



Shepreth Wildlife Conservation Charity

Report and Unaudited Accounts

For the year ended

31<sup>st</sup> December 2025

Shepreth Wildlife Conservation Charity

Registered charity number 1145477



## **Shepreth Wildlife Conservation Charity**

### **Charity Information**

#### **Trustees**

Rebecca Willers	(Chairperson)
Sally Willers	(Secretary)
Colin Taylor	(Treasurer)
Jeanette Richards	
Mike Hunter	
Liz Dams	
Yvonne Morrin	
Liz Bennett	
Tasha Ennew	
Matthew Gildersleeve	(Appointed 22/05/2025)

#### **Independent Accountants**

Curnow & Co Limited  
Brackenhurst  
Lee  
Ilfracombe  
EX34 8LW

#### **Business address and contact details**

c/o. Shepreth Wildlife Park  
Station Road  
Shepreth  
Royston  
Herts  
SG8 6PZ

Email: [swcc@sheprethwildlifepark.co.uk](mailto:swcc@sheprethwildlifepark.co.uk)

#### **Registered Charity Number**

1145477

#### **Bankers**

Lloyds TSB  
The Cross  
2 Melbourn Street  
Royston  
Herts  
SG8 9AB

#### **Governing Document**

Constitution



# **Shepreth Wildlife Conservation Charity**

## **Reports and Accounts**

### **Contents**

Trustees Report	1-20
Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities	21
Independent Examiner's Report	22-23
Statement of Financial Activities	24
Balance sheet	25
Notes to the Accounts	26-29





## SWCC Annual Report 2025

### Report of the Trustees

During the Thirteenth year (2025) of operation the Charity, Trustees and volunteers have undertaken work falling within the following:

1. Raising funds through various means to donate to other charities whose aims are consistent with the Charity's own but have the local presence and expertise to achieve the Charity's objectives.
2. Management of the SWCC Hedgehog Hospital.
3. Events successfully delivered: Easter Conservation Trail, Elephant Event, Hedgehog Event, Otter Event, Red Panda Event, Lemur Event, Halloween Event, Annual Raffle, Santa's Grotto.
4. Recruitment and training of staff and volunteers to manage the hedgehog programme.
5. Educating the general public about conservation projects supported by SWCC and the work of the SWCC Hedgehog Hospital

### Achievements and Performance

#### 1. The Board of Trustees

The Charity has continued to raise funds for a variety of conservation causes in line with its aims and objectives.

#### 2. Donations

The Charity raised and made donations of funding and equipment to:

- International Otter Survival Fund (£625)
- Wild Cats Conservation Alliance (£650)
- Elephant Unchained (£1,220)
- Red Panda Network (£1,305)
- The Ampasy Research Centre: Lemurs (£1603)

#### 3. SWCC Hedgehog Hospital

The Charity raised the funds required to keep the Hedgehog Hospital running efficiently. In the 2025 reporting period, the hospital admitted 431 hedgehogs. The success of this reporting period is credit to the staffing team and volunteers who continue to work hard to ensure that high standards of welfare are maintained throughout the year.

We would like to acknowledge Natasha Ennew and Kirstie Coddington for collating this data and producing this report on behalf of SWCC.





# SWCC Hedgehog Hospital Data Annual Report

Reporting Period: 01.01.25 – 31.12.25

431	246	57%	52	475g	47%	45
Hedgehogs Admitted	Released to Wild	Survival Rate	Avg Days in Care	Avg Weight Gain	Required Medication	Postcode Areas



## THE HEADLINE

In 2025, 431 hedgehogs came through our doors and 246 were released back to be wild — an astounding 57% survival rate. Again, this year surpassing the expected study outcome from Molony et al (2007); that concludes only 30 to 40% of wildlife casualties are successfully released back into the wild.

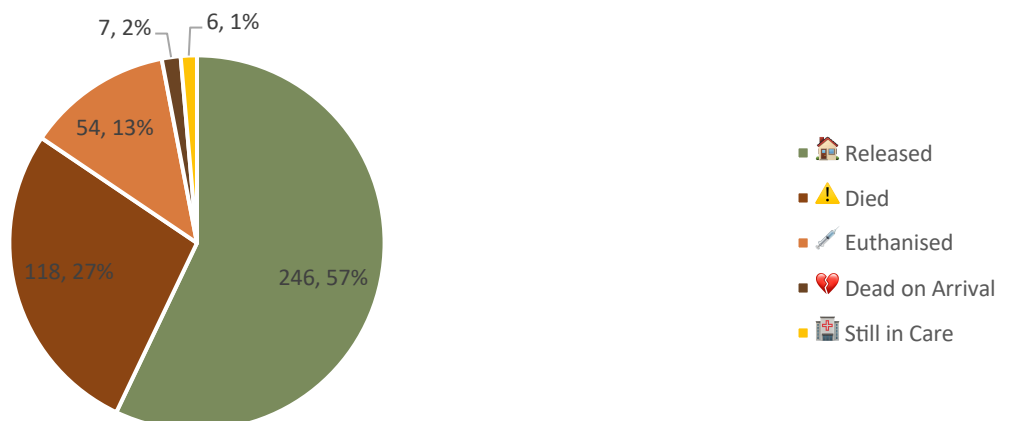
Out During Day' remained the leading cause of admission (56% of cases). Our core catchment spans Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire, and Bedfordshire, with CB25 9JZ our single busiest postcode. With an average length of stay of 52 days and 47% of hedgehogs requiring medication, every rescue reflects meaningful staff, veterinary and volunteer investment — made possible by our supporters.



## OUTCOMES FOR 431 HEDGEHOGS

57% of hedgehogs were successfully released. 27% sadly died despite our care, 13% required humane euthanasia, and 2% were dead on arrival. 1% remain in our care.

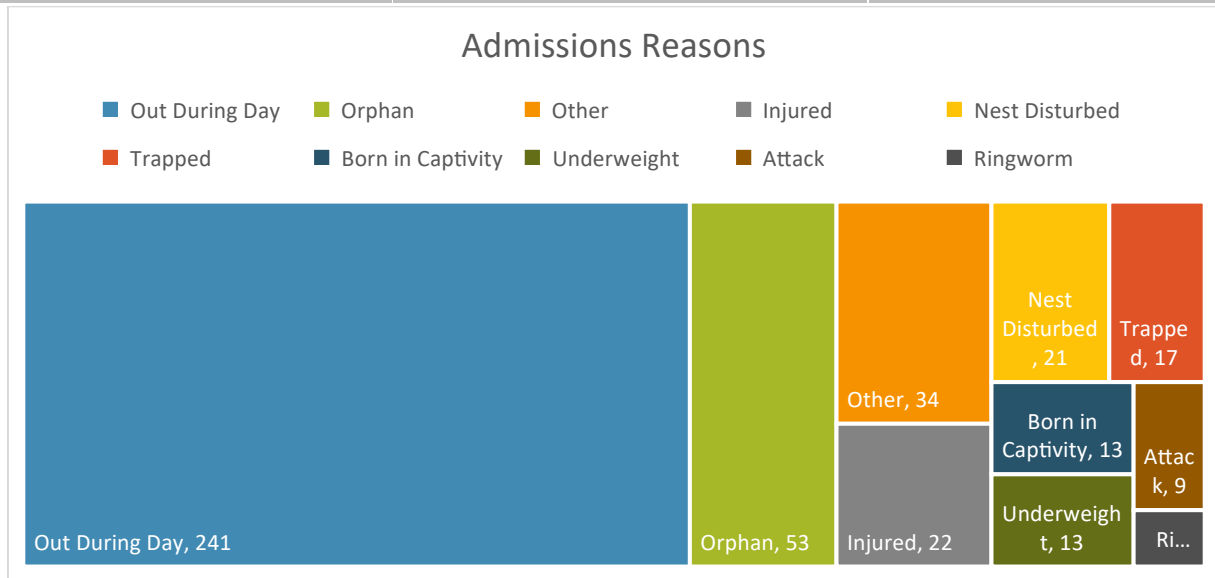
Outcomes for 431 Hedgehogs





## 🦔 ADMISSION REASONS — SUMMARY 🦔

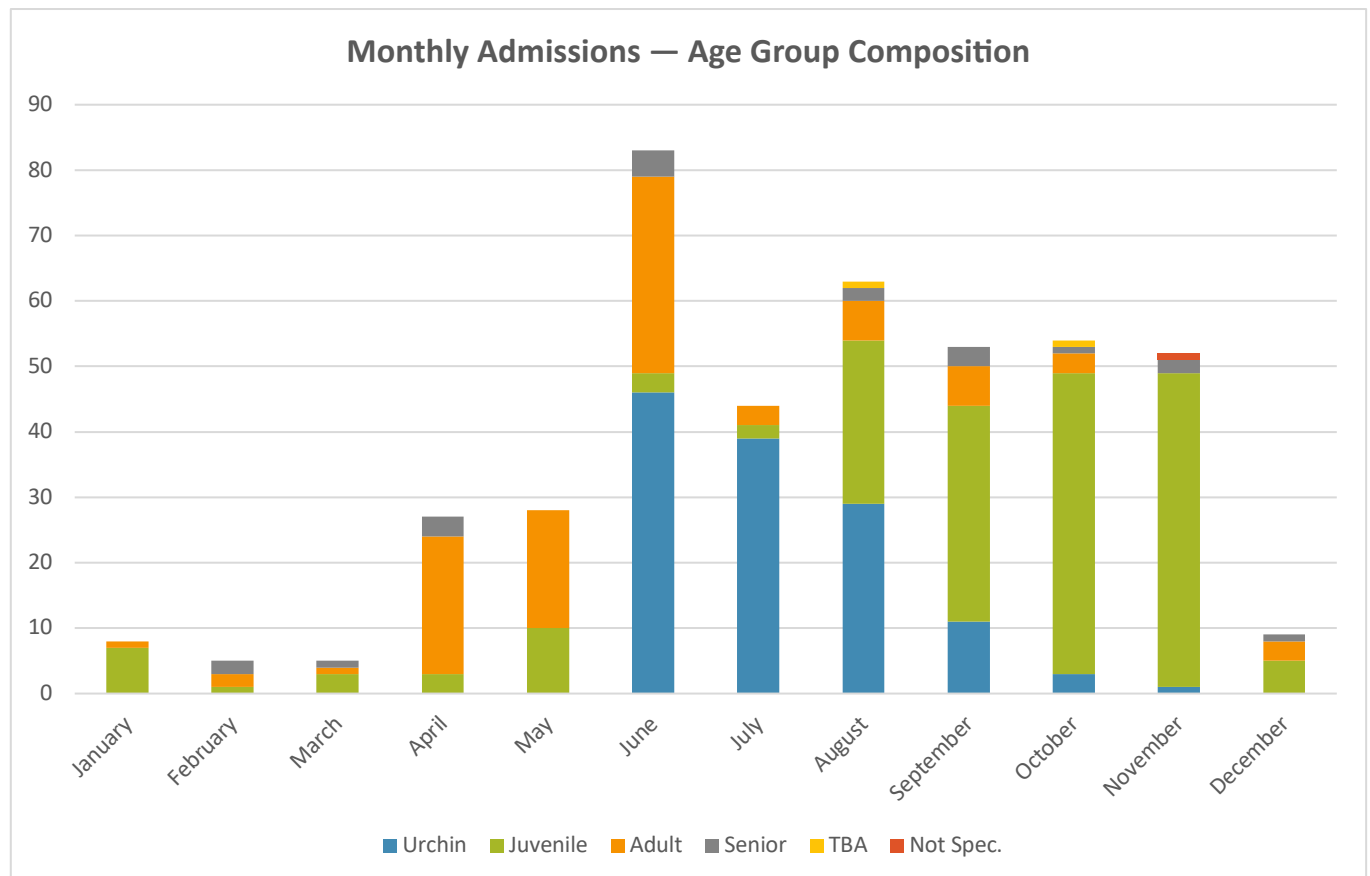
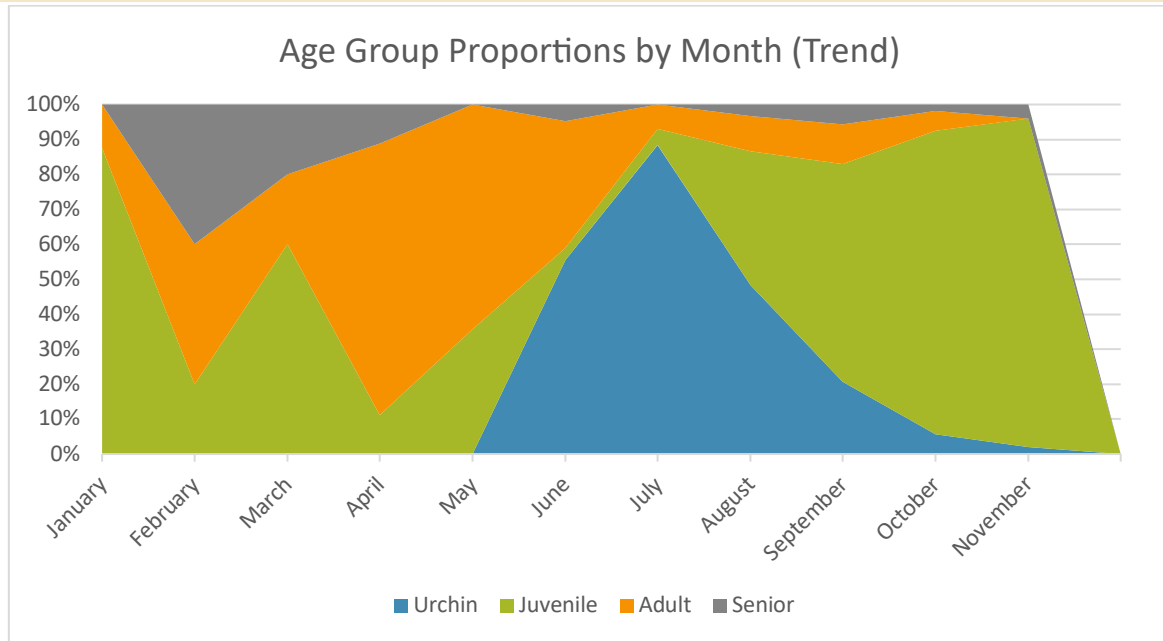
🇮🇹 TOTAL ADMISSIONS	🏷️ CATEGORIES	🏆 TOP REASON
<b>431</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>ODD (56%)</b>
<i>Hedgehogs admitted</i>	<i>Distinct reason codes</i>	<i>Most common admit reason</i>



- 💡 **INSIGHT #1** ODD (Out During Day) is the dominant reason — 242 of 431 admissions (56%). But The survival rate of this category is only 45%. Hedgehogs out during the day are typically already very sick when found.
- 💡 **INSIGHT #2** Orphans (ORP) are our biggest success story — 53 admitted, 47 released (89% survival). Hand-rearing works: when we get them young and otherwise healthy, they almost always make it home.
- 💡 **INSIGHT #3** Two reasons hit 100% survival: Nest Disturbed (21 cases) and Attack (9 cases). The provision of appropriate care resulted in this 100% survival outcome.
- 💡 **INSIGHT #4** Injured (INJ) is the poorest-outcome category — 22 admitted but only 4 released (18%). Most arrive with severe trauma (road, strimmer, dog) that can't be reversed. Public-awareness campaigns on garden tools and roads are regularly communicated via our social media channels.
- 💡 **INSIGHT #5** The top 3 reasons (ODD, ORP, OTHER) account for 328 of 431 admissions (76%).



Hedgehog admissions follow a predictable seasonal rhythm. Spring brings injured adults waking from hibernation; summer brings orphaned juveniles (our 'urchins'); autumn brings underweight youngsters racing to reach hibernation weight before winter. June was our busiest month with 83 admissions, followed by August (62), October (54), September (53), and November (52). Winter months (December–March) are quieter as hedgehogs hibernate, but those we do admit are often in critical condition.



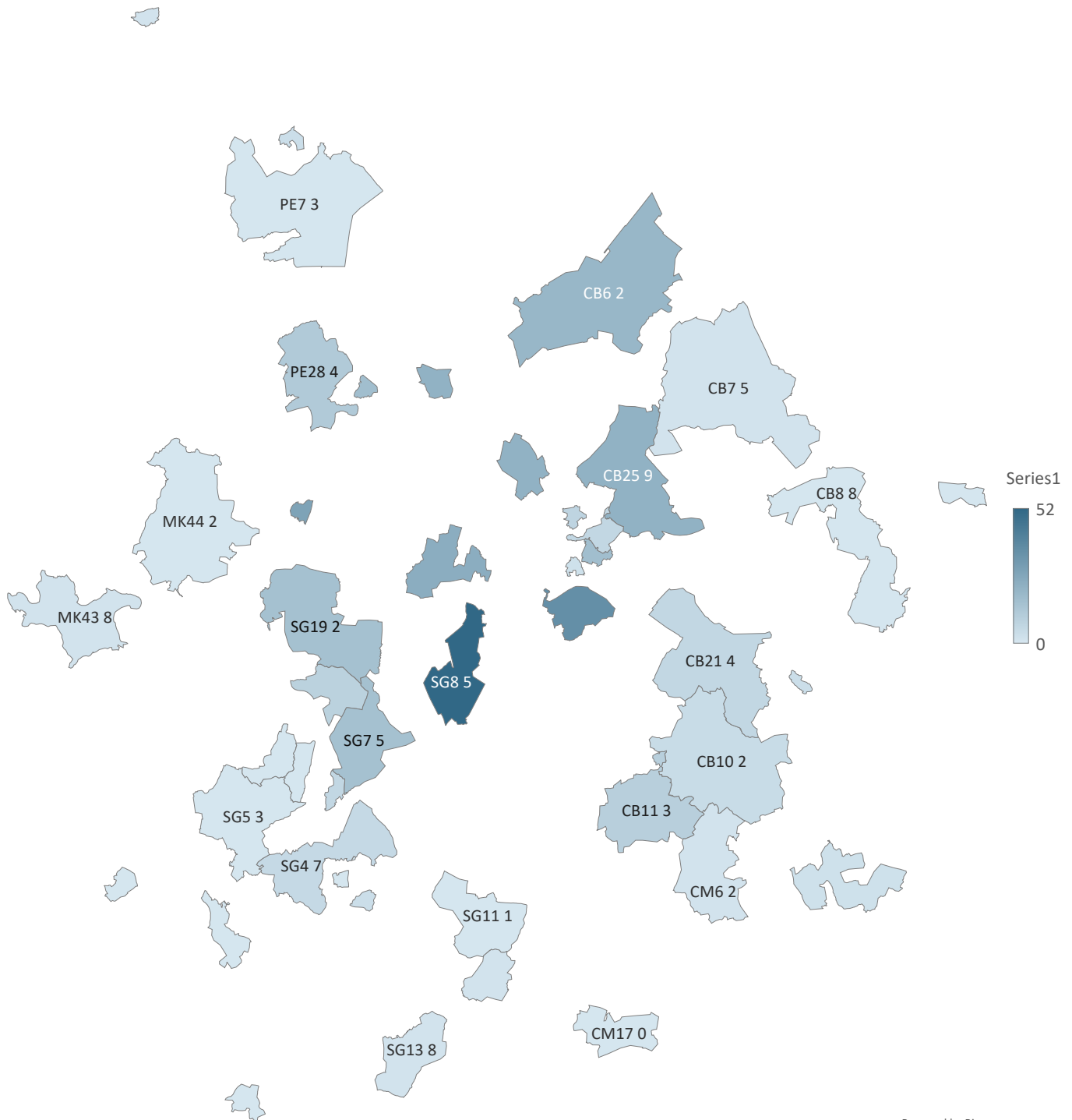




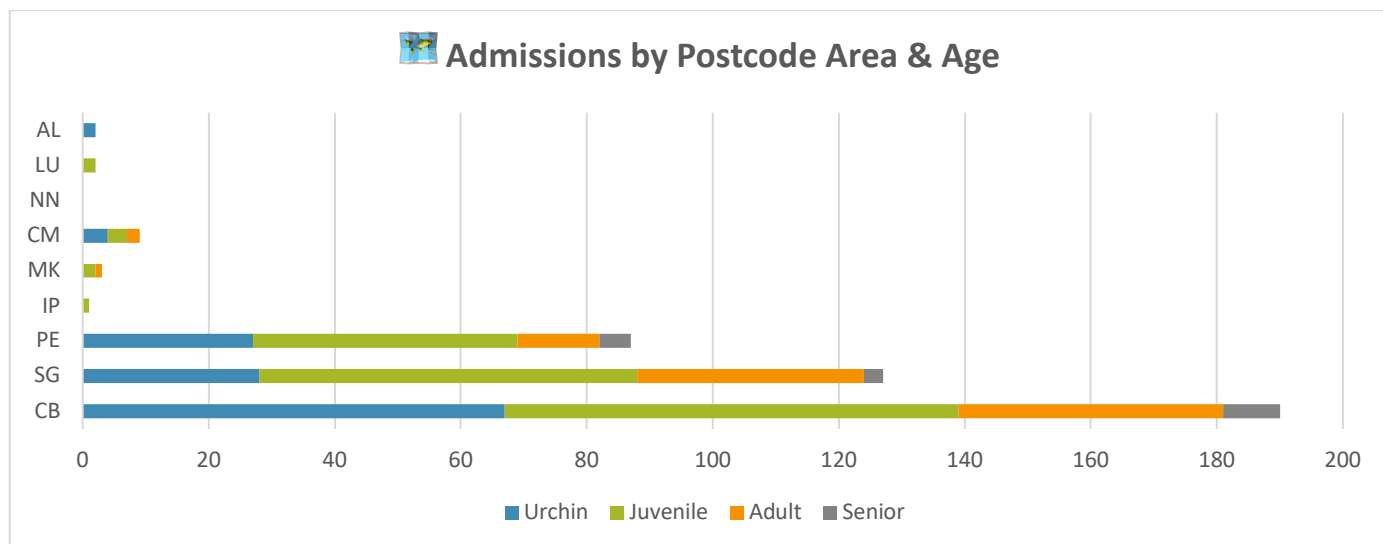
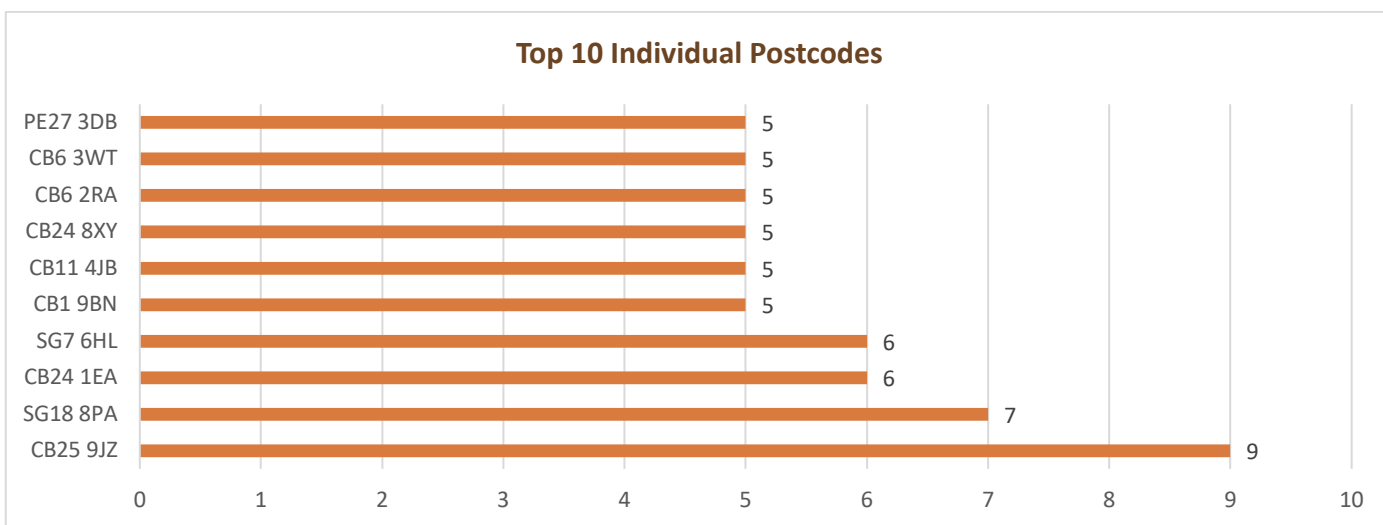
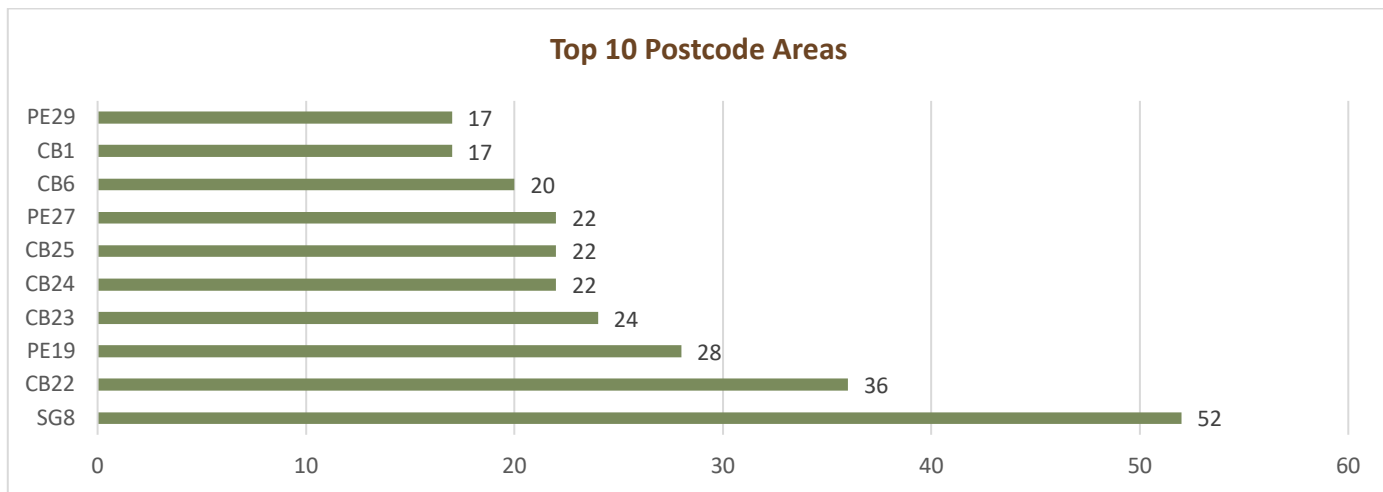
## OUR GEOGRAPHIC REACH

Hedgehogs came to us from 45 postcode areas across Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire and Essex. CB25 9JZ was our single busiest postcode. The geographic spread reflects the generous network of finders, finders' vets, and smaller rescues that trust us with hedgehogs in need. Our core catchment spans Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire, and Bedfordshire. The single postcode with the most admissions was CB25 9JZ with 9 hedgehogs — a hot-spot for hedgehog activity.

Hedgehog Admissions by Postcode Area (darker = more admissions)







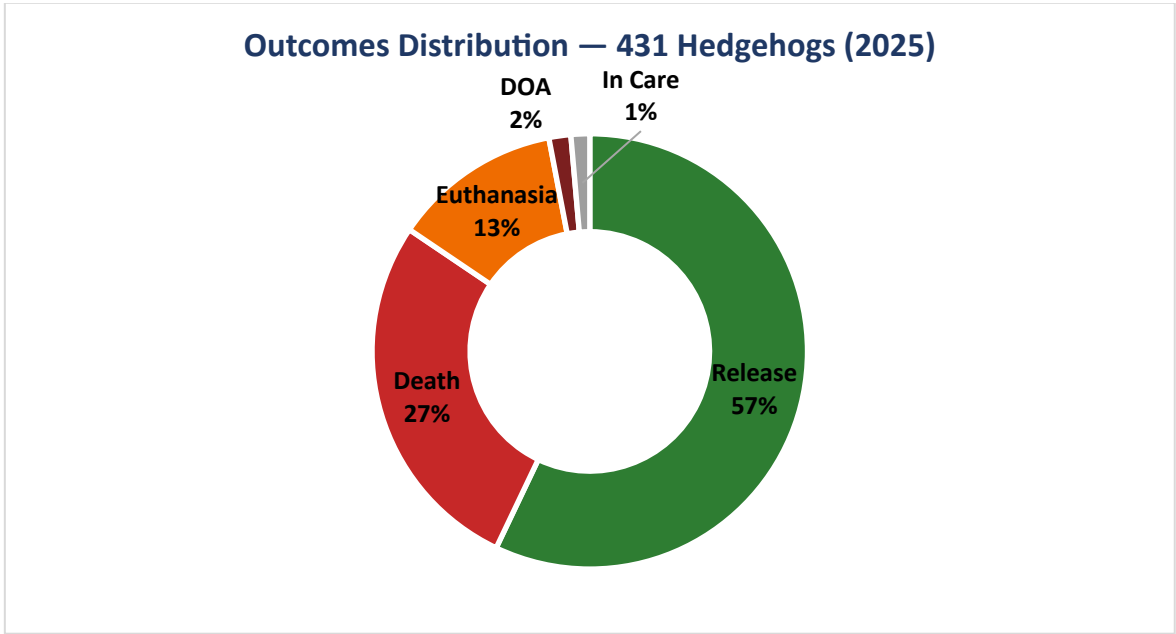
## OUR GEOGRAPHIC REACH CONTINUED

Admissions by postcode area and age shows that juveniles/urchins cluster in a small number of postcode “hotspots” (often linked to seasonal nest disturbance and garden hazards), whereas adult admissions are more geographically spread across the wider catchment through day-finds, road incidents, and vet/referral routes. Adult-heavy postcodes can flag persistent hazards or very active reporting communities.



RELEASE-FOCUS

HEADLINE RELEASE KPIs					
Total Admitted	Released	Survival Rate	Avg Days in Care	Avg Weight Gain (g)	Required Meds
431	246	57%	52 days	446 g	47%

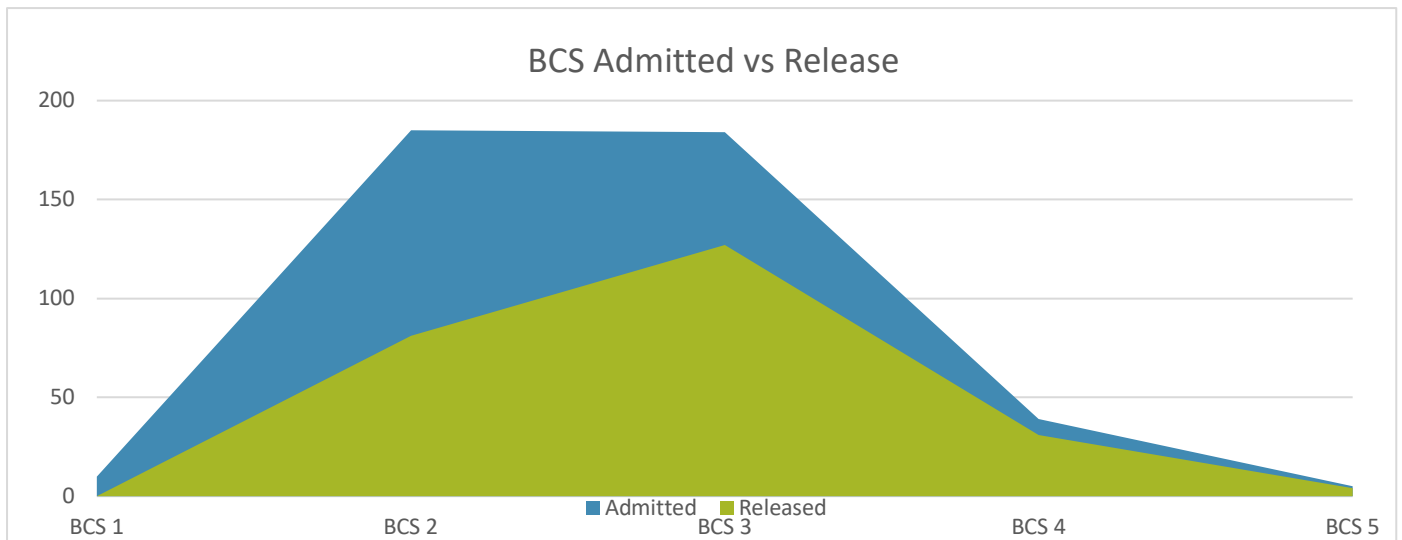


Age Group	Admitted	Released	Survival %
Urchin	129	109	84%
Adult	94	50	53%
Juvenile	186	82	44%
Senior	19	3	16%
TOTAL	431	246	57%

Reason	Admitted	Released	Survival %	Category
Nest Disturbed	21	21	100%	Hand-reared babies
Attack	9	9	100%	Healthy hog needing shelter
Orphan	53	47	89%	Hand-reared babies
Born in Captivity	13	10	77%	Captive-born
Underweight	13	9	69%	Nutritional, parasite burdens
Other	34	23	68%	Mixed cases
To Be Assessed	3	2	67%	In Care
Trapped	17	11	65%	Short-term help
Out During Day	242	109	45%	Sick when found (largest)
Ringworm	4	1	25%	Skin disease
Injured	22	4	18%	Trauma — often unfixable



BCS Score	Admitted	Released	Survival %
BCS 1	10	0	0%
BCS 2	185	81	44%
BCS 3	184	127	69%
BCS 4	39	31	79%
BCS 5	5	4	80%



### 💡 BCS @ ADMISSION → RELEASE RELEVANCE

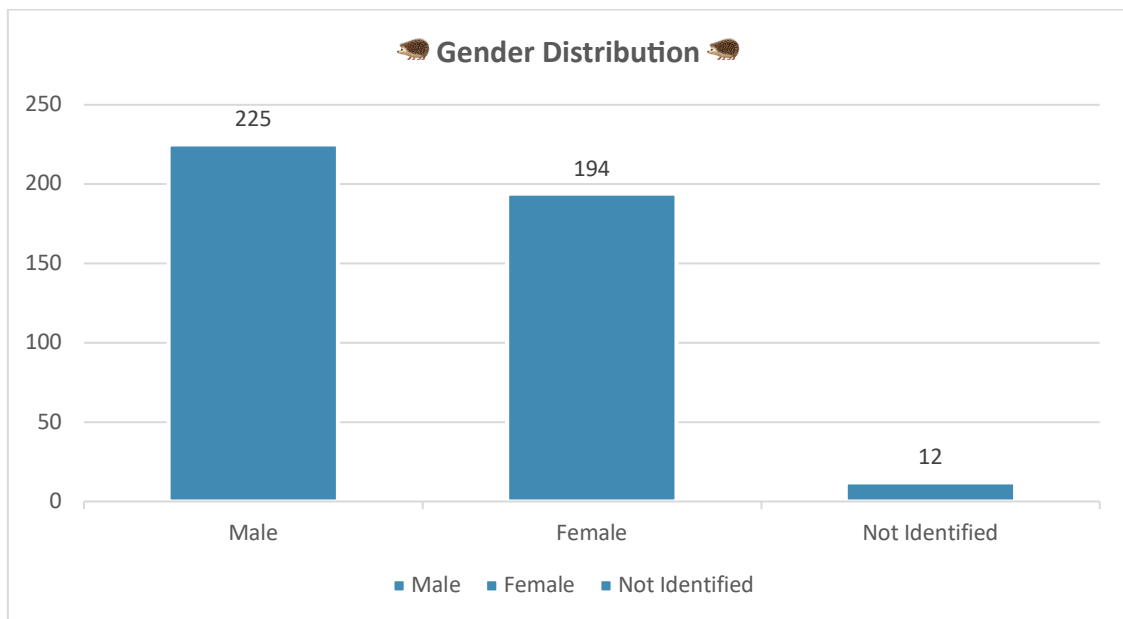
Body Condition Score at admission is one of the strongest single predictors of release. Of 423 hogs scored on arrival, survival climbs almost linearly with BCS — BCS 1 hogs released 0% (0 of 10), BCS 2 44%, BCS 3 69%, BCS 4 79%, and BCS 5 80%. Practically: a hog arriving at BCS 3+ is 1.6× more likely to be released than a BCS 2, and emaciated (BCS 1) admissions almost never make it home. BCS should therefore be used at triage to set realistic prognoses, prioritise nutritional intervention for BCS 1–2 cases, and flag likely-long-stay hogs for capacity planning. The underlying admission reason must also be taken into consideration i.e. a hedgehog with a BCS of 4 that has been subject to an unsurvivable RTA would not be a candidate for a successful release.



## GENDER SPLIT INFORMATION

Overall, the rescue sees 54% male / 46% female. The skew is driven by Urchins (males 57%) and the SG/PE catchments — not by adults or juveniles, which are essentially balanced. The CB catchment is the one notable countertrend (female-leaning). In general, both sexes are well-represented.

BLOCK 4 — GENDER SPLIT BY AGE GROUP (Male / Female side-by-side)													
Postcode Area	Urchin		Juvenile		Adult		Senior		TBA		Not Spec.		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
CB (Cambridge)	36	29	32	40	19	22	5	4	0	0	0	0	0
SG (Stevenage)	16	12	36	23	20	15	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
PE (Peterborough)	15	12	23	20	5	8	4	1	0	1	0	0	0
CM (Chelmsford)	3	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MK (Milton Keynes)	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LU (Luton)	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AL (St Albans)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IP (Ipswich)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NN (Northampton)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>





## KEY INSIGHTS

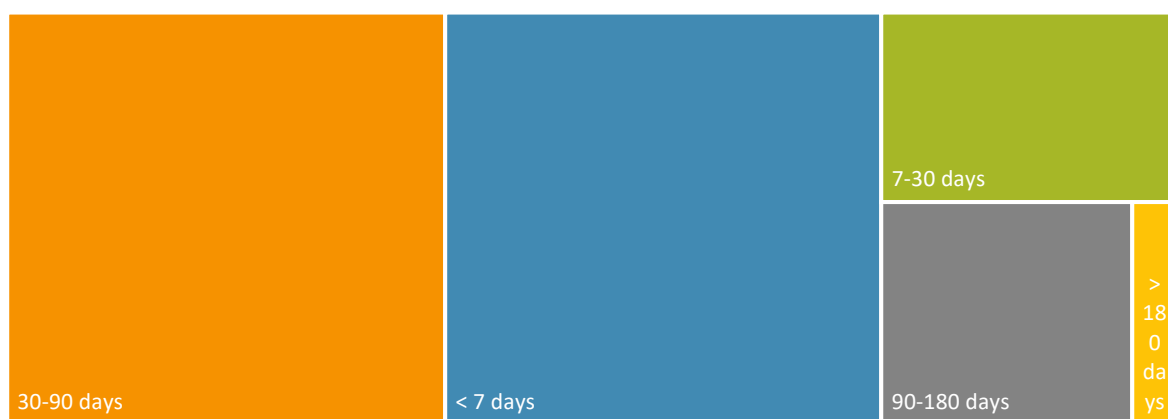
### DAYS IN CARE

#### STAY BAND BREAKDOWN

Stay Band	Count	% of Total	Interpretation
< 7 days	83	24%	DOA, euthanasia, or quick turnarounds
7-30 days	50	14%	Short-term stabilization & release
30-90 days	158	45%	Standard rehabilitation cases
90-180 days	49	14%	Complex medical or overwinter care
> 180 days	9	3%	Long-term overwinter / chronic cases
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>100%</b>	

#### Days In Care ANALYSIS

■ < 7 days ■ 7-30 days ■ 30-90 days ■ 90-180 days ■ > 180 days



## RELEASE DISTANCE — Admission vs Release Postcode

The British Hedgehog Preservation Society conclude that Hedgehogs build a mental map of their home range to help better navigate their environment. Hedgehogs released from unknown sites face larger competition for resources and a greater risk of road mortality. They may also spread infectious diseases to new populations. Simply release a hedgehog where they will be most content, within its original home range.

However, it is not always possible to release back home for several reasons:

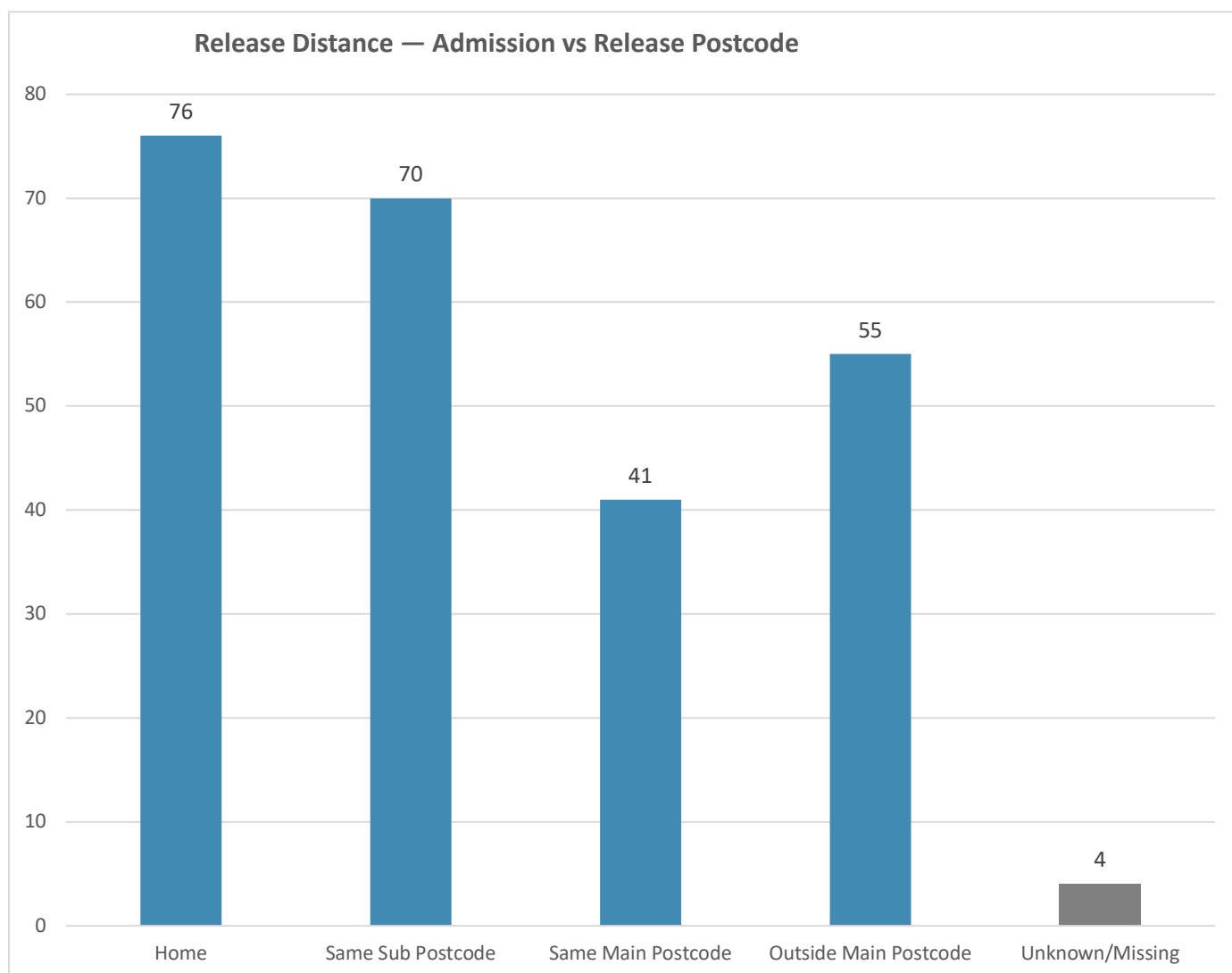
- Hazards in that area caused original admittance.
- Finder does not want the hedgehog to come back.
- Release site not ready to support release and hedgehog is ready to go.
- Infectious diseases identified in the home area.



The Hospital Team strive to get the hedgehogs back home as swiftly as possible. For whatever reason, where this is not possible, or suitable, the nearest location to the home site is preferred to be used.

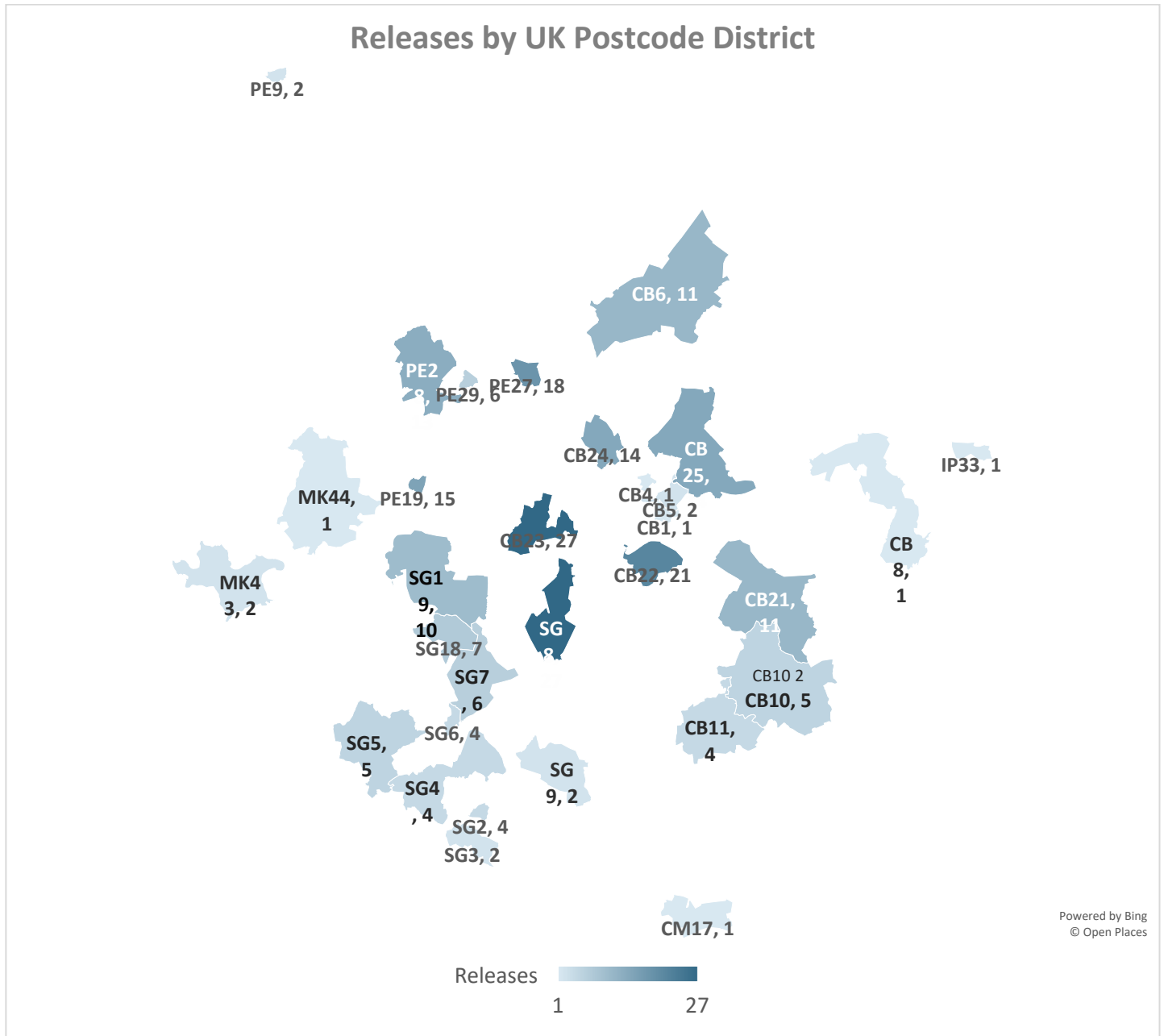
This view represents the release picture by Post Code view, unfortunately this does not show actual distance. For instance, a hedgehog released outside of the main postcode area CB1 to SG8 may only be a few miles away and is still suitable.

KEY INSIGHTS	
	Of 246 released hogs, 146 (59%) are released within the same outward postcode (Home + Same Sub Postcode) — i.e. effectively back to where they were found.
	A further 41 hogs (17%) are released to the same main postcode area (e.g. CB→CB) but a different outward code — still local, but not the original road.
	Only 55 hogs (22%) are released outside the main postcode area where they were found — these are the longer-distance translocations.





RELEASE DISTANCE BREAKDOWN (released hogs only)				
Cod Category		Count	% of Total	Definition
1	Home	76	31%	Complete post code match (e.g. CB21 5EZ → CB21 5EZ)
2	Same Sub Postcode	70	28%	Same outward code, different inward (e.g. CB21 5EZ → CB21 4NT)
3	Same Main Postcode	41	17%	Same area letters, different outward code (e.g. CB21 5EZ → CB4 2PS)
4	Outside Main Postcode	55	22%	Different area letters (e.g. CB21 5EZ → SG8 7DW)
	Unknown/Missing	4	2%	Incomplete data
TOTAL		246	100%	



The release map above illustrates the distribution density of released hedgehogs. Higher densities of releases are observed in specific areas of Cambridge, Stevenage and Peterborough.

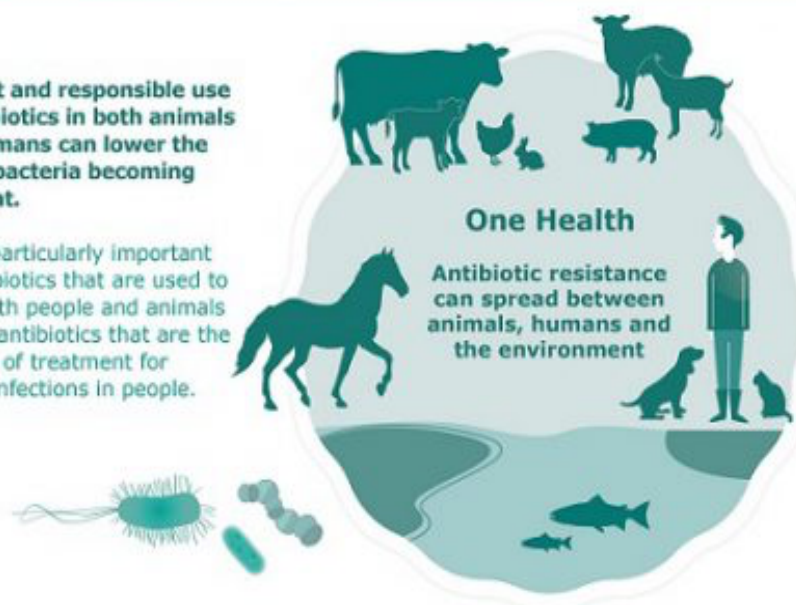






**Prudent and responsible use of antibiotics in both animals and humans can lower the risk of bacteria becoming resistant.**

This is particularly important for antibiotics that are used to treat both people and animals and for antibiotics that are the last line of treatment for critical infections in people.



The Antimicrobial Advice Ad Hoc Expert Group (AMEG) has categorised antibiotics based on the potential consequences to public health of increased antimicrobial resistance when used in animals and the need for their use in veterinary medicine.

The categorisation is intended as a tool to support decision-making by veterinarians on which antibiotic to use.

**Veterinarians are encouraged to check the AMEG categorisation before prescribing any antibiotic for animals in their care.** The AMEG categorisation does not replace treatment guidelines, which also need to take account of other factors such as supporting information in the Summary of Product Characteristics for available medicines, constraints around use in food-producing species, regional variations in diseases and antibiotic resistance, and national prescribing policies.

## Category A Avoid

- antibiotics in this category are not authorised as veterinary medicines in the EU
- should not be used in food-producing animals
- may be given to companion animals under exceptional circumstances

## Category B Restrict

- antibiotics in this category are critically important in human medicine and use in animals should be restricted to mitigate the risk to public health
- should be considered only when there are no antibiotics in Categories C or D that could be clinically effective
- use should be based on antimicrobial susceptibility testing, wherever possible

## Category C Caution

- for antibiotics in this category there are alternatives in human medicine
- for some veterinary indications, there are no alternatives belonging to Category D
- should be considered only when there are no antibiotics in Category D that could be clinically effective

## Category D Prudence

- should be used as first line treatments, whenever possible
- as always, should be used prudently, only when medically needed



## Categorisation of antibiotic classes for veterinary use (with examples of substances authorised for human or veterinary use in the EU)

<b>A</b>	<b>Aminopenicillins</b> mediclamin pivmediclamin	<b>Carbapenems</b> meropenem doripenem	<b>Drugs used solely to treat tuberculosis or other mycobacterial diseases</b> isoniazid ethambutol pyrazinamide ethionamide	<b>Glycopeptides</b> vancomycin	<b>AVOID</b>
	<b>Ketolides</b> telithromycin	<b>Lipopeptides</b> daptomycin		<b>Glycylcyclines</b> tigecycline	
	<b>Monobactams</b> aztreonam	<b>Oxazolidinones</b> linezolid		<b>Phosphonic acid derivatives</b> fosfomycin	
	<b>Rifamycins (except rifaximin)</b> rifampicin	<b>Riminoenazines</b> clofazimine	<b>Other cephalosporins and penems (ATC code J01DE), including combinations of 3rd-generation cephalosporins with beta-lactamase inhibitors</b> ceftiofur ceftazidime ceftiofur-tazobactam faropenem	<b>Pseudomonic acids</b> mupirocin	
	<b>Carboxypenicillin and ureidopenicillin, including combinations with beta-lactamase inhibitors</b> piperacillin-tazobactam	<b>Sulfones</b> dapson		<b>Substances newly authorised in human medicine following publication of the AMEG categorisation</b> to be determined	
<b>B</b>	<b>Cephalosporins, 3rd- and 4th-generation, with the exception of combinations with <math>\beta</math>-lactamase inhibitors</b> cefoperazone cefovecin cefquinome ceftiofur	<b>Polymyxins</b> colistin polymyxin B	<b>Quinolones: fluoroquinolones and other quinolones</b> cinoxacin danofloxacin difloxacin enrofloxacin flumequine lomefloxacin	<b>Macrolides</b> erythromycin gemithromycin clindamycin spiramycin telithromycin tildipirocin tetracycline tetracycline tetracycline	<b>RESTRICT</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Aminoglycosides (except spectinomycin)</b> amikacin apramycin dihydrostreptomycin framycetin gentamicin kanamycin neomycin paromomycin streptomycin tobramycin	<b>Aminopenicillins, in combination with beta-lactamase inhibitors</b> amoxicillin + clavulanic acid ampicillin + sulbactam	<b>Amphenicols</b> chloramphenicol florfenicol thiamphenicol	<b>Rifamycins: rifaximin only</b> rifaximin	<b>CAUTION</b>
		<b>Cephalosporins, 1st- and 2nd-generation, and cephamycins</b> cefadroxil cefalexin cefazolin cefepime ceftriaxone cefuroxime	<b>Lincosamides</b> clindamycin lincomycin pirlimycin		
<b>D</b>	<b>Aminopenicillins, without beta-lactamase inhibitors</b> amoxicillin ampicillin metampicillin	<b>Aminoglycosides: spectinomycin only</b> spectinomycin	<b>Sulfonamides, dihydrofolate reductase inhibitors and combinations</b> formosulfathiazole phenylsulfathiazole sulfacetamide sulfachlorpyridazine sulfadiazine sulfadimethoxine sulfadimidine sulfadoxine sulfafurazole sulfaguanidine	<b>Nitroimidazoles</b> metronidazole	<b>PRUDENCE</b>
	<b>Tetracyclines</b> chlortetracycline doxycycline oxytetracycline tetracycline	<b>Anti-staphylococcal penicillins (beta-lactamase-resistant penicillins)</b> cloxacillin dicloxacillin nafcillin oxacillin	<b>Cyclic polypeptides</b> bacitracin	<b>Nitrofurans derivatives</b> furazolidone furazolidone	
	<b>Natural, narrow-spectrum penicillins (beta-lactamase-sensitive penicillins)</b> benzathine benzylpenicillin benzathine phenoxymethylpenicillin benzylpenicillin penethamate hydriodide	<b>Phenoxymethylpenicillins</b> phenoxymethylpenicillin procaine benzylpenicillin	<b>Steroid antibacterials</b> fusidic acid		

### Other factors to consider

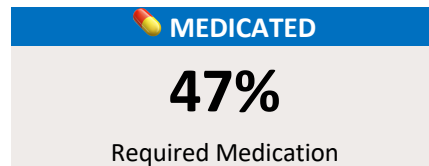
The **route of administration** should be taken into account alongside the categorisation when prescribing antibiotics. The list below suggests routes of administration and types of formulation ranked from the lowest to the highest estimated impact on antibiotic resistance.

- Local individual treatment (e.g. udder injector, eye or ear drops)
- Parenteral individual treatment (intravenously, intramuscularly, subcutaneously)
- Oral individual treatment (i.e. tablets, oral bolus)
- Injectable group medication (metaphylaxis), only if appropriately justified
- Oral group medication via drinking water/milk replacer (metaphylaxis), only if appropriately justified
- Oral group medication via feed or premixes (metaphylaxis), only if appropriately justified





The table below illustrates our adherence to responsibilities regarding antibiotic usage.

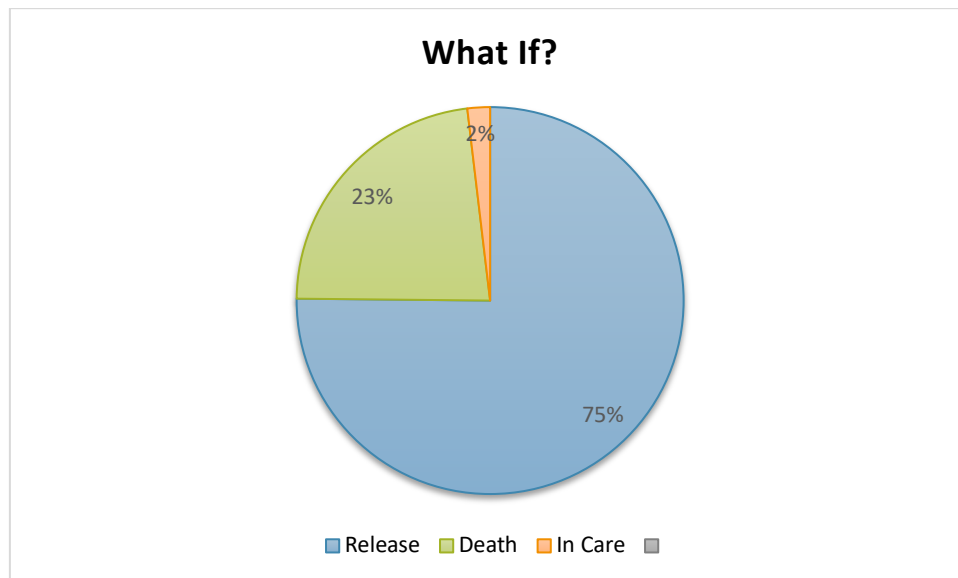


Drug Name	Administered	Category	
None Administered	0	A	Avoid
None Administered	0	B	Restrict
Synulox	19	C	Caution
Diatrim	29	D	Prudence
Baytril	1	D	Prudence



## 💡 WHAT IF?

If we deduct the Hedgehogs that we were never able to save like Euthanasia's, dead on arrival and those that pass within 48 hours of admittance (deemed unsavable as they are already in critical decline and would require critical care facilities; the total release percentage will increase from 57% to 75%.



## The Unsavable

The table below show the numbers that have either passed or were released within 48 hours of arrival at the hospital. These have been deducted from the data set to produce the 'What If' view.

17 WHAT IF? Chart	
Death <2	45
Euthanasia<2	38
Release<2	9
DOA	7

## THANK YOU FROM THE SWCC HEDGEHOG TEAM

*431 hedgehogs had a second chance this year because of our supporters. Every pound donated buys food, medication, staff and veterinary care. Every hour volunteered keeps our centre running through the whole year. Every story shared helps another finder know what to do.*

*Thank you — from all of us, and from every hedgehog whose story you helped write.*



## **Report of the Trustees (continued)**

### **3.1 Staffing**

SWCC employs a Hospital Manager and two part-time Welfare Assistants. Volunteers are continually recruited and trained to maintain the hospital on a seven-day/week basis.

Alongside Shepreth Wildlife Park, SWCC employs a Conservation Officer to co-ordinate the community engagement programme and help develop the longer-term conservation strategies.

### **3.2 Release Programme**

At the time of reporting, 246 hedgehogs were successfully released back into the wild. We would like to thank the Hospital staff, volunteers and Release Site Co-ordinator for this tremendous success.

### **3.3 Hedgehog Scientific Advisory Board (HSAB - Research)**

The SWCC Hedgehog Hospital has continued to support student research projects by offering its data for desk studies and assisting in research conducted at other institutions and in the field.

SWCC re-launched the Blue Tag Release Programme. The year was spent designing a new information leaflet, updating the website with information on the project, sourcing the supply of 2000 unique biodegradable tags and testing glue samples in preparation for the first release.

### **3.4 Hedgehog Helpline**

SWCC staff manned the hedgehog helpline.

## **4. Website**

The SWCC website ([www.swccharity.org](http://www.swccharity.org)) continued to be updated.

## **5. Fundraising**

The committee continued to meet virtually to discuss grant applications and upcoming fundraising events. Regular fundraising event days took place during the year.

We would like to thank the following people for their sponsored fundraising events:

- Helen Coleman: (£131.25) 4.5K run/walk
- Joy Michalatou: (£6.25) Hills Road Sixth Form College – HR 4.5 Fun Run
- Steven Pilcher: (£40) Fundraising
- Lucy Berrisford: (£112.75) EcoWeek HR 4.5K Fun Run/Walk
- Toby Jewkes: (£122.88) Bug Society fundraiser

We would like to thank the following Shepreth Wildlife Park staff for arranging SWCC Fundraising events throughout the year:

- Al Sabine
- Ellie Scoot
- Lesley McKilroy
- Liz Dams
- Sam Molino
- Sandra Ortuno
- Thomas King

During 2025, the charity received regular monthly donations from 22 individuals totaling £412.30 per month.



## 5.1 Grants

Grants were applied for and received from:

- Rickard Animals Company (£100)
- West Midlands Safari Park (£500)
- PEM Charitable Trust (£500)
- Holbeche Corfield Charitable Settlement (£500)
- Marsh Charitable Trust (£500)
- The Belfort Foundation (£2,000)
- Chapman Charitable Trust (£2000)
- Jean Sainsbury Animal Welfare Trust (£5000)
- Big Give: Green Match Fund (5,528.68)
- Big Give: Christmas Challenge (£11,784.30 was awarded in 2025, but £6,134 funds to be paid out in 2026)

SWCC reached the final stage of the £100,000 International Landrover Defender awards.

## 6. Media

The SWCC Hedgehog Hospital continued to receive good media coverage, and SWCC staff and volunteers maintained a successful social media presence.

## 7. Education

Adult and child versions of 'Guide to Hedgehogs' leaflet continued to be distributed, in addition to the PDF download from the SWCC website: <https://swccharity.org/guide-to-help-hedgehogs>

The monthly awareness and conservation events, which ran on-site throughout 2025 to help highlight the work of SWCC and other conservation initiatives, took the form of invited speakers, workshops, and relevant educational games.

The promotional video of the history of the wildlife park and the work of the conservation charity and SWCC Hedgehog Hospital, continued to be screened to the 90,000 visitors to the wildlife park in 2025, to help promote conservation awareness.

A grant was applied for, to build a SWCC Conservation Hub. This was successfully awarded for £45,000. Funds and project to commence in 2026.

## 8. Community

Community plays a significant role in what we do, from training volunteers, assisting students with the research element of the hedgehog programme, to advising people on how to make their garden wildlife friendly.

Our Conservation Officer and Volunteer Release-site Co-ordinator continue to work closely within the local community and with organised wildlife groups, to inspire and encourage citizen science programmes and enthuse young people to engage in wildlife and habitat restoration projects. Between them they also attended a significant number of pre-booked formal talks and events including school assembly talks, sustainability events, WI talks and uniform group events.

We would like to thank both Judith Large and Liz Dams for their time spent on this community engagement.



## Shepreth Wildlife Conservation Charity

### Report of the Trustees (continued)

#### Financial Review

The financial accounts are set out on pages 24 - 29. The financial statement has been prepared implementing the Statement of Recommended Practice for Accounting and Reporting by Charities issued by the Charity Commission for England and Wales (effective January 2019) and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015).

During the period the principal sources of funding were fundraising and donations.

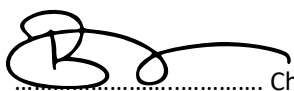
The Statement of Financial Activities shows net deficit of £17,473 which reduces the reserves brought forward of £67,087 make total reserves of £49,614 at the year end. The Restricted funds total £2,345 (Red Panda £500, Otter £625 and Elephant £1,220) which leaves free reserves of £47,269.

The Trustees are satisfied that these reserves are sufficient at the present time.

#### Plans for future years

The Charity expects to increase its fund-raising and obtain grants to pay for the hospitals running costs, employ staff and to allow it to continue to donate to other charities.

This report was approved by the board of Trustees on ..... 27th May .... 2026

 Chair



## Shepreth Wildlife Conservation Charity


### Statement of Trustees Responsibilities

Charity 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 charity as at the balance sheet date and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including Statement of Financial Activities, for the financial year. In preparing those financial statements, the management committee should follow best practice and:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to assume that the charity will continue on that basis.

The trustees are responsible for maintaining proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

This report was approved by the Board of Trustees on .....27th May ..... 2026

  
..... Chair



## **Shepreth Wildlife Conservation Charity**

### **Independent Examiner's Report**

#### **Report of the Independent Examiner to the trustees on the Unaudited accounts of the charity for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025**

I report on the accounts of the company for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025, which are set out on pages 24 to 29.

#### **Respective responsibilities of trustees and examiner**

The charity's trustees are responsible for the preparation of accounts. The charity's trustees consider that an audit is not required for this period under section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 (the Charities Act) and that an independent examination is needed. The charity's gross income did not exceed £500,000 although the charity's trustees have requested that an independent examiners report is undertaken. I am qualified to undertake the examination by being a qualified member of The Association of Chartered Certified Accountants.

Having satisfied myself that the charity is not subject to an audit under Charities Commission law and is eligible for independent examination, it is my responsibility to:

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

#### **Basis of independent examiner's statement**

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



**Shepreth Wildlife Conservation Charity**

**Independent Examiner's Report (continued)**

**Independent Examiner's statement**

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

1. which gives me reasonable cause to believe that, in any material respect, the requirements:
  - to keep accounting records in accordance with section 130 of the Charities Act;
  - to prepare accounts which accord with the accounting records and comply with the accounting requirements of the Charities Act have not been met; or
2. to which, in my opinion, attention should be drawn in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.

*Peter J Curnow*

.....  
P J Curnow FCCA

Curnow & Co Limited  
Chartered Certified Accounts  
Brackenhurst  
Lee  
Ilfracombe  
EX34 8LW

Date: 27<sup>th</sup> May 2025







**Statement of Financial Activities**  
**Year ended 31 December 2025**

	Unrestricted	Restricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total	Total
	Funds	Hedgehogs	Tigers	Red Panda	Otter	Lemur	Elephant	Charity Ball	Funds Year ended 31/12/2025	Funds Year ended 31/12/2024
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Incoming Resources</b>										
<b>Donations</b>	30,185	1,711	122	425	447	568	667		34,125	38,396
<b>Fundraising</b>	368	1,054		187	165	181	552		2,507	54,339
<b>Grants</b>		24,165							24,165	38,358
<b>Interest Received</b>	534								534	332
	31,087	26,930	122	612	612	749	1,219	-	61,331	131,425
Asset and Investment Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Incoming Resources</b>	31,087	26,930	122	612	612	749	1,219	-	61,331	131,425
<b>Resources Expended</b>										
<b>Donations</b>			650	805		1,603			3,058	7,118
<b>Fundraising</b>										
Fundraising	72	1,027					43		1,142	1,912
Charity Ball Costs									-	22,102
Equipment									-	-
Garden memorial project	188								188	
<b>Hospital Costs</b>									-	
Hospital supplies		2,431							2,431	2,408
Veterinary		7,062							7,062	8,664
Hospital equipment									-	-
Waste Disposal									-	6,512
Repairs and maintenance		1,364							1,364	-
<b>Administration</b>									-	
Staff wages		52,589							52,589	46,081
Staff pensions		1,446							1,446	2,077
Printing/Stationery/Advertising	154								154	-
Accountancy	1,016								1,016	715
Subscriptions	356								356	246
Bank Charges	18								18	8
Website	718								718	240
Insurance	1,227								1,227	1,745
Electricity		2,637							2,637	3,320
Telephone		412							412	884
Solar Panels									-	15,922
Staff Training	53								53	2
<b>Depreciation</b>										
Leasehold property	2,933								2,933	2,933
	6,735	68,968	650	805	-	1,603	43	-	78,804	122,889
Asset and Investment Purchase	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
<b>Total Resources Expended</b>	6,735	68,968	650	805	-	1,603	43	-	78,804	122,889
Net Income for the year	24,352	-42,038	-528	-193	612	-854	1,176	0	-17,473	8,536
Transfers between funds	-16,763	16,582	163	-66	13	88	-17	0	0	0
Total funds brought forward	39,680	25,456	365	759	0	766	61	0	67,087	58,551
Total funds carried forward	47,269	0	0	500	625	0	1,220	0	49,614	67,087



## Balance Sheet as at 31st December 2025

		Notes			
		31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
		£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed Assets</b>					
Tangible Assets	(3)		17,602		20,535
<b>Current Assets</b>					
Cash at Bank and in hand		31,801		60,781	
Stock		1,896		2,491	
Sundry Debtors		-		3,801	
Prepayments		-		-	
Creditors: Amounts due within one year	(4)	<u>(1,685)</u>		<u>(20,521)</u>	
Net Current Assets			<u>32,012</u>		<u>46,552</u>
Total Assets less Current Liabilities			49,614		67,087
Creditors: Amounts due over one year			<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>
<b>Net Assets</b>			<u><u>49,614</u></u>		<u><u>67,087</u></u>
<b>Funds of the Charity</b>					
Unrestricted funds			47,269		39,680
Restricted funds: Hedgehogs			-		25,456
Tigers			-		365
Red Panda			500		759
Otter			625		-
Lemur			-		766
Elephant			1,220		61
Charity Ball			<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
<b>Total Funds</b>			<u><u>49,614</u></u>		<u><u>67,087</u></u>



## **Shepreth Wildlife Conservation Charity**

### **Notes to the Accounts For the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025**

#### **1. Accounting policies Basis of preparation of accounts**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standards for Smaller Entities (FRSSE), effective April 2008, and all other applicable standards, as modified by the Statement of Recommended Practice for Accounting and Reporting issued by the Charity Commissioners for England & Wales, effective October 2005. The accounts have been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Charities Act and the Companies Act.

The company has also taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No. 1 from the requirement to produce a cash flow statement.

The Charity is entirely dependent on donations, fundraising and grants as a consequence the going concern basis is also dependent on the continuation of donations, fundraising and grants.

The particular accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### **Accounting convention**

The financial statements are prepared, on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of freehold land and buildings and fixed asset investments.

#### **Incoming Resources**

Incoming resources are accounted for on a receivable basis deferred as described below where appropriate. Grants are all included in voluntary income on the SOFA.

#### **Recognition of liabilities**

Liabilities are recognised on the accruals basis in accordance with normal accounting principles, modified where necessary in accordance with the guidance given in the Statement of Recommended Practice for Accounting and Reporting issued by the Charity Commissioners for England & Wales.



**Notes to the Accounts  
For the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025 (Continued)**

**Resources Expended**

As specified by SORP (2005), adopted during the year, resources expended includes all expenditure directly related to the objects of the charity and comprises the following:-

*Costs of generating voluntary income*

The cost of generating voluntary income comprises of an appropriate share of support costs associated with attracting and administering grants and donations received by the charity.

*Fundraising Costs*

Fundraising costs comprise of goods and services obtained specifically for fund raising activities and events, and an appropriate share of the support costs.

*Governance Costs*

Governance costs represent expenditure incurred in the general running of the charity and expenses incurred for compliance with charitable and statutory requirements, as well as an appropriate share of support costs.

**Fixed assets and depreciation**

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation.

Depreciation has been provided at the following rates in order to write off the assets (less their expected residual value) over their estimated useful economic lives.

A regular review of the likelihood of asset impairment is undertaken.

Fixtures, Fittings and Equipment	25% straight line
Leasehold Property	Over 20 years

**Taxation**

As a registered charity, it is exempt from income and corporation tax to the extent that its income and gains are applicable to charitable purposes only. Value Added Tax is not recoverable by the charity, and is therefore included in the relevant costs in the Statement of Financial Activities.



## Shepreth Wildlife Conservation Charity

### Notes to the Accounts For the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025 (Continued)

#### Funds structure policy

The charity maintains a general unrestricted fund which represents funds which are expendable at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of the objects of the charity. Such funds may be held in order to finance both working capital and capital investment.

Restricted funds have been provided to the charity for particular purposes, and it is the policy of the board of trustees to carefully monitor the application of those funds in accordance with the restrictions placed upon them.

There is no formal policy on the allocation of funds to designated funds.

There is no formal policy of transfer between funds. Any proposed transfer between funds would be considered in the particular circumstances.

#### 2. Winding up or dissolution of the charity

If upon winding up or dissolution of the charity there remains any assets the satisfaction of all debts and liabilities the assets represented by the reserves shall be transferred to some other charitable body or bodies having similar objects to the charity.

#### 3. Tangible Fixed Assets

	Total	Leasehold Property	Fixtures & Fittings
Cost at 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2025	<u>61,970</u>	<u>58,664</u>	<u>3,306</u>
At 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2025	<u>61,970</u>	<u>58,664</u>	<u>3,306</u>
Depreciation at 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2025	41,435	38,129	3,306
Charge for the year	<u>2,933</u>	<u>2,933</u>	<u>Nil</u>
At 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2025	<u>44,368</u>	<u>41,062</u>	<u>3,306</u>
Net Book Value			
At 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2025	<u>17,602</u>	<u>17,602</u>	<u>Nil</u>
At 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2024	<u>20,535</u>	<u>20,535</u>	<u>Nil</u>

#### 4. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2025 £	2024 £
Sundry Creditors and Accruals	<u>1,685</u>	<u>20,521</u>
	<u>1,685</u>	<u>20,521</u>



**Notes to the Accounts**  
**For the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025 (Continued)**

**5. Leasing commitments**

The charity has a 20 year lease from the Wildlife Park ending in 2033. The £100 per annum rent has been waived to date.

**6. Staff numbers**

The average number of employees during the period under review was 4 (2024 – 4).

**7. Donations**

The following donations were paid out after the year end:-

Red Panda	£500
Otter	£625
Elephant	£1,220