with the Charity Commission. The Articles of Association were updated at the 2012 AGM.

Structure, Governance and Management

The directors of the charitable company (the charity) are its trustees for the purpose of charity law and throughout this report are collectively referred to as the trustees. The trustees serving during the year are listed at the beginning of this report. Dr Rob Stoneman was Chief Executive throughout the year.

The Directors consider the board of directors, who are the Trust's trustees, the Chief Executive and the senior management team together comprise the key management personnel of the charity in charge of directing and controlling, running and operating the Trust on a day to day basis. The pay of the Chief Executive and senior management team is reviewed annually.

**It is sometimes necessary for YWT to allow its carefully vetted suppliers to use supporter data to carry out work on our behalf, such as undertaking member satisfaction surveys or sending out mailings to our supporters. We may also sometimes have to share data in other circumstances, for example where there's a legal requirement to do so. Please see our privacy policy on the website.*

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust

Report of the Board of Trustees

Trustee appointment, induction and training

Trustees are elected by the members of the Trust at the Annual General Meeting for an initial period of 4 years. Trustees are eligible to seek re-election for a further 4 year period. Trustees may from time to time co-opt an eligible person to fill a temporary vacancy until the next Annual General Meeting. Co-opted Trustees can subsequently stand for election at the following Annual General Meeting. New trustees undergo induction to brief them on their legal obligations under charity and company law, the content of the Articles of Association, the committee and decision making processes, the business plan and recent financial performance of the Trust. They are also invited to meet key employees and other trustees. New trustees attend an induction day, led by the Chief Executive and Chair of the Board.

Organisation

The Board of trustees administers the charity and meets at least five times a year. The Finance and Risk Committee comprises a minimum of three trustees and up to two other members of the Trust who can be appointed by the Board, and meets at least four times a year. The Chief Executive is appointed by the trustees to manage the day to day operations of the charity.

Supporters groups operate to encourage, coordinate and focus the active participation and contribution of volunteers to the Trust's projects and objectives at a local level. Supporters groups are a part of the Trust's volunteer structure, reporting through staff, and may be formed around a specific project, site or community, a group of sites or wider geographic area, according to the interests of the group members.

The Trust is an active member of The Wildlife Trusts. This is a national partnership organisation of 46 independent Wildlife Trusts and the Royal Society of Wildlife Trusts (RSWT) which operates throughout the UK. All the Wildlife Trusts contribute an annual levy to fund RSWT to provide advocacy and representation at a national level.

Equality and Diversity

The Trust's vision is a Yorkshire rich in wildlife for everyone. Yorkshire Wildlife Trust is committed to becoming a Wildlife Trust that seeks to provide access and equality in its activities, across its nature reserves, as well as supporting equal opportunities in its employee recruitment. The Trust has a dedicated group tasked with developing the Trust's approach to equality and diversity.

The Trust is not currently required by law to comply with gender pay gap reporting, however as part of our commitment to promoting equality and diversity in the workplace we have calculated our gender pay as follows;

	Lower quartile	Lower mid quartile	Upper mid quartile	Upper quartile
Male	43%	50%	43%	57%
Female	57%	50%	57%	43%

Our Mean gender pay gap for YWT is 6.72% and the median gender pay gap is 0%. These figures have been calculated using the standard methodologies used in the Equality Act 2010 (Gender Pay Gap Information) Regulations 2017.

YWT is committed to the principle of equal opportunities and equal treatment for all employees, regardless of sex, race, religion or belief, age, marriage or civil partnership, pregnancy/maternity, sexual orientation, gender reassignment or disability. It has a clear policy of paying employees equally for the same or equivalent work, regardless of their sex (or any other characteristic).

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust

Report of the Board of Trustees

Trading Subsidiary - Yorkshire Wildlife Services Limited

Yorkshire Wildlife Services Limited ("YWSL"), a company registered in England, is a wholly owned trading subsidiary of Yorkshire Wildlife Trust. YWSL commenced trading on 1 April 2016, with a view to generating funds on behalf of Yorkshire Wildlife Trust for the furtherance of its charitable objectives and ensuring continued compliance with UK tax legislation. Profits generated by Yorkshire Wildlife Services Limited are generally distributed to the charity using gift aid. Further information is included at Notes 15 and 24 of the accounts.

Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities

The trustees (who are also directors of Yorkshire Wildlife Trust for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Trustees Annual Report and the Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company at the year end and of its incoming and expended resources during that year. In preparing those financial statements the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles of the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards and statements of recommended practice have been followed subject to any departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue to operate.

The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

In so far as the trustees are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditors are unaware; and
- the trustees have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information;
- at the time of approving the financial statements, the Trust has sufficient resources to continue to operate and there are no material uncertainties regarding the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern.

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

By order of the Board



David Counsell
Chair
17 July 2018

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust

Independent Auditors' Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Yorkshire Wildlife Trust for the year ended 31 March 2018 which comprise the Consolidated statement of financial activities incorporating income and expenditure account, the Consolidated balance sheet, the Charity balance sheet, the Consolidated statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the affairs of the group and the parent charitable company as at 31 March 2018 and of the group's incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members and the trustees, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable company's members and trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charitable company, the charitable company's members and trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the group and the parent charitable company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the trustees have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the group's or the parent charitable company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust

Independent Auditors' Report

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact.

Other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Trustees' Annual Report which includes the Trustees' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Trustees' Annual Report which includes the Trustees' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent charitable company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Trustees' Annual Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 require us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the group or parent charitable company has not kept adequate and sufficient accounting records, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent charitable company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities set out on page 18, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the group's and parent charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the group or the parent charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust

Independent Auditors' Report

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditors under the Companies Act 2006 and report in accordance with that Act.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Saffery Champness CP

14/8/18

Sally Appleton
For and on behalf of Saffery Champness LLP

Chartered Accountants
Mitre House
North Park Road
Harrogate
HG1 5RX

Statutory Auditors

Saffery Champness LLP is eligible to act as an auditor in terms of section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES (INCORPORATING THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT)

for the year ended 31 March 2018

	Note	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2018 £	Total 2017 £
INCOME					
Donations and legacies	4	1,561,747	160,573	1,722,320	1,951,822
People's Postcode Lottery		230,000	-	230,000	225,000
Charitable activities	5	1,294,147	3,359,187	4,653,334	3,266,293
Other trading activities	6	348,420	-	348,420	325,745
Investment Income	7	4,640	-	4,640	6,554
Total Income		3,438,954	3,519,760	6,958,714	5,775,413
EXPENDITURE					
Raising Funds		545,871	21,957	567,828	619,674
Charitable Activities		2,660,731	2,150,976	4,811,706	4,959,930
Total Expenditure	8	3,206,602	2,172,933	5,379,534	5,579,604
Gains/(losses) on investment assets	15	13,319	46,090	59,409	176,538
Net income / (expenditure)		245,671	1,392,917	1,638,589	372,347
Transfers between funds		(176,398)	176,398	-	-
Net incoming resources before other recognised gains		69,273	1,569,315	1,638,589	372,347
Other recognised gains/(losses)					
Gains/(losses) on revaluation of fixed assets		(9,750)	-	(9,750)	9,187
Other gains/(losses)	12	-	-	-	(3,260)
Actuarial gains / (losses) on DB pension scheme	16	170	-	170	(17,541)
Net movement in funds		59,693	1,569,315	1,629,008	360,733
Reconciliation of funds					
Total funds brought forward		2,851,347	6,336,874	9,188,221	8,827,488
Total funds carried forward		2,911,040	7,906,188	10,817,228	9,188,221
Represented by:					
General unrestricted funds		938,726	-	938,726	899,774
Restricted income funds		-	1,670,324	1,670,324	1,681,479
Fixed asset purchases fund		1,972,314	6,235,864	8,208,178	6,606,968
Total funds		2,911,040	7,906,188	10,817,228	9,188,221

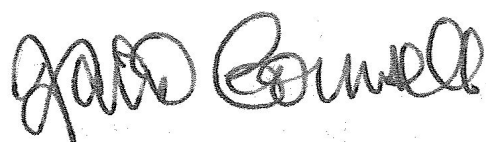
All income resources and resources expended derive from continuing activities. The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year. The profit / (loss) for Companies Act purposes comprises the net income for the year including net realised gains on investments was £152,570 (2017: £199,666)

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust
CONSOLIDATED AND CHARITY BALANCE SHEET
as at 31 March 2018

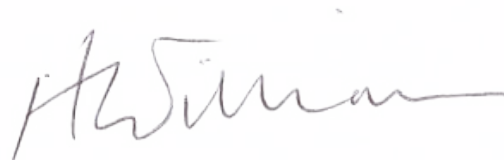
	Notes	Group 2018 £	2017 £	Charity 2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11a	4,686,611	3,362,733	4,686,611	3,362,733
Heritage assets	11b	4,169,779	3,957,132	4,169,779	3,957,132
Investments	15	1,169,119	1,108,418	1,169,129	1,108,428
Total fixed assets		10,025,509	8,428,283	10,025,520	8,428,293
Current assets					
Stock	12	116,636	95,789	83,458	73,667
Debtors	13	1,421,493	1,823,466	1,559,108	1,979,151
Cash at bank and in hand		1,044,485	900,607	929,142	750,053
Total current assets		2,582,614	2,819,862	2,571,707	2,802,871
Liabilities					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	1,106,443	1,328,132	1,095,547	1,311,151
Net current assets		1,476,171	1,491,730	1,476,160	1,491,720
Total assets less current liabilities		11,501,680	9,920,013	11,501,679	9,920,013
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	684,451	731,792	684,451	731,792
Net assets		10,817,228	9,188,221	10,817,228	9,188,221
The funds of the charity:					
General unrestricted funds		938,726	899,774	938,726	899,774
Restricted income funds		1,670,324	1,681,479	1,670,324	1,681,479
Fixed asset purchases fund		8,208,178	6,606,968	8,208,178	6,606,968
Total funds	20	10,817,228	9,188,221	10,817,228	9,188,221

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the trustees on 17 July 2018 and signed on their behalf by:



David Counsell
Chair



Hugh Williamson
Hon. Treasurer

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust
CHARITY BALANCE SHEET
as at 31 March 2018

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11a	1,650,327	3,036,285	4,686,611	3,362,733
Heritage assets	11b	970,199	3,199,580	4,169,779	3,957,132
Investments	15	216,025	953,105	1,169,129	1,108,428
Total fixed assets		2,836,551	7,188,970	10,025,520	8,428,293
Current assets					
Stock	12	83,458	-	83,458	73,667
Debtors	13	856,075	703,033	1,559,108	1,979,151
Cash at bank and in hand		315,771	613,371	929,142	750,053
Total current assets		1,255,303	1,316,404	2,571,707	2,802,871
Liabilities					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	496,363	599,185	1,095,548	1,311,151
Net current assets		758,940	717,219	1,476,159	1,491,720
Total assets less current liabilities		3,595,491	7,906,188	11,501,679	9,920,013
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	684,451	-	684,451	731,792
Net assets		2,911,040	7,906,188	10,817,228	9,188,221
The funds of the charity:					
General unrestricted funds		938,726	-	938,726	899,774
Restricted income funds		-	1,670,324	1,670,324	1,681,479
Fixed asset purchases fund		1,972,314	6,235,864	8,208,178	6,606,968
Total funds	20	2,911,040	7,906,188	10,817,228	9,188,221

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust
CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
Cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities	21	2,524,098	13,181
Cash inflow / (outflow) from investment activities		(1,893,507)	(1,209,721)
Cash inflow / (outflow) from financing activities		(486,703)	383,802
Increase / (decrease) in net cash in the year		143,888	(812,738)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		900,855	1,713,594
Cash and cash equivalents at end of reporting period		1,044,743	900,856
Represented by:			
Cash at Bank		1,044,485	900,607
Cash held for reinvestment		258	248
		1,044,743	900,855

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

for the year ended 31 March 2018

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. *Basis of accounts*

- (i) These accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the inclusion of investments at market value and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.
- (ii) The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Charity Commission Statement of Recommended Practice - Accounting and Reporting by provisions of the Charities SORP (FRS 102) effective 1 January 2015.
- (iii) At the time of approving the financial statements, the Trustees deemed the Trust to have sufficient resources to continue to operate for a period of at least 12 months and there are no material uncertainties regarding the Trust's financial position. The financial statements have therefore been prepared on a going concern basis.
- (iv) Yorkshire Wildlife Trust meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102.

b. *Funds held by the charity*

Restricted Income Funds

- (i) Restricted Income funds are those held where a use has been specified by the donor. These are funds that can only be used for particular restricted purposes.
- (ii) Where the cost of delivering a restricted project is only partially funded by restricted income, a transfer between funds, of unrestricted income to a restricted fund is made.

Unrestricted Income Funds

- (iii) Unrestricted Income funds are those held where there are no restrictions and which the Trustees are free to use, in accordance with the charitable objectives of the Trust.

c. *Income and Expenditure*

- (i) Membership subscriptions are accounted for on a cash received basis.
- (ii) Income from legacies is recognised when the entitlement to the legacy is known with certainty, the value of the legacy receipt can be quantified with reasonable certainty and the timing of receipt is known with reasonable probability.
- (iii) Grants income is recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities in the period to which it relates. Where a grant is restricted by the funder for use in a future period, its recognition is deferred until the charity becomes entitled to the resource. Grants in respect of specific projects are credited to a restricted fund, against which relevant expenditure is charged.
- (iv) Contractual income is recognised in the incoming resources in the Statement of Financial Activities to the extent that the charity has provided the related goods and/or services. Where such income is received in advance then the income is deferred until the charity becomes entitled to the resource.
- (v) Investment income and gains and losses on disposals are allocated on the basis of whether the funds invested are for restricted use or for general unrestricted purposes.
- (vi) Income from all other Trust activities is accounted for when it is receivable.

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

for the year ended 31 March 2018

- (vii) Resources used are accounted for on an accruals basis, inclusive of any irrecoverable VAT. Resources used are apportioned on the basis of whether the incoming resources were for restricted purposes or for general unrestricted purposes.
- (viii) Support costs, which include administration costs and the running and maintenance of the Trust's offices, and which are not directly attributable to any one specific activity, are apportioned and allocated to the other direct activities on the basis of full time equivalent staff levels attributable to that activity. Expenditure directly attributable to specific activities has been allocated directly to those activities. This allocation is consistent with previous years.

d. Tangible Fixed Assets

- (i) Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of tangible fixed assets over their expected useful lives as follows:
 - Plant and Equipment, including Fixtures and Fittings, together with Motor Vehicles are written off on a straight line basis over three years.
 - Freehold property is valued at cost less depreciation, which is applied on a straight line basis over 100 years.
 - Leasehold Improvements are valued at cost less depreciation, which is applied on a straight line basis over the duration of the lease.
- (ii) Tangible fixed assets costing over £1,000 are capitalised at cost and are depreciated at the rates as set out above.

e. Heritage Assets

- (i) The Trust holds heritage assets in furtherance of the charitable objects of the Trust. These assets are nature reserves and cannot be readily sold and so in the normal operations of the Trust are not available for other use. The Trustees consider that owing to the incomparable nature of these reserves, conventional valuation approaches lack sufficient reliability and that, even if valuations could be obtained, the costs would be onerous compared with the additional benefits derived by the Trust and users of the accounts. The figures in the accounts represent the cost or valuation of the asset on acquisition where available, or where this is not available are included at the historic book cost.

f. Investments

- (i) Quoted Investments held in the nature of fixed assets are stated at market value. Gains and losses on disposal and revaluation are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities in the year in which they arise.

g. Stock

- (i) Retail stock is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for any obsolete items.
- (ii) Livestock assets are stated at fair value less estimated costs of sale

h. Operating Leases

- (i) Property rentals under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

for the year ended 31 March 2018

i. Pension Costs

- (i) The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of eligible employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Trust, being invested with insurance companies. Contributions are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities in the year to which they relate. The company also has liabilities under a multi-employer defined benefit pension scheme. The defined benefit scheme was closed to new members in 2005. The currently agreed schedule of contributions, based on the last available actuarial valuation as at 1 April 2016, is provided for in full within creditors.

j. Consolidated financial statements

- (i) The financial statements consolidate the results of the charity and its wholly owned subsidiary Yorkshire Wildlife Services Limited on a line-by-line basis. A separate Statement of Financial Activities and Income and Expenditure Account for the charity has not been presented because the charity has taken advantage of the exemption afforded by section 408 of the Companies Act 2006.

k. Financial Instruments

- (i) The charity and its subsidiary only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value with the exception of bank loans which are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

for the year ended 31 March 2018

2. APPEALS

The Trust received donations for the following appeals (including gift aid) in the year:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Ashes Pasture Land Purchase Appeal	70,561	32,500
Training Scheme Vehicle Appeal	4,331	656
Filey Dams Appeal	4,048	-
Barn Owl Appeal	65	196
Potteric Carr Visitor Centre	-	10,050
Other Appeals	-	140
Total	79,005	43,542

3. LEGACIES

The Trust received income in the year from legacies from the following benefactors who were kind enough to make bequests of over £1,000 in their wills:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Stanley McManus	144,960	100,000
Florence Wilson	57,000	6,000
Margaret Gosden	23,500	-
Joseph Goodworth	20,480	-
Mary Watson	15,000	85,000
George Thorogood	13,006	19,000
Doreen Almond	6,722	-
Robert Davidson	5,767	-
Peter Bearfield	5,000	-
Janet Harrison	3,500	-
Dorothy North	2,000	-
Valerie Parton	1,815	-
Martin Coles	1,500	-
Maurice Rowland	1,000	-
Alice Walton	30	15,447
Stephen Rooth	-	90,000
John Matcham Downs	-	67,637
Walter Lumley	-	50,000
Jill Coates	-	45,500
Vera Newberry	-	39,528
Elizabeth Taylor	-	33,894
Michael McCulloch	-	10,035
Sheila Clayton	-	10,000
Doug Heald	-	5,000
Caroline Tyrrell	-	4,721
Peter Rowan	-	2,969
Judith Bush	-	2,000
Donald Hadwen	-	1,000
Other legacies	(1,868)	2,612
Total	299,412	590,343

Legacy income includes accrued legacy income of £9,054 (2017: £122,975), notified at year end over which we had sufficient certainty of the amount receivable and the timing of receipt. The value of legacies notified, but which have not yet been included within the above figures due to uncertainty as to value and the timing of receipt, is estimated at approximately £92,000 (2017: £193,500).

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS
for the year ended 31 March 2018

4. DONATIONS AND LEGACIES

	Note	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2018 £	Total 2017 £
Membership subscriptions		1,192,628	-	1,192,628	1,136,576
Legacies	3	297,912	1,500	299,412	590,343
Donations		71,141	80,133	151,274	181,360
Appeals	2	65	78,940	79,005	43,542
Total Donations and Legacies		1,561,747	160,573	1,722,320	1,951,822

5. INCOME FROM CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2018 £	Total 2017 £
Grants & subsidies	568,661	3,320,014	3,888,675	2,411,849
Contract & consultancy	477,829	37,173	515,002	678,815
S106 Agreements & Compensation	100,000	2,000	102,000	2,000
Rents & other income	65,005	-	65,005	91,107
Admissions, education and workshops	82,652	-	82,652	82,521
Total income from charitable activities	1,294,147	3,359,187	4,653,334	3,266,293

Charitable income includes £1.8m (2017: £1.34m) of income from various Government funding streams. This includes land management subsidies through various Government schemes totalling £0.45m (2017: £0.4m) and various Government grants and contracts totalling £1.34m (2017: £0.94m). These relate to works including land management on behalf of local authorities, various rivers and peatland restoration projects and marine advocacy grants.

6. INCOME FROM OTHER TRADING ACTIVITIES

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2018 £	Total 2017 £
Catering & other ancillary sales	333,781	-	333,781	294,563
Fundraising events	14,639	-	14,639	31,182
Total	348,420	-	348,420	325,745

7. INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2018 £	Total 2017 £
Dividend Income - UK	1,362	-	1,362	476
Bank interest - UK	3,278	-	3,278	6,078
Total investment income	4,640	-	4,640	6,554

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS
for the year ended 31 March 2018

8. ANALYSIS OF TOTAL RESOURCES EXPENDED

	Direct staff costs	Other Direct Costs	Support costs (Note 9)	Total 2018	Total 2017
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost of raising funds					
Membership	198,516	181,526	64,337	444,380	489,562
Fundraising & legacies	68,519	10,545	17,286	96,350	130,112
Total	267,036	192,071	81,623	540,730	619,674
Cost of charitable activities					
Living Landscapes	1,480,771	986,805	527,262	2,994,838	3,309,784
Living Seas	124,264	41,670	51,462	217,396	221,536
Nature Matters - Inspiring & Involving People	822,815	464,778	338,978	1,626,571	1,428,611
Total cost of charitable activities	2,427,850	1,493,253	917,701	4,838,804	4,959,930
Total resources expended	2,694,886	1,685,323	999,324	5,379,534	5,579,604

This is stated after charging:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Operating lease rentals: Land & buildings	21,715	39,688
Auditor's remuneration:		
Audit fees (including irrecoverable VAT)	13,017	13,092
Taxation services	700	700
Depreciation	336,647	323,173
Trustees expenses	610	1,273

No Trustees were remunerated for their services during the year.

One Trustee was reimbursed for reasonable and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties, with total expenses of £610 (2017: £1,273)

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS
for the year ended 31 March 2018

9. ALLOCATION OF SUPPORT COSTS

	Membership	Fundraising & legacies	Living Landscapes	Living Seas	Nature Matters - Inspiring & involving people	Total 2018	Total 2017
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Staff Support	34,448	8,223	209,758	16,999	122,787	392,216	409,248
Communications & IT	4,835	1,154	29,440	2,386	17,233	55,047	30,372
Financial & Governance	1,232	294	7,505	608	4,393	14,032	9,748
Premises & vehicles	17,687	4,222	107,700	8,728	63,045	201,383	165,223
Depreciation	6,135	3,392	172,859	22,740	131,520	336,647	323,173
Total	64,337	17,286	527,262	51,463	338,978	999,324	937,765

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS
for the year ended 31 March 2018

10. EMPLOYEES

	2018	2017
	£	£
Total staff costs		
Wages & salaries	2,647,352	2,417,607
Social Security costs	224,274	208,993
Pension costs	180,213	166,120
Total staff costs	3,051,840	2,792,720

Staff costs excludes contributions to the Wildlife Trusts' Defined Benefit Scheme for former employees (see note 16).

Average number of employees (and full-time equivalent) analysed by activity for the year ended 31st March 2018	2018	2018	2017	2017
	Total	FTE	Total	FTE
Living landscapes	54	51	47	43
Living seas	6	4	5	5
Nature Matters	39	30	35	26
Membership and fundraising	16	10	18	11
Support	12	10	12	10
Total staff	127	105	117	95

At 31 March 2018, the Trust had 143 employees.

In addition to our employees, the Trust relies on volunteers to help in all aspects of our work, particularly practical conservation work and involving and inspiring activities such as education, events and membership. During the financial year the Trust had 847 active registered volunteers.

The number of employees whose emoluments (including taxable benefits in kind but excluding employer pension costs) exceeded £60,000, was as follows:	2018	2017
	Number	Number
£60,000 - £69,999	1	1
Total over £60,000	1	1

The Trust's Chief Executive Officer salary paid to Dr Robert Stoneman during the year to 31 March 2018 was £68,587 (2017: £65,949). Payments made by the Trust during the year into the defined contribution pension scheme on behalf of Dr Stoneman amounted to £8,230 (2017: £7,914).

During 2017-18, employee benefits of the key management personnel of the Trust, comprising the Chief Executive and four Operational Directors, totalled £284,906 (2017: £273,768). Trustee roles are voluntary and received £nil remuneration (£2017: £nil).

The Trust made redundancy payments during the year totalling £nil (2017: £5,021).

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS
for the year ended 31 March 2018

11a. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS (excluding Heritage Assets)

Group	Freehold Property £	Leasehold Improvements £	Motor vehicles £	Plant & equipment £	Total £
Cost					
at 1 April 2017	3,089,092	166,528	394,620	1,230,468	4,880,707
Additions	1,338,548	-	63,655	258,322	1,660,525
Disposals	-	-	(6,900)	(33,897)	(40,797)
31 March 2018	4,427,639	166,528	451,375	1,454,893	6,500,435
Depreciation					
at 1 April 2017	182,779	15,330	286,443	1,033,423	1,517,974
Disposals	-	-	(6,900)	(33,897)	(40,797)
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	44,276	5,551	87,058	199,762	336,647
31 March 2018	227,055	20,881	366,600	1,199,288	1,813,824
Net book value					
31 March 2017	2,906,313	151,198	108,177	197,045	3,362,733
31 March 2018	4,200,584	145,647	84,775	255,605	4,686,611

The Trust's York Office is subject to a Legal Charge in favour of Barclays Bank Plc dated October 2005.

In February 2014, the Trust granted a legal charge to the Trustees of the National Heritage Memorial Fund over certain of its land and buildings located at Spurn Point. As at 31 March 2018, the Trust had no liability to the chargee.

In September 2016, the Trust granted a legal charge to HSBC Bank plc over freehold land at Low Carr Farm, near Pickering, North Yorkshire.

11b. HERITAGE ASSETS

Cost or valuation	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total £
at 1 April 2017	981,199	2,975,933	3,957,132
Additions	-	223,647	223,647
Disposals	(11,000)	-	(11,000)
at 31 March 2018	970,199	3,199,580	4,169,779

Five year summary of heritage asset transactions	2017-18 £	2016-17 £	2015-16 £	2014-15 £	2013-14 £
Additions:					
Purchases	223,647	3,225	8,330	247,401	25,000
Donations	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	(11,000)	-	-	-	-
at 31 March 2018	212,647	3,225	8,330	247,401	25,000

In July 2017, the Trust transferred its freehold interest in land at Hammonds Field near Sheffield to Sheffield Wildlife Trust.

In August 2017, The Trust acquired 11 acres of land adjoining its Kilnsea Wetlands Nature Reserve, East Yorkshire.

In January 2018, The Trust acquired 50 acres of land adjoining its Ashes Pasture Nature Reserve near Ingleborough, North Yorkshire.

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS
for the year ended 31 March 2018

12. STOCK	Group		Charity	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	£	£	£	£
Goods held for resale	41,746	28,249	8,568	6,127
Livestock	74,890	67,540	74,890	67,540
Total	116,636	95,789	83,458	73,667

13. DEBTORS	Group		Charity	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Amounts falling due within one year	£	£	£	£
Trade debtors	366,192	454,843	366,184	454,680
Taxation receivable	37,860	22,947	37,860	22,947
Accrued income	719,754	789,278	719,754	789,279
Prepayments	16,680	9,789	16,680	9,789
Amounts due from group undertakings	-	-	137,623	155,846
Other debtors	281,007	546,610	281,007	546,610
Total	1,421,493	1,823,466	1,559,108	1,979,151

Included in amounts due from group undertakings is an unsecured loan to Yorkshire Wildlife Services Limited of £18,475. Interest is payable on the loan at a rate of 3% per annum. The loan is repayable to Yorkshire Wildlife Trust on 30 April 2019 and is therefore due after more than 1 year.

14. CREDITORS	Group		Charity	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Amounts falling due within one year	£	£	£	£
Trade creditors	478,011	484,807	462,368	474,789
Taxation, social security and pension	65,697	104,649	65,804	96,703
Other creditors	169,991	48,874	169,991	48,874
Mortgage	45,846	47,793	45,846	47,793
Other loans (unsecured)	-	442,000	-	442,000
Accruals	312,289	162,142	309,090	158,942
Amounts due to group undertakings	-	-	7,839	4,183
Deferred income	34,609	37,867	34,609	37,867
Total	1,106,443	1,328,132	1,095,547	1,311,151

Amounts falling due after more than one year	Group		Charity	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	£	£	£	£
Mortgage	648,213	690,969	648,213	690,969
WT Pension provision	36,238	40,823	36,238	40,823
Total	684,451	731,792	684,451	731,792

Included in creditors amounts falling due after more than one year is an amount of £462,224 (2017: £494,969), which is due after five years. This relates to two mortgages as follows:

- Mortgage provided by Barclays Bank Plc, secured on the Trust's York Office, is repayable by October 2025 at an interest rate of 1.125% over Base Rate.
- Mortgage provided by HSBC Bank PLC, Secured on land owned by the Trust at Low Carr Farm, nr Pickering North Yorkshire, repayable by September 2036 at an interest rate of 1.8% over Base Rate.

Deferred income	Group		Charity	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	£	£	£	£
Balance as at 1 April 2017	37,867	78,141	37,867	78,141
Amount released to income	(37,867)	(78,141)	(37,867)	(78,141)
Amount deferred in year	34,609	37,867	34,609	37,867
Balance as at 31 March 2018	34,609	37,867	34,609	37,867

Deferred income comprises contract income received in the year relating to works to be undertaken in 2018-19, income relating to education activities and school visits to take place during the following year, and 2018-19 rental and subsidy income received by the Trust.

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

for the year ended 31 March 2018

15. INVESTMENTS

Group and charity

	2018	2017
	£	£
Listed investments		
Market value at 1 April 2017	1,108,170	901,402
Additions	1,282	30,230
Disposals	-	-
Net gain/(loss) on investments	59,409	176,538
Market value at 31 March 2018	1,168,861	1,108,170
Cash held for reinvestment	258	248
Total	1,169,119	1,108,418

Historical cost of investments at 31 March	678,730	677,448
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	2018	2017
	%	%
Analysis of investments by type		
COIF Charities Investment Fund	96%	96%
Foreign & Colonial Investment Trust	4%	4%
Yorkshire Wildlife Services Limited	0%	0%

At 31 March the geographic allocation of investments was as follows:

	2018	2017
	%	%
Geographic Analysis of investments		
UK	100%	100%
Total	100%	100%

The above investments were all held with UK registered funds, that include overseas holdings.

Yorkshire Wildlife Services Limited

On 18 December 2015, Yorkshire Wildlife Services Limited ("YWSL") a company registered in England was incorporated. Yorkshire Wildlife Trust owns the entire share capital of YWSL (10 ordinary shares of £1).

Further information is provided at Note 24.

The investment in YWSL (£10) is included in the balance sheet of Yorkshire Wildlife Trust.

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

for the year ended 31 March 2018

16. PENSION COSTS

The Trust operates two pension arrangements: a Standard Life Auto-enrolment defined contribution scheme, and the Wildlife Trusts Pension Scheme. The latter is described below.

The Wildlife Trusts Pension Scheme (WTPS)

The WTPS is a multi-employer scheme with Yorkshire Wildlife Trust being one of 18 participating Wildlife Trusts. The Scheme's assets are held separately from those of the Trust. The WTPS has two categories of membership: defined benefit and defined contribution. The defined benefit or 'final salary' category closed to further accrual of benefits in October 2005, however, Trusts continue to make contributions to eliminate the scheme deficit.

WTPS Pension Scheme Deficit

A revaluation of the defined benefit scheme was undertaken by the scheme's actuary in April 2017 with an overall estimated deficit of £5.9m. This is unchanged from the previous valuation at April 2016.

The actuary of The Wildlife Trusts Pension Scheme, Capita, have confirmed that it is not currently possible to provide an accurate apportionment of the scheme's assets and liabilities between each wildlife Trust.

Therefore, in accordance with FRS 102, we have calculated Yorkshire Wildlife Trust's share of the pension deficit based on the discounted cost of its deficit reduction plan payments. Again, Yorkshire Wildlife Trust's share of deficit repayment contributions is estimated at approximately 0.6% of total contributions. A revised deficit repayment plan was proposed by the Trustees of the pension scheme, commencing August 2017. Yorkshire Wildlife Trust is making repayment contributions inline with this plan. The Trust made contributions in the year to 31 March 2018 of £3,944 (2017: £3,837) Annual deficit repayment contributions increase by 2.8% per annum under the plan until 2026.

On this basis, Yorkshire Wildlife Trust's estimated deficit at 31 March 2018 totals £41,213 (2017: £45,327), for which the Trust has made provision in full within its accounts. Proposed deficit reduction repayments less than one year total £4,975 (2017: £4,504) with £36,238 (2017: £40,823) due after more than one year.

Whilst the revised liability was in place at 31 March 2017, we have not adjusted our prior year accounts to reflect this as the change is not material.

The Trustees of the Wildlife Trust Pension Scheme have also made us aware that Yorkshire Wildlife Trust, along with a number of other participating Trusts may have triggered a S75 event in July 2002 which would crystallise the Trust's liability at this date. We are currently awaiting further information from the trustees on this matter. Based on the Scheme's liability at April 2004 of £5m, we do not anticipate the S75 liability being materially different to the current reported liability.

	2018	2017
	£	£
WTPS Defined Benefit Scheme contribution commitments		
Contributions payable within one year	4,975	4,504
Contributions payable after one year	36,238	40,823
Total pension contribution commitments	41,213	45,327

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS
for the year ended 31 March 2018

17. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

At 31 March 2018, the Trust had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows;

	2018		2017	
	Land & buildings £	Other £	Land & buildings £	Other £
Annual operating lease commitments in respect of leases expiring				
Within one year	18,347	135	19,418	135
Between one and five years	11,698	-	27,234	-
After five years	-	-	-	-
Total	30,045	135	46,652	135

18. FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

18a. COMMITMENTS UNDER AGENCY AGREEMENTS

During the year, the Trust entered into agreements with a number of Yorkshire landowners to act as their agent for peat restoration contracts on their land and for claiming Higher Level Stewardship grants from Natural England on their behalf. The total value of the contract work within the year ended 31st March 2018 was £0.97m (2017 £1.23m). Neither the grant income receivable from Natural England, nor the payments to the contractors for the peat restoration works are included in the Statement of Financial Activities, because the incoming resources do not belong to the Trust and the Trust has no responsibility for their ultimate application, being legally bound to apply the funds to the peat restoration works as agent for the landowners.

At 31st March 2018, included within Other debtors is income receivable as agent for peat restoration works completed of £0.27m (2017: £0.55m). Other creditors include £0.17m (2017: £0.05m) for work completed but not yet paid.

18b. CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS FOR CAPITAL ITEMS

In November 2017, the Trust contracted with Access UK Ltd for the supply, installation and migration of data to a new customer relationship management system. This is anticipated to take place during the financial year to March 2019.

At 31 March 2018, the Trust's capital commitments were as follows;

	2018 £	2017 £
Land Purchase option at Ashes Pasture, North Yorkshire	-	167,000
Land purchase at Kilnsea, East Yorkshire	-	52,000
Customer Relationship Management Project	43,637	-
Total	43,637	219,000

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

for the year ended 31 March 2018

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust's Chief Executive, Dr Robert Stoneman, is a Trustee of the Peter De Haan Charitable Trust. Dr Stoneman declares a conflict of interest at any meetings in relation to grants to Yorkshire Wildlife Trust and takes no part in decisions relating to such grants. During the year ended 31 March 2018 the Trust received income from Peter De Hann Charitable Trust of £124,217 (2017: £30,000).

Dr Stoneman is also a Trustee of the Postcode Care Trust, the Postcode Children Trust and the Humber Nature Partnership. Neither Dr Stoneman or the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust receive any financial benefit from these organisations.

Ricky Donner, a Trustee of Yorkshire Wildlife Trust until October 2017, is also a Director of Double Two Limited, a Corporate Member of the Trust, contributing income of £500 (2017: £500) in the year.

Peter Batchelor, Yorkshire Wildlife Trust's Director of Finance and Central Services is also a Director of Yorkshire Wildlife Services Limited, the Trust's wholly owned trading subsidiary.

Christine Packer, a Trustee of Yorkshire Wildlife Trust, is also a Director of Yorkshire Wildlife Services Limited, the Trust's wholly owned trading subsidiary.

Gurdev Singh, a Trustee of Yorkshire Wildlife Trust, is also a Director of North Wold Printers Ltd who provide printing services to the Trust. Mr Singh declares a conflict of interest at any meetings in relation to services provided by North Wold Printers Ltd to Yorkshire Wildlife Trust and takes no part in decision making relating to the procurement of such services by the Trust. During the year, the Trust purchased print and mailing services from North Wold Printers Ltd totalling £50,979 (2017: £48,802), with £1,096 included within creditors at 31 March 2018. North Wold Printers Ltd is also a corporate member and supporter of the Trust contributing income of £750 (2017: £500) in the year.

Richard Tripp, a Trustee of Yorkshire Wildlife Trust, is also a partner at Pinsent Masons LLP. The Trust received £150 (2017: £150) of income from Pinsent Masons during the year in support of a charity fundraising event.

During the course of the year, Yorkshire Wildlife Trust undertook regular operational transactions with Yorkshire Wildlife Services Limited, its subsidiary company. This included the sale of goods and services between the two organisations. Yorkshire Wildlife Trust also entered into an agreement with Yorkshire Wildlife Services Limited for the provision of operational and administrative services to the trading subsidiary.

During the year the following transactions took place between the Trust and Yorkshire Wildlife Services Ltd (YWSL):

- Purchases of £22,744 were made from YWSL during the year, of which £7,838 is outstanding at the year end and is included within creditors;
- Recharges for goods and services provided by the Trust to YWSL of £165,302, of which £112,569 was outstanding at 31 March 2018;
- Interest charge to YWSL of £554 for the loan of £18,475 from the Trust to YWSL. The loan capital and interest is included within debtors at 31 March 2018. The loan is repayable on 30 April 2019.
- The transfer under gift aid of the trading profits of YWSL to the Trust of £4,870 of which £4,870 was included in debtors as at 31 March 2018.

There were no other outstanding balances with related parties as at 31 March 2018 (2017: £nil).

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS
for the year ended 31 March 2018

20. Analysis of Net Accumulated Funds

	Balance	Movement in Funds					Balance
	1 April 2017 £	Incoming resources £	Expended in year £	Gains & Losses £	Transfers in year £	Transfer to Asset purchase £	31 March 2018 £
UNRESTRICTED FUNDS							
General unrestricted funds	899,774	3,438,954	(3,056,533)	14,738	(176,398)	(181,810)	938,726
Unrestricted fixed assets fund	1,951,573	-	(150,069)	(11,000)	-	181,810	1,972,314
Total Unrestricted Funds	2,851,347	3,438,954	(3,206,602)	3,738	(176,398)	-	2,911,040
RESTRICTED FUNDS							
Long Term Funds							
Crackles legacy	51,763	-	-	346	-	-	52,109
Dealtry legacy	173,118	-	(12,000)	8,183	-	-	169,301
Land purchase fund	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	1,500
North Cave long term fund	739,494	37,500	(37,501)	37,561	-	-	777,054
NY Moors Fund - Bill & Ursula Mitchell Trust	141,579	-	(33,673)	-	-	-	107,905
Richmondshire fund	17,500	2,000	(500)	-	-	-	19,000
Communities along the sands fund	51,816	-	-	-	-	-	51,816
	1,175,270	41,000	(83,675)	46,090	-	-	1,178,685
Project Funds							
Aire & Calder Catchment Partnership	4,615	27,470	(30,749)	-	-	-	1,335
Anston Brook & Oldcotes Dyke EA	-	23,500	(15,880)	-	-	-	7,619
Ashes Pasture Land Purchase Appeal	32,500	161,881	(12,475)	-	2,500	(177,667)	6,739
Askham Bog Yorventure	-	7,215	(7,347)	-	132	-	-
Back from the Brink RSPB, Veolia and HLF	-	48,384	(20,317)	-	-	-	28,067
Barn Owls Project BIFFA Waste	-	11,326	(11,326)	-	-	-	-
Bradford Engagement Project	-	34,830	(21,328)	-	0	-	13,502
Clifton Beck Heritage Lotter Fund & EA	43,263	66,800	(69,454)	-	-	-	40,608
Dearne Valley Environment Agency	14,156	35,000	(27,495)	-	-	-	21,662
Fenay Beck BIFFA	-	18,188	(18,188)	-	-	-	-
Filey Dams Appeal	-	4,048	(5,000)	-	952	-	-
Filey Dams Tesco Community Fund	4,451	3,000	(6,076)	-	-	(1,375)	-
Harrogate Supporters Group Allerton Waste Rec	-	10,128	(1,011)	-	-	(3,895)	5,222
Humberhead Levels N Lincs Council	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	15,000
Humberhead Levels WREN	2,723	76,189	(78,911)	-	-	-	-
Ingleborough Project Yorks Millenium Trust	-	18,876	(18,876)	-	-	-	-
Invasive Species Project	26,985	7,700	(6,122)	-	-	-	28,563
Invasive Species Project Yorkshire Water	33,807	22,028	(41,594)	-	-	-	14,241
IUCN UK National Peatland Project PDHCT	-	95,000	(58,274)	-	-	-	36,726
Kirkstall Valley National Grid	5,301	-	(5,300)	-	-	-	1
Leeds CC Partnership	-	13,200	(31,623)	-	18,423	-	-
Marine Advocacy Esmee Fairbairn & other WTs	9,474	52,478	(51,609)	-	-	-	10,344
Marine Fisheries Esmee Fairbairn	8,233	31,984	(23,966)	-	-	-	16,251
Marine PDHCT	-	30,000	(30,000)	-	-	-	-
Nature Triangle Project Coastal Communities Fund	-	184,883	(96,985)	-	-	(87,609)	290
Nidderdale AONB Harrogate BC	-	47,171	(47,846)	-	675	-	-
North Cave Wetlands short term fund	875	17,500	(10,262)	-	-	-	8,113
Owler Beck Project	66,561	22,000	(49,026)	-	568	-	40,103
Pennine Peat Life Project EU LIFE	-	94,099	(66,145)	-	-	(27,954)	-
Potteric Carr Lodge Land Trust	-	48,092	(49,426)	-	1,334	-	-
Red Kite Project	1,885	3,125	(2,641)	-	-	-	2,369
River Derwent Project	-	42,510	(30,000)	-	-	-	12,510
River Hull Project	44,323	80,500	(79,826)	-	39	(4,819)	40,217
River Idle Veolia	369	31,600	(23,655)	-	-	-	8,314
River Torne EA	23,241	55,400	(69,795)	-	-	-	8,847
River Tutt BIFFA Waste	-	10,743	(11,827)	-	1,084	-	-
River Wiske EA & Yorkshire Water	-	62,000	(34,686)	-	-	-	27,314
Spurn Communities along the sands HLF	-	11,696	(15,359)	-	3,663	-	-
Spurn Discovery Centre & Access	7,901	1,365,155	(63,857)	-	86,804	(1,396,003)	-
E.ON & Coastal Communities Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stirley Farm Tesco Community Fund	1,608	3,000	(4,608)	-	-	-	-
Stirley Meadows BIFFA Waste	-	53,642	(53,916)	-	274	-	(0)
Stirley Volunteer Accommodation Project	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	6,000
Tomorrows Natural Leaders Big Lottery Fund	4,317	224,285	(203,652)	-	-	(24,950)	-
Tomorrows Natural Leaders PDHCT	45,364	-	(17,997)	-	-	-	27,367
Upper Aire Environment Agency	1,282	30,000	(31,578)	-	296	-	-
Upper Dunsforth Carrs Allerton Waste Recovery	-	47,000	(166)	-	-	(42,774)	4,060
Wheldrake - York Ornithological Club	-	3,000	(170)	-	-	-	2,830
Wolds Dew Ponds Heritage Lottery Fund	-	33,000	(23,346)	-	2,040	-	11,694
Wyke Beck Veolia, Leeds Council & EA	25,357	5,613	(30,970)	-	-	-	-
Yorkshire Peat Partnership	65,860	38,791	(131,069)	-	26,418	-	-
Youth in Nature Probe (Hull)	-	46,030	(46,030)	-	-	-	-
Other restricted project funds	31,758	97,701	(114,924)	-	31,197	-	45,732
Restricted Long Term & Project Funds	1,681,478	3,519,760	(1,986,356)	46,090	176,398	(1,767,046)	1,670,324
Restricted Fixed Assets	4,655,395	-	(186,577)	-	-	1,767,046	6,235,864
Total Restricted Funds	6,336,873	3,519,760	(2,172,933)	46,090	176,398	-	7,906,188
Total Funds	9,188,220	6,958,714	(5,379,534)	49,829	0	-	10,817,228

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

for the year ended 31 March 2018

20. Analysis of Net Accumulated Funds (cont'd)

The general unrestricted funds represents the available unrestricted funds of the charity which the Trustees are free to use, in accordance with the charitable objectives of the Trust.

The fixed assets fund represents the net book value of tangible fixed assets, net of the long term mortgage liability. The allocation of tangible fixed assets is carried out on the basis of whether the funds used for the acquisition were from restricted funds or from unrestricted funds. Transfers to Asset Purchase represents expenditure on items capitalised as fixed assets at 31 March 2018 and movement from general unrestricted funds to reflect the annual capital repayment of the Trust's mortgage liability. Transfers In Year arise when unrestricted money was utilised to contribute towards delivery of a restricted fund project.

The Dealtry legacy is a legacy received during the year ended 31 March 2001 to be used for the purchase and development of freshwater nature reserves within North & East Yorkshire.

The Crackles legacy is a legacy received during the year ended 31 March 2008 to be used for the purchase of land in the East Riding of Yorkshire for conservation purposes.

The North Cave long term fund comprises donations for the long term development of the North Cave reserve. During the year, the fund benefited from Humberside Aggregates contribution towards the fund and a donation from Stephen Martin, a generous supporter and Patron of Yorkshire Wildlife Trust.

The Bill and Ursula Mitchell Trust legacy received in 2015 is to be spent by the Trust on conservation activity within the North Yorkshire Moors National Park.

During the year to 31 March 2018, the Trust received restricted funds with incoming resources in excess of £50,000

- Ashes Pasture Land Purchase Appeal - The Trust successfully raised c£0.2m to fund the purchase of 50 acres of land adjacent to our nature reserve Ashes Pasture. Funding was secured through a public appeal alongside support from the Heritage Lottery Fund, Garfield Weston, The Banister Charitable Trust and Esmee Fairbairn Foundation;
- Spurn Discovery Centre - Improving visitor facilities at Spurn Point providing a safe, informative and enjoyable gateway to nature. The Discovery Centre has only been possible thanks to grants from E.ON Climate & Renewables UK Limited and the Coastal Communities Fund;
- Our Nature Triangle Project aims to show how nature tourism income can help revitalise Yorkshire's coastal and inland economy. The project is currently funded by the Coastal Communities Fund;
- Tomorrow's Natural Leaders - new 4 year trainee scheme launched with funding from Big Lottery, Our Bright Future fund to encourage young people to connect with their local environment and gain skills and experience contributing to the green economy;
- Clifton Beck Project - Improving the water quality of Clifton Beck in West Yorkshire with Partnership funding from The Heritage Lottery Fund and Environment Agency;

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

for the year ended 31 March 2018

20. Analysis of Net Accumulated Funds (cont'd)

- River Hull Project aims to improve water quality and create wildlife habitat along the chalk stream headwaters of the River Hull. The project is currently funded by Natural England, the Environment Agency, Yorkshire Water and The Boatman Charitable Trust;
- River Wiske Project - Our project along the River Wiske Corridor looks to address local flooding and water pollution issues, as well as to create new habitat for wildlife. The project is funded by Yorkshire Water and the Environment Agency;
- Pennine PeatLIFE is funded by the EU LIFE programme with match funding from Yorkshire Water, United Utilities, Northumbrian Water and the Environment Agency. Pennine PeatLIFE is led by the North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Partnership in collaboration with Yorkshire Wildlife Trust and Forest of Bowland AONB Partnership;
- Reconnecting the Humberhead Levels, working with over 60 landowners improving and creating habitat for wildlife thanks to funding from Waste Recycling Environmental Ltd (WREN);
- Environment Agency Torne catchment partnership funding delivering improving water quality, natural flood defence and sustainable drainage system (SuDS) initiatives and education;
- Land Trust and Waste Recycling Environmental Ltd (WREN) funding at Carr Lodge has successfully allowed us to bring 70 acres of land at Carr Lodge, Doncaster under environmental management.

Other restricted funds are grants for a range of projects, of which the largest are displayed separately.

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS
for the year ended 31 March 2018

21. Cash flow analysis	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Operating activities			
Net incoming resources before gains/(losses)		1,579,180	195,809
Adjustment for:			
Interest costs		13,943	8,977
Investment income		(4,640)	(6,554)
Depreciation	11a	336,647	323,173
Changes in working capital:			
(Increase) / decrease in stock (exc gain on livestock)		(20,848)	778
(Increase) / decrease in debtors	13	401,974	(580,309)
Increase / (decrease) in creditors	14	217,674	88,847
Adjustment for DB Pension scheme movement in creditors		170	(17,541)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities		2,524,098	13,181
Investment activities			
		£	£
Investment income received		4,640	6,554
Interest paid		(13,943)	(8,977)
Purchase of fixed & heritage assets		(1,884,172)	(1,199,149)
Purchase of investments		(1,282)	(30,230)
Sale proceeds of disposal of assets		1,250	22,082
Sale proceeds of investments		-	-
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investment activities		(1,893,507)	(1,209,721)
Financing activities			
		£	£
<i>Debt due within one year:</i>			
Increase / (decrease) in short term borrowing	14	(442,000)	(91,333)
Increase / (decrease) of secured loan (mortgage)		(1,947)	22,588
<i>Debt due beyond one year:</i>			
Increase / (decrease) of secured loan (mortgage)	14	(42,757)	452,548
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities		(486,703)	383,803

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS
for the year ended 31 March 2018

21. Cash flow analysis (cont'd)	2018	2017
Note	£	£
Analysis of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash in hand	1,044,485	900,607
Cash held for reinvestment	258	248
Overdraft	-	-
	1,044,743	900,855

Analysis of change in net funds / (debt)	1 April	Cash	31 March
Note	2017	Flow	2018
	£	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	900,607	143,878	1,044,485
Liquid resources	248	10	258
Debt due within one year	14	443,947	(45,846)
Debt due after one year	14	42,757	(648,213)
	(279,907)	630,591	350,684

22. Analysis of Group Net Assets by fund

	Unrestricted Funds		Restricted Funds		Total
	General	Fixed Assets	Income	Fixed Assets	
Note	£	£	£	£	£
Tangible fixed assets	-	2,620,526	-	6,235,864	8,856,389
Investments	216,015	-	953,105	-	1,169,119
Cash at bank and in hand	431,114	-	613,371	-	1,044,485
Stock	116,636	-	-	-	116,636
Debtors	718,460	-	703,033	-	1,421,493
Current Liabilities	(507,260)	-	(599,184)	-	(1,106,444)
Creditors > 1 year	(36,238)	(648,213)	-	-	(684,451)
	938,726	1,972,314	1,670,324	6,235,864	10,817,228

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS
for the year ended 31 March 2018

23. Comparative financial information for the financial year to 31 March 2017

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2017 £
INCOME			
Donations and legacies	1,730,341	221,481	1,951,822
People's Postcode Lottery	225,000	-	225,000
Charitable activities	1,227,963	2,038,329	3,266,292
Other trading activities	306,523	19,222	325,745
Investments	6,554	-	6,554
Total Income	3,496,381	2,279,032	5,775,413
EXPENDITURE			
Raising Funds	608,292	11,382	619,674
Charitable Activities	2,620,326	2,339,604	4,959,930
Total Expenditure	3,228,618	2,350,987	5,579,604
Gains/(losses) on investment assets	31,687	144,851	176,538
Net income / (expenditure)	299,450	72,897	372,347
Transfers between funds	(43,235)	43,235	-
Net incoming resources before other recognised gains	256,215	116,132	372,347
Other recognised gains/(losses)			
Gains/(losses) on revaluation of fixed assets	11,201	(2,014)	9,187
Other gains/(losses)	(3,260)	-	(3,260)
Actuarial gains / (losses) on defined benefit pension schemes	(17,541)	-	(17,541)
Net movement in funds	246,616	114,117	360,733
Reconciliation of funds			
Total funds brought forward	2,604,731	6,222,757	8,827,488
Total funds carried forward	2,851,347	6,336,874	9,188,221
	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	1,683,270	1,679,463	3,362,733
Heritage assets	981,199	2,975,933	3,957,132
Investments	189,414	919,014	1,108,428
Total fixed assets	2,853,883	5,574,410	8,428,293
Current assets			
Stock	73,667	-	73,667
Debtors	909,597	1,069,554	1,979,151
Cash at bank and in hand	349,844	400,209	750,053
Total current assets	1,333,108	1,469,763	2,802,871
Liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	603,852	707,299	1,311,151
Net current assets	729,256	762,464	1,491,720
Total assets less current liabilities	3,583,139	6,336,874	9,920,013
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	731,792	-	731,792
Net assets	2,851,347	6,336,874	9,188,221
The funds of the charity:			
General unrestricted funds	899,774	-	899,774
Restricted income funds	-	1,681,479	1,681,479
Fixed asset purchases fund	1,951,573	4,655,395	6,606,968
Total funds	2,851,347	6,336,874	9,188,221

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

for the year ended 31 March 2018

24. TRADING SUBSIDIARY

Yorkshire Wildlife Services Limited

On 18 December 2015, Yorkshire Wildlife Services Limited ("YWSL") a company registered in England was incorporated. Yorkshire Wildlife Trust owns the entire share capital of YWSL (10 ordinary shares of £1). YWSL was incorporated as a wholly owned subsidiary, with a view to generating funds on behalf of Yorkshire Wildlife Trust and ensuring continued compliance with UK tax legislation. YWSL commenced trading on 1 April 2016. On 1 April 2016, the retail and catering operations of Yorkshire Wildlife Trust were moved to YWSL. All retail and catering stock at 1 April 2016 was transferred to YWSL.

During the 12 months to 31 March 2018, a profit of £4,870 before taxation was generated and subsequently distributed to Yorkshire Wildlife Trust under the gift aid scheme.

Profit and loss account for 12m to 31 March 2018	2018	2017
	£	£
Turnover	322,518	264,190
Cost of sales	298,729	247,712
Gross Profit	23,789	16,478
Administrative expenses	18,365	12,315
Interest payable	554	554
Profit before taxation	4,870	3,609
Taxation	-	-
Gift Aid Donation to Yorkshire Wildlife Trust	4,870	3,609
Retained earnings for the financial year	-	-
Balance sheet at 31 March 2018	2018	2017
	£	£
Current assets		
Stock	33,178	22,122
Debtors	7,954	4,345
Cash at bank and in hand	115,343	150,553
Total current assets	156,476	177,021
Liabilities		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	137,991	158,536
Total assets less current liabilities	18,485	18,485
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18,475	18,475
Net assets	10	10
Capital and Reserves		
Called up share capital	10	10
Profit and loss reserves	-	-
Total equity	10	10

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust

Corporate Members

for the year ended 31 March 2018

CORPORATE BENEFACTOR

Yorkshire Water
Vine House Farm
St Helen's Farm

SILVER

Farmhouse Potato Bakers Ltd
O'Donnell Civil Engineers Ltd
Silverwood Exhibitions
Thornwick Bay Holiday Village
University of York
VetUK Ltd

BRONZE

Airedale International Air Conditioning
Austin Hayes Ltd
Beal Developments
Concept Data Display Ltd
Consulo Financial Planning Ltd
Construction Marine Ltd
Croda International Plc
Double Two Ltd
Elvington Holdings
Evans Management Ltd
Forest Holidays
HSBC Bank plc
Harland & Co Solicitors
Henry Boot PLC
Hungate York Regeneration Ltd
Intravel Ltd
J W Crowther & Son Limited
Kingston Unity Friendly Society
McCain Foods (GB) Ltd
Nick Simpson & Sons Ltd
North Wolds Printers
Peppers Marquees Ltd
Persimmon Homes Yorkshire
Phoenix Mechanical Services Ltd
Power Health Products Ltd
R S Cockerill (York) Ltd

GOLD

Blue Dolphin Holiday Park
Dr Reddy's Laboratories (EU) Ltd
University of Leeds
Wykeland Limited

BRONZE (cont'd)

Read Family Group Ltd
Sherwin Williams
Sinclairs
Syngenta Ltd
Tennants Auctioneers Ltd
The Conservation Volunteers
The Reed Boardall Group Ltd
W Clifford Watts Ltd
Wentbridge House Hotel
Wienerberger Ltd
Xiros Ltd
Yorkshire Caravans of Bawtry Ltd
York St John University

SMALL BUSINESS

Allan Frogatt Fencing
Coastguard Holiday Cottage
Wolds Edge Holiday Lodges

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust

Vote of Thanks

for the year ended 31 March 2018

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust would like to thank all its partners, supporters and other major donors for their help with its work, many of whom are listed below.

We would like to give particular thanks to players of **People's Postcode Lottery** for the £230,000 we have received this year. Players of People's Postcode Lottery have consistently supported us over the past seven years, providing a significant level of funding for the Trust's work.

Aggregate Industries UK Ltd	Garfield Weston Foundation
Aire Rivers Trust	Give as You Live
Associated British Ports	Habitat Aid Ltd
Barclays plc	Harland and Co Solicitors
Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council	Harlaxton Engineering Services Limited
Biffa Award	Harrogate Borough Council
Big Lottery Fund	Heritage Lottery Fund
Bourne Leisure	Holderness Coast Fishing Industry Group
Breedon Aggregates	Holderness Fisheries Local Action Group
Breedon Group	Howardian Hills AONB
Bridgeland Developments Limited	HSBC Bank plc
British Dragonfly Society	Hull and East Riding Wildfowling Association
Butterfly Conservation	Hull City Council
Calder & Colne Rivers Trust	Humberhead Levels NIA Partnership
Canal and River Trust	Ian Burbridge
Cemex Community Fund	IUCN Peatland
Child Dynamix	J. Allison Farms
City of York Council	John Lewis Plc
Coastal Communities Fund	Jonathan and Margaret Allison
Coastal Revival Fund	Jordans Cereals
Community Foundation Limited	Lafarge Landfill Communities Fund
Craven District Council	Land Trust
Craven District Council	LEADER Coast, Wolds, Wetlands & Waterways
Derbyshire Wildlife Trust	Leeds City Council
Don Catchment Partnership	Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust
Don Catchment Rivers Trust	Lincolnshire Co-operative Ltd
Doncaster East Internal Drainage Board	Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust
Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council	Margaret Joan Tuttle Trust
E.ON UK	Marine Management Organisation
East Riding of Yorkshire Council	Middlemarch Environmental Ltd
East Yorkshire Rivers Trust	Mr Robin and Mrs Sue Perutz
Emma Howard Boyd	Mrs DM Whittingham
Environment Agency	Mrs Townend-Hodgson
Esmée Fairbairn Foundation	National Trust
Filey Bird Observatory Group	Natural England
Flamborough Bird Observatory	Nidderdale AONB
Flamborough Golf Club	Ninehundred Communications Group Limited
Friends of Lower Derwent Valley	Norfolk Wildlife Trust
Friends of Yorkshire Wildlife Trust	North Lincolnshire Council

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust

Vote of Thanks (cont'd)

for the year ended 31 March 2018

North York Moors National Park Authority
North Yorkshire County Council
Northumberland Wildlife Trust
Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust
Persimmon Homes
Peter and Sheila Gosden Charitable Trust
Peter De Haan Charitable Trust
Probe (Hull) Ltd
Richard Coaker Charitable Trust
RM English
Royal National Lifeboat Institution
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
Royal Society of Wildlife Trusts
Sandbeck Park
Selby District Council
Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust
Simon King
SITA Trust
South Holderness Countryside Society
Spurn Bird Observatory Trust
St Helen's Farm
Stephen Martin
Suffolk Wildlife Trust
Tesco Bags of Help
The Banister Charitable Trust
The Boatman Charitable Trust
The Co-operative
The Coulthurst Trust
The Deep
The Linden Charitable Trust
The Linley Shaw Foundation
The Liz and Terry Bramhall Foundation
The Pauline Meredith Charitable Trust
The Players of the People's Postcode Lottery
The Robert Fuller Gallery
The Rotary Club of Doncaster
The Shears Foundation
The Wild Bird Café
Treboom Limited
University of Leeds
University of York
Veolia Environmental Trust
Verdion
Vine House Farm
Visit Hull and East Yorkshire
Voluntary Action Barnsley
Voluntary Action Kirklees
Waitrose Limited
Wakefield Metropolitan District Council
Walker Morris LLP
Waste Recycling Environmental (WREN)
Welcome to Yorkshire
West Beck Preservation Society
Wharfedale Naturalists Society
Wildlife Travel
WJ Components Ltd
YHA Youth Hostels Association – Boggle Hole
YMCA Barnsley
York Ornithological Club
Yorkshire & Clydesdale Bank
Yorkshire Agricultural Society
Yorkshire Coast Nature
Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust
Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority
Yorkshire Dales Rivers Trust
Yorkshire Derwent Partnership
Yorkshire Naturalists Union
Yorkshire Water
Yorventure

Yorkshire Wildlife Trust would also like to thank all its members and volunteers for their continued support during the year