



Cleeve Common Trust

Charitable Purposes in Connection with Cleeve Hill Common

Charity No. 900131

Report and Financial Statements for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

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Trustees Report for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

The Trustees present their report and financial statements for the Charity for the year ended 31 March 2022.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 and comply with the Charity's governing document, the Charities Act 2011 and Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities published on 16 July 2014.

Reference and Administrative Details

Trustees

The Trustees who served during the year and up to the date of this report are:

Colonel (Retired) P A Robson (Chair)
Cllr C Agg – trusteeship shared with Miss S West
Mrs K Berliner – appointed May 2021
Mr C Howes (Vice Chair)
Mrs S Hughes
Mr A Jowitt
Ms K Licence (Vice Chair)
Mr A Robinson
Mr R Stayt – resigned May 2021
Miss S West – trusteeship shared with Cllr C Agg
Mr S Wheeler
Dr D Willingham

One seat each for Cheltenham Borough Council and Bishops Cleeve Parish Council remained vacant throughout the year.

Clerk

Mr M Bates

Advisers

Mr R East
Mr P Lightfoot

Principal Office

Parish Office, Church Road, Bishops Cleeve, Cheltenham, GL52 8LR

Independent Examiners

Brunswick Business Services, 9 Carrol Grove, Springbank, Cheltenham, GL51 0PP

Bankers

Lloyds Bank plc, 130 High Street, Cheltenham, GL50 1EG

Solicitors

Christopher Davidson Solicitors LLP, 2-3 Oriel Terrace, Oriel Road, Cheltenham, GL50 1XP

Structure, Governance and Management

The body of Conservators which manages Cleeve Common was established by Act of Parliament, The Commons Regulation (Cleeve) Provisional Order Confirmation Act (1890). The Charity, Charitable Purposes in Connection with Cleeve Hill Common (No, 900131), is an unincorporated association registered on 14 September 1989, which took the Act as its governing document. The working name of the Charity was changed to Cleeve Common Trust in June 2017.

All Trustees are appointed by local Borough and Parish Councils in accordance with the 1890 Act with the exception of Colonel (Retired) P A Robson, who has a place on the Board of Trustees by virtue of being a Lord of the Manor¹, and Mr A Jowitt, who is the representative of a Lord of the Manor. In addition, the Board co-opts advisers (Mr R East and Mr P Lightfoot), who are not trustees of the Charity.

The Trust contracts with a clerk, a ranger service, a conservation officer and a community engagement officer in order to deliver its activities and maintains an office in the Bishops Cleeve Community Centre. The Clerk administers the Charity on behalf of the Trust and liaises with official bodies, local residents, councillors, landowners, farmers and users of the Common. This workforce has remained stable and reliable during a difficult year.

Objectives

The objectives of the Charity are:

- Management of Cleeve Common in accordance with the Commons Regulation (Cleeve) Provisional Confirmation Order Act 1890.
- Conservation of Cleeve Common's unimproved limestone grassland and other habitats.
- Facilitation and management of outdoor recreation on Cleeve Common.
- Provision of education on the natural habitat.

Activities

Public Benefit. When planning activities for the year the Trustees have considered the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit.

Management. The Trust facilitates the use of the Common by commoners with grazing rights on the 1965 Register of Common Land for register Unit CL20. It also manages Unit CL293 on which there are no grazing rights.

Conservation. The Trust has undertaken conservation in accordance with its agreement with Natural England in order to preserve the natural environment of the Common, so that future generations will enjoy at least the same sense of space and tranquillity, with the diversity of plant and animal life, as do today's visitors. These activities have included:

- Grazing of the grassland.
- Scrub clearance.
- Conservation of the flora and fauna.
- Maintenance of the archaeological and geological features.

¹ There are Lords of the Manor of both Southam and Bishop's Cleeve.

Outdoor Recreation.

- The Trust seeks to promote physical health and mental well-being by enabling recreational use of the Common by myriad users including walkers, runners, cyclists, horse riders, dog walkers, golfers and kite flyers. Visitor numbers remain higher than pre-pandemic levels, suggesting that the benefits of outdoor recreation brought to the fore during the pandemic, continue to be valued.
- The Trust also facilitates use of the Common for organised events including walking, running and cycling charity events, orienteering, horse-riding and keep-fit exercises. The Common is a favoured location for activities by local schools, youth groups and other not for profit organisations including voluntary rescue services.

Education. The Trust was able to mount a nearly full programme of events on the Common for both families and those without children. All of these were well-supported. Activities by local schools have however been slower to restart.

Commercial. The following commercial activities have taken place:

- **Golf Course.** The new owners of the Golf Club have greatly improved the standard of the course and raised its national – and indeed international - profile. The golf licence fee of £25,000 is a major contributor to the Trust's income.
- **Filming.** The Trust licenses use of the Common for commercial video and still photo-shoots. Five small-scale events, mostly fashion related, brought an income of £1,250.
- **Hacking Licences.** The Trust licences horse riders to use areas of the Common that are not public rights of way. The demand for licences continued at about twice the pre-pandemic rate: a record number of 110 licences was issued, generating an income of £3,420.
- **Professional Dog Walking.** The Trust issued 11 licences to professional walkers, resulting in £1100 income.
- **Assistance to Butterfly Conservation.** As In previous years, Butterfly Conservation requested loan of the cattle herd to graze the adjacent Prestbury Hill Reserve, which is part of the same SSSI as Cleeve Common. While the income of £3,000 is welcome and the Trust wishes to be supportive of another conservation group, it has been decided to discontinue the loan in future years as the cattle are needed on the Common itself. The herd is now smaller than in years past and it is important to keep up grazing pressure during the important autumn months.

Contribution of Volunteers. Volunteers have contributed to the work of the Charity in a number of ways:

- **Voluntary Wardens.** Volunteer wardens continued to visit the Common regularly to assist the rangers by checking livestock and boundaries, picking up litter, reporting antisocial activities and engaging with visitors.
- **Grassland Monitoring Volunteers.** Monitoring volunteers supported the Conservation Officer in carrying out the annual grassland condition assessment.
- **Events Volunteers.** These volunteers helped the Community Engagement Officer deliver family events throughout the year.

- **Work Parties.** Monthly volunteer work parties, under the direction of the Conservation Officer, were able to restart and numbers increased as the year progressed. They provide valuable support, particularly in clearance of scrub from areas that could not be accessed with machinery and tasks such as replacement of gates.

Achievements and Performance

General

The gradual lifting of restrictions under the Government COVID roadmap in the early months of the year meant that operation of the Charity could return to something like normal. Particularly welcome was the ability to restart volunteer working parties, run a full schedule of educational events and resume face-to-face meetings. Visitor numbers were down from the peaks seen in 2020, but the Common continues to be a more popular destination than in pre-pandemic years.

A strong working relationship with the new team at the Golf Club developed during the year, despite many changes in their staffing. Interaction between front line staff and Board members was streamlined and strengthened through appointment of a lead Board member for Operations.

Management

Ranger Service. The Charity's ranger service has provided 7 day a week cover in order to: manage livestock; carry out conservation and maintenance on the Common; and engage with visitors. During the year, the rangers responded to a number of emergencies involving members of the public; and they maintained a sound working relationship with the police and other emergency services to provide local knowledge and on-the-spot assistance. Sadly, an extensive Police-led search for a missing person over several days in early 2022 concluded only when his body was found on the Common.

Health & Safety. Members of the Board and Workforce developed a comprehensive set of risk assessments for regular activities, along with more rigorous incident recording and follow-up procedures.

Grazing Rights. The Trust supports the traditional rights of commoners to graze stock on the Common by ensuring that the land is securely fenced and by monitoring sheep and lambs for signs of illness or injury. The Trust has renewed existing licences for grazing rights that are not in use by commoners.

Boundaries. The primary requirement is to maintain a secure perimeter to the Common to contain grazing animals, while facilitating access by the public on foot, wheelchair, cycle or horse. This year we replaced sections of difficult to access fencing, which necessitated a major effort clearing undergrowth. All bridleway entrances now have industry standard gates and a wheelchair accessible radar gate at one of the major entrances permits access to legitimate users but impedes illegal motorbikes.

Parking. Work on the main Quarry car park has levelled the surface and improved drainage, while new perimeter posts secure the car park boundary to prevent damage to surrounding grassland. A contracted service to release motorists who stay beyond lock-up time has removed the burden on Rangers to stay late and, all too often, face abuse for their trouble. New signage improves visitors' initial experience of the Common. Nevertheless, lack of parking continues to be a concern, a matter on which the Trust is working closely with the Golf Club owners.

Illegal Access. An illegally driven 4x4 vehicle caused extensive damage to one of the golf course greens, which was out of action for several months. Since then, ram-proof rising bollards have been

installed in an attempt to prevent repetition. These do not, however, prevent illegal motorbikes which continue to be a problem.

Vehicles and Equipment. Purchase of an all-terrain utility vehicle has improved Ranger access to parts of the Common which cannot be reached in the normal truck and aided the smooth running of events. Bearing in mind the susceptibility to theft of such vehicles, it is housed in a secure storage container in the Golf Club compound. Near the end of the year, swift action by members of the Workforce secured a 100% grant through the Farming in Protected Landscapes scheme to buy a Weed Wiper, which will greatly enhance our ability to treat thistles while minimizing the amount of herbicide used.

Other achievements. A demolition contractor was brought in to remove a disused and derelict equipment shed, which had been an eyesore for several decades.

Conservation

Countryside Stewardship Agreement. The Trust continued to deliver its obligations under its Higher Tier Countryside Stewardship Agreement. The results from the grassland monitoring show that the Common is still under-grazed in places when measured against the indicators of success.

Cattle.

- The Trust's herd of cattle stood at 21 Belted Galloways for most of the reporting period. The herd retained TB-free status throughout the period. The cattle were on the Common for most of the year with two months spent grazing the adjoining Butterfly Conservation Reserve.
- A major change to the way the cattle are managed on the Common was the adoption of NoFence grazing using GPS collars to allow grazing of "virtual" paddocks. The advantages of this system are that grazing can be targeted according to conservation need without the use of electric fences which are a nuisance to visitors and impossible to use in some areas due to the terrain or density of the footpath network. In previous years, the cattle have caused some damage to the golf course, but they can now be excluded from it whilst grazing adjacent conservation grassland. The Rangers can always see the location of the collars which saves time hunting for cattle amongst the gorse every day. After a few teething troubles, the system is now working very well, and we should start to see improvements in some areas that have previously been difficult to graze.

Sheep. The Rangers provided support to four commoners who exercised their rights to graze sheep on the Common and two local farmers who were invited to turn out sheep on the Common to boost grazing numbers. During the grazing season from April to November sheep numbers were variable, peaking at around 1,300 in late summer. Dog attacks on sheep still occurred on the Common but thankfully were lower this period, which could be as a result of improved signage.

Heathland Management. Grazing and gorse cutting were carried out in the heathland parts of the Common in line with the Countryside Stewardship Agreement.

Scrub Management. The Rangers, a contractor and volunteers undertook scrub clearance during the winter in line with the Countryside Stewardship Agreement. Follow-up work was done on previously cut areas to help them return to grassland.

Flora and Fauna.

- Surveys for the critically endangered red hemp-nettle showed that 2021 was a poor year with low counts across all colonies. The plants can regenerate from the seedbank and colonies have recovered from low numbers before, so it is not currently a cause for concern, and we await next year's data.
- Detailed surveys led to the discovery of a number of bryophytes new to the common or not recorded on the Common since the early 1900s. The number of species of bryophyte new to East Gloucestershire or new to the common continues to highlight the importance of Cleeve Common for bryophyte conservation in Gloucestershire.
- Surveys of reptiles continued, particularly the adder, for which Cleeve Common is an important stronghold. Adder numbers have declined nationally but at present there is no evidence to suggest that the population on the Common is falling.
- Bird surveys by a local recorder showed that ground nesting birds including skylark and meadow pipit have declined since his records began in the early 2000s, but numbers have now stabilised at a lower level. It is thought that increased recreational pressure could have contributed to this decline, but it is difficult to be certain. Local birders were treated to a rare visit by a snow bunting which stayed around the dew pond for more than a week.

Management of Historic Features. Archaeological investigation of the Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other features was again suspended during most of the year, only resuming in the last few days of March.

Geology. Natural England carried out a condition assessment of Rolling Bank Quarry, a geological unit of the SSSI, and it was found to be in favourable condition.

Community Engagement

Education. We were able to run a full programme of educational events from May onwards, with appropriate social distancing. A self-guided Archaeology and History walk was completed and made available for download in text or a digital file to read in mapping apps. This was followed by a Bluebell Walk, which featured on local radio. Team members also made local radio appearances to talk about sheep on the Common and the new virtual fencing system for cattle.

Social Media. The higher levels of engagement with our social media channels experienced during lockdowns have continued, with the community offering more feedback, comments and their own photographs.

Memorial programme. This programme enables local people to install a memorial plaque to a loved one on a Cotswold stone wall surrounding a prominent single beech tree, in return for a donation. This scheme has proved so popular that the wall is now full and a second one will be built in 2022.

Signage. In addition to much improved car park signage noted above, new welcome signs have now been installed at all significant entrances. An interpretation panel also informs visitors about the historic sheepwash near the source of the River Isbourne.

External events. COVID restrictions prevented large-scale events such as walking, running, cycling and also school visits resuming until the autumn. The normal pattern of such events was not re-established until 2022.

Financial Review

The Trustees met regularly to consider the Charity's activities in order to ensure that it was properly meeting its stated objectives and to consider ways in which it could improve its governance and outputs. During this period, we reviewed the Reserves Policy and cash management procedures, resulting in a move to a cash management platform to provide more flexible management of short to medium term holdings.

Funding

The principal sources of funding for the Charity for this period were:

- The Countryside Stewardship (CS) Agreement with Natural England, which came into effect on 1 January 2017.
- The Basic Payment Scheme (BPS) from the Rural Payments Agency.
- These schemes will be phased out over the coming years and replaced by the Environmental Land Management Scheme (ELMS). As yet the Trust is not eligible for payments under the ELMS pilot programme; the Grassland options are not due until 2024.
- Licence fees from the Cotswold Hub Co for use of the Common for golf.
- Donations from individuals: in previous years this was mostly through our Memorial Programme but, as noted above, the programme was suspended in this period as the Wall had been filled.

The Trustees are pleased to report that the financial position at 31 March 2022 was sound, although expenditure exceeded net income by £11,132, largely owing to major spending on infrastructure. Nevertheless, this was offset by an increase in the value of the Charity's investments, giving an overall increase in the Charity's net funds of £20,942.

Risk

The Trust maintains a risk register, which is reviewed regularly by the Board and Executive group. Mitigations are in place against the major risks. Our overall risk profile has improved, although we still carry significant risks on funding and staffing, where there is little scope for further mitigation.

Finance. The following financial risks have been identified:

- **Grants.** The forthcoming changes to the agriculture and environment payment schemes, when the new Environment Land Management Scheme (ELMS) replaces the CS Agreement and BPS. The scale of payments under ELMS is not yet clear, but the Trustees anticipate a substantial fall in grant income in the coming years.
- **Golf Course Income.** While the new licence agreement for playing golf on the Common noted above is a major step forward in securing a stable long-term income, there remains a small

risk that the new operators will exercise a break clause during the next 5 years if they cannot obtain planning permission to develop the clubhouse site in a way that would be financially viable.

Staffing. The very small size of the Charity's core Workforce (amounting to 3.25 full time equivalent posts) means that it is critically dependent on a few key individuals. The Trustees continue to explore a number of options to address this risk. At the operational level, the business continuity plan developed in response to the pandemic can be applied in other short-staffing eventualities.

Health & Safety. Further progress has been made to develop a comprehensive H&S system, with risk assessments for standard tasks and a robust monitor/review process to support the objectives set out in the top-level H&S policy.

Data Protection. Although the Trust holds only a minimal amount of personal information, rarely extending beyond individuals' contact details, Trustees are conscious of the requirements of GDPR and have appropriate safeguards in place. The wider issues of integrity and availability of information have been addressed through the use of cloud storage and careful control of access permissions.

Reserves Policy

The primary purpose of the Charity is conservation which, by its very nature, is undertaken with a long-term view. Consequently, reserves need to be able to support activities into the medium term, in order to allow for any plans to be adjusted.

The level of reserves takes account of anticipated future income and its volatility, the environment, the risks faced by the Charity and the levels of known liabilities. The reserves are intended to provide for contingencies, to absorb setbacks, to mitigate risks and to be able to take advantage of change and opportunities. Reserves enable the Trust to fund unexpected expenditure or shortfalls in income, support working capital requirements and meet its liabilities as they fall due, as well as to underpin achievement of its plans and budgets.

The Charity's reserves comprise net current assets (excluding restricted or designated funds) plus investment assets. The reserves are set at a level that will cover the costs of the Charity for at least three years in order to continue its charitable and conservation activities should income fall short of expectations.

The balance regarded as free reserves at 31 March 2022 was £394,557. In addition, the Charity held £149,000 in designated funds, set up to cover expenditure that will not be covered by anticipated income over the next 3 years; a further £46,491 is tied up in tangible fixed assets and livestock.

Trustees' Responsibilities in relation to the Financial Statements

The Charity's Trustees are responsible for preparing a trustees' annual report and financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The law applicable to charities in England and Wales requires the Charity's Trustees to prepare financial statements for each year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Charity and the incoming resources and application of resources, of the Charity for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently.

- Observe the methods and principles in the applicable charities SORP.
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent.
- State whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements.
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Charity will continue in business.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Charity and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Charities Act 2011, the applicable Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations, and the provisions of the charities governing document. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Charity and taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

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

Approved by the Trustees on 20 July 2022 and signed on their behalf by:

P A Robson

Colonel (Retired) P A Robson
Chairman

Independent Examiner's Report to the Trustees

I report on the accounts of Cleeve Common Trust for the year ended 31 March 2022, which are set out on pages 12 to 18.

Respective Responsibilities of Trustees and Examiner

The Charity's Trustees are responsible for the preparation of the accounts in accordance with the Charities Act 2011 ("the Act"). The Charity's Trustees consider that an audit is not required for this year under section 144 of the Act and that an independent examination is needed.

It is my responsibility to:

- Examine the accounts under section 145 of the Charities Act.
- To follow the applicable Directions given by the Charity Commission (under section 145(5)(b) of the Act.
- To state whether particular matters have come to my attention.

Basis of Independent Examiner's Statement

My examination was carried out 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.

Independent Examiner's Statement

In connection with my examination, no material matters have come to my attention, which gives me cause to believe that in any material respect:

- The accounting records were not kept in accordance with section 130 of the Charities Act; or
- The accounts did not accord with the accounting records; or
- The accounts did not comply with the applicable requirements concerning the form and content of accounts set out in the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 other than any requirement that the accounts give a "true and fair" view which is not a matter considered as part of an independent examination.

I have no concerns and have come across no other matters in connection with the examination to which attention should be drawn in this report in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.

D Lillywhite

David Lillywhite
Brunswick Business Services
9 Carrol Grove
Springbank
Cheltenham
GL51 PP

Statement of Financial Activities for the yearended 31 March 2022

	Note	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Designated Funds	Total 2022	Total 2021
Incoming Resources						
Donations		6,392	-	-	6,392	20,932
Charitable activities	2	126,713	-	-	126,713	134,334
Bank interest received		1,618	-	-	1,618	1,545
Other income	3	236	-	-	236	76
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		£134,959	-	-	£134,959	£156,887
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Resources Expended						
Charitable activities	4	111,712	-	21,605	133,317	142,136
Charity management	5	12,774	-	-	12,774	12,976
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		£124,486	-	£21,605	£146,091	£155,112
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net incoming/(expended) resource		10,473	-	(21,605)	(11,132)	1,775
Gains on Investments		31,474	-	-	31,474	28,795
Transfer between funds		32,095	-	(32,095)	-	-
Total funds brought forward		367,006	-	202,700	569,706	539,136
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total funds carried forward		£441,048	-	£149,000	£590,048	£569,706
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Balance Sheet at 31 March 2022

	Note	2022	2021
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	32,501	11,932
Investments	7	320,530	288,552
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		353,031	300,484
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Current assets			
Livestock		13,990	15,230
Debtors	8	5,327	2,010
Cash at bank and in hand:			
Current account		33,759	12,243
Deposit accounts		196,550	258,787
Cash		53	156
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		249,679	288,426
Current liabilities			
Creditors due within one year	9	12,662	19,204
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net current assets		237,017	269,222
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total assets less current liabilities		£590,048	£569,706
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Represented by:			
Restricted funds		-	-
Unrestricted funds	10	590,048	569,706
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Funds		£590,048	£569,706
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Approved by the trustees on 20 July 2022 and signed on their behalf by:

P A Robson

Colonel (Retired) P A Robson
Chairman

Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2022

1 Accounting Policies

Basis of Accounting. The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the provisions of the Statement of Recommended Practice (FRS 102) - Accounting and Reporting by Charities, the Charities Act and relevant accounting standards.

Change in Basis of Accounting. There has been no change to the accounting policies since last year.

Changes to Previous Accounts. No changes have been made to accounts for previous years.

Tangible Fixed Assets for use by Charity. These are capitalised if they can be used for more than one year and are shown on the balance sheet at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets on a reducing balance basis at the rate of 25% per annum.

Listed Investments. Listed Investments are shown on the balance sheet at their mid-market value.

Unlisted Investments. Unlisted Investments are shown on the balance sheet at their estimated market value.

Livestock. Livestock are valued at the lower of cost or net realisable value.

Recognition of Incoming Resources. These are included in the Statement of Financial Activities (SoFA) when:

- the charity becomes entitled to the resources
- the trustees are virtually certain they will receive the resources; and
- the monetary value can be measured with sufficient reliability.

Incoming Resources with Related Expenditure. Where incoming resources have related expenditure the incoming resources and related expenditure are reported gross in the SoFA.

Grants and Donations. Grants and donations are only included in the SoFA when the charity has unconditional entitlement to the resources.

Investment Income. Investment income is included in the SoFA when receivable.

Liability Recognition. Liabilities are recognised as soon as there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the charity to pay out resources.

2 Income from charitable activities

	2022	2021
Rural Payments Agency grants	88,283	89,021
Other grants	4,158	-
Golf course licence	25,000	25,000
Media licences	1,250	100
Hacking licences	3,420	3,785
Dog walking licences	1,110	1,005
Grazing	3,000	3,000
Sale of livestock	-	12,276
Events	492	147
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£126,713	£134,334
	<hr/>	<hr/>

3 Other income

Wayleaves	53	56
Miscellaneous	183	20
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£236	£76
	<hr/>	<hr/>

4 Expenditure on charitable activities

Rangers' fees	49,380	48,565
Conservation consultancy fees	14,995	16,775
Education consultancy fees	8,450	7,000
Specialist consultancy	2,700	-
Clerk's fees	7,605	8,312
Livestock costs	5,627	8,515
General maintenance	2,848	1,908
Fencing	5,854	17,100
Infrastructure	9,870	-
Washpool project	500	215
Electricity	189	311
Water	546	1,106
Vehicle fuel	5,099	3,517
Other vehicle expenses	5,083	5,099
Signage & education materials	3,343	3,646
Legal fees	-	15,065
Bad debts	235	-
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	10,848	3,981
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	145	1,021
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£133,317	£142,136
	<hr/>	<hr/>

5 Expenditure on charity management

	2022	2021
Clerk's fees	7,492	8,188
Office rent	1,454	397
Insurance	1,195	1,134
IT, telephone and office consumables	873	956
Legal fees	-	900
Accountancy fees	700	675
Sundry expenses	1,060	726
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£12,774	£12,976
	<hr/>	<hr/>

6 Tangible fixed assets**Vehicles and equipment****Cost**

At 1 April 2021	94,213
Additions	31,562
Disposals	(1,827)
	<hr/>

At 31 March 2022	£123,948
	<hr/>

Depreciation

At 1 April 2021	82,281
Charge for the year	10,848
Eliminated on disposals	(1,682)
	<hr/>

At 31 March 2022	£91,447
	<hr/>

Net book value

At 1 April 2021	£11,932
	<hr/>

At 31 March 2022	£32,501
	<hr/>

7 Investments

	Listed Investments	Unlisted Investments	Total
Valuation at 1 April 2021	278,795	9,757	288,552
Additions	-	504	504
Gains/(losses)	32,422	(948)	31,474
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Valuation at 31 March 2022	£311,217	£9,313	£320,530
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Unlisted Investments comprise a holding of Defra Entitlements, which are required to claim Basic Payment Scheme. grants. The value of the claim for 2021 was £20,002.

The Charity holds 91 entitlements bought as follows: 42 in 2015, 17 in 2017, 30 in 2018 and 2 in 2021. The value of the entitlements is calculated from the estimated market value per entitlement, which will decrease to zero as the BPS scheme is phased out over the period 2021 to 2027.

Listed Investments comprise a holding of 1,346 Accumulation Units in the COIF Charities Investment Fund managed by CCLA Fund Managers Ltd. The value of the holding is calculated from the mid market value at 31 March 2022.

8 Debtors

	2022	2021
Trade debtors	1,269	2,010
Other debtors	4,058	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£5,327	£2,010
	<hr/>	<hr/>

9 Creditors due within one year

Trade creditors	11,962	18,529
Accruals	700	675
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£12,662	£19,204
	<hr/>	<hr/>

10 Unrestricted funds	Balance at 1 April 2021	Income	Expenditure	Gains on Investments	Transfers	Balance at 31 March 2022
General unrestricted funds	367,006	134,959	(124,486)	31,474	32,095	441,048
Designated funds	202,700	-	(21,605)	-	(32,095)	149,000
	<u>£569,706</u>	<u>£134,959</u>	<u>£(146,091)</u>	<u>£31,474</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>£590,048</u>

Designated funds

The Trustees have designated funds of £ 149,000 at the year end for various expenditure that they anticipate will not be covered by expected income in the near future:

Capital equipment replacement	56,000
Conservation projects	17,000
Infrastructure projects	65,000
Governance review	11,000
	<u>£149,000</u>

11 Transactions with trustees

The trustees received no remuneration or payment of expenses.

12 Fees for examination of the accounts	2022	2021
Independent examiner's fees for reporting on the accounts	£625	£600
	<u>£75</u>	<u>£75</u>
Other fees paid to the independent examiner		