Charity number: 293787

CELIA HAMMOND ANIMAL TRUST

TRUSTEES' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

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REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS OF THE CHARITY, ITS TRUSTEES AND ADVISERS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

Trustees

C Hammond

N Sheen

E Fuller (appointed 31 March 2019)

Charity registered number

293787

Principal office

The High Street, Wadhurst, East Sussex, TN5 6AG

Independent auditor

Crowe U.K. LLP, Riverside House, 40 - 46 High Street, Maidstone, Kent, ME14 - 1JH

Bankers

National Westminster Bank Plc, Wadhurst, East Sussex, TN5 6BH

TRUSTEES' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

The Trustees present their annual report together with the audited financial statements of the group and the charity for the 1 November 2017 to 31 October 2018.

Celia Hammond Animal Trust is a Registered Charity, Number 293787.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

The Governing Document

The constitution of the charity is set out in the Deed of Trust dated 29 January 1986.

Trustees

During the year, the charity was administered by a board of Trustees:-

Celia Hammond Naomi Sheen B Connolly

Celia Hammond was elected on the founding of the charity. Celia Hammond is appointed in perpetuity.

Recruitment and Appointment of New Trustees

The management of the charity is the responsibility of the Trustees who are elected and co-opted under the terms of the Trust Deed.

Individuals wishing to become Trustees apply by written application and are appointed by the existing Trustees if they are considered to be suitable for the vacancy that exists.

Policies and Procedures for the Induction and Training of Trustees

The charity is relying upon the guidance issued by the Charities Commission in relation to the induction and training of Trustees.

Pay Policy for Senior Staff

The remuneration of key management personnel is agreed by the Trust's Board.

The Organisational Structure

The Board of Trustees provides the governance of the Charity. The Trustees delegate the day to day running of the charity to the senior manager, Sarah Le Fevre.

Code of Governance

The Board have taken note of the new charity code of governance. The Board are still in the process of considering the impact of the new code of governance and how this will be implemented for the charity.

TRUSTEES' REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

Achievements and performance

Subsidiary

The subsidiary company of the charity, CHAT Trading Limited, which raises funds for the charity by means of covenanting trading profits arising from the sale of donated goods, is administered by a sole Director, Celia Hammond.

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

The charity's aims are to promote the welfare of animals, particularly cats in need of care, and to prevent cruelty and suffering associated with the country's vast stray and unwanted animal problem, in particular by the provision of spaying and neutering facilities. The aims are not limited geographically, but for funding reasons most activities currently undertaken centre on London and the Home Counties.

The charity's objects are:-

- To provide care and refuge for cats and kittens both feral and domestic and for those animals which on the basis of age, temperament or appearance would not normally be taken in elsewhere.
- To promote the welfare of animals through example and education.
- To humanely reduce the population of dogs and cats, both pedigree and mongrel in the UK by neutering as opposed to the current situation where hundreds of thousands of healthy but unwanted or stray animals are being destroyed simply because there are not enough homes to go around.
- To provide low cost neuter/vaccination clinics for animals belonging to people on benefit or those unable to afford private veterinary fees.
- To provide low cost treatment in our clinics for sick/injured animals whose owners do not qualify for help from the major charities but who cannot afford private veterinary fees.
- To operate a rescue service for animals, both domestic and feral, in emergency situations through calls from the public, local authorities and the police.
- To provide long and short-term sanctuary accommodation and rehoming facilities for rescued animals.
- To investigate complaints of cruelty and neglect and to take appropriate action.

To achieve the Celia Hammond Animal Trust's aim, the Trustees' policy (which remains unchanged since our last report) is to provide three main kinds of charitable service.

- Clinic services the provision of low cost neutering and vaccination services via the Trust's clinics. A full veterinary service is also provided at the clinics for sick / injured animals belonging to people unable to afford private veterinary fees and yet not qualifying for assistance through the major charities.
- Sanctuary services the provision of an animal sanctuary to provide shelter for rescued animals awaiting re-homing. These are mainly from emergency situations where the Trust has been called in to assist.
- Rescue and re-homing services these services are provided from the clinics and the Sanctuary in Sussex.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF VOLUNTEERS

The charity has many volunteers who make a significant contribution to its operation. The charity could not survive in its present form without their contribution over all aspects of the charity's services.

VOLUNTARY HELP

The Trustees' wish to record their recognition of the professionalism and commitment of all our staff and volunteers.

TRUSTEES' REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

GOING CONCERN

Accounting standards require the trustees to consider the appropriateness of the going concern basis when preparing the financial statements. The trustees regard the going concern basis as remaining appropriate as the charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future on the basis that there are adequate cash reserves within the company.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Achievements and Performance

As planned we continued to carry out the core objectives of the Celia Hammond Animal Trust.

Our main activities involved:

- The provision of low cost full veterinary services, including neutering, microchipping and vaccinations for
 pets belonging to owners on benefits or a low income who did not qualify for help from the major charities
 and could not afford private veterinary care.
- The provision of low cost treatment in our clinics for sick/injured animals whose owners do not qualify for help from the major charities but who cannot afford private veterinary fees
- A rescue and rehoming service for stray, feral, unwanted, injured and abandoned cats in need in London and the South East.
- · A neutering service for stray and feral cats in London and the South East.
- Sanctuary provision at our Greenacres Sanctuary near Hastings for elderly and unhomeable stray and domestic cats.

TRUSTEES' REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

Veterinary Services

Our two London veterinary clinics which are based in Canning Town in East London and Lewisham in South East London play a major role in the provision of charitable veterinary services within London and the surrounding counties. Many animals who would otherwise be denied treatment or be euthanased because their owner cannot afford veterinary care are successfully treated, recover and go on to continue healthy lives because of our services.

Our priority is the provision of low cost quality veterinary care for our primary registered clients. However in addition to our regular clients we help many other pets who are referred to our clinics by private vets because owners cannot afford to pay for the treatment their pets require. We also treat and rehome many sick and injured unowned cats, mainly road accidents who have been taken into private vets and they have been unable to source treatment for them elsewhere.

With a large stray cat population in London, members of the public come to our clinics with strays that they have been feeding who need treatment for injuries, neglected wounds and general ill health as well as neutering and microchipping. Many people are then willing to take these strays into their homes and assume full responsibility for their care, once their initial health care needs have been taken care of. The cost of this initial treatment is often met at least in part from charity funds. Demand for our services from the pet owning public is continually increasing.

Our main veterinary clinic at Canning Town has four operating theatres, an intensive care ward as well as cat and

dog wards to accommodate inpatients. A team of vets, veterinary nurses and support staff carry out up to 60 consultations and 25-30 surgeries per day and also treat our own rescue cases.

The Lewisham veterinary clinic, our first, opened in 1995. Our Lewisham veterinary clinic is smaller and facilities provide two operating theatres as well as cat and dog wards to accommodate inpatients. A team of vets, veterinary nurses and support staff carry out up to 30 consultations and 20 surgeries per day as well as treating Lewisham Branch rescue cases.

Despite the increasing costs of running our veterinary services we have continued to keep our neutering charges to pet owners at £20 for a male cat, £25 for a female cat, from £65 for a male dog and from £70 for a female dog which is a fraction of the cost of private fees in London. Through working with other animal charities and the use of neutering vouchers we are able to provide free neutering for cats when owners cannot afford our reduced costs.



Photos: Canning Town Veterinary procedures



TRUSTEES' REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

Rescue services



Photo: Cats at waste processing site

Photo: Stray kittens born in a garden

Our rescue teams based at Lewisham, Canning Town and our Sanctuary near Hastings are constantly busy responding to calls from the public to assist with unwanted, stray and abandoned cats and kittens. One of the services that we provide that sets us apart from many other Animal Welfare charities and Sanctuaries is our rescue work in the community. Our core area of expertise is with stray and feral cats and kittens and we are inundated with requests for help with cats in London and the South East and also for advice concerning feral cats throughout the U.K as well as abroad. Much of our work involves the humane trapping, neutering and returning of feral cats to locations where they will continue to be fed and have shelter.

We specialise in dealing with difficult rescues of cats where they are in great danger such as cats and kittens on building sites, in derelict buildings, on demolition sites, or living on waste transfer sites. In the past large companies tended to rely on pest control services to control very large feral colonies such as the ones we are now called to assist with. We think this is a positive development as it shows a change of perception when people are considering options for the control, they are now considering humane options rather than considering feral cats as vermin to controlled by pest control companies. Our expertise and reputation means that rescue jobs are regularly passed to us by other organisations when they don't have the expertise or facilities to help.

TRUSTEES' REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

Our experienced staff and volunteers are trained to humanely and effectively trap feral cats and kittens using specifically designed equipment and techniques developed and refined over many years. Where it is not safe to neuter and return feral cats, we take them into our care and after neutering they are rehomed in pairs or small family groups to suitable outdoor homes such as farms, stables or smallholdings where they will have shelter and be fed daily. Young feral kittens are taken

in to our rescue centres and Sanctuary where they are socialised and can be rehomed as domestic cats. Many elderly 'unhomeable' feral cats are released to live the rest of their lives in comfort and safety at our Sanctuary where they have the choice of many sleeping shelters and sheds and are fed daily and receive veterinary care as and when it is required.



Photo: Stray cats in an industrial estate



Photo: Kittens born in an abandoned car

Our work with feral cats is a never ending task to control their numbers in the areas we work in. Cats breed so quickly that it is always a race against time to respond to calls promptly to neuter cats before they produce more kittens. Our work is never completed because all it takes is one more abandoned unneutered female cat and a new colony begins. Maintaining progress in the areas we work in is therefore a focus of our priorities and resources.

As well as our work with stray and feral cats, we take in and rehome cats in cases where owners have died, been evicted or been made homeless, have allergies or where the cats have

behavioural issues. We also work with cases of multi-cat householders and hoarding situations where unneutered cats are breeding uncontrolled.

Many calls for assistance with cats come to us from local authorities, housing providers, environmental health departments, social services and the police. Our rescue workers are also very experienced with working with a wide range of people through our welfare work. The high cost of housing continues to be a big issue in London and repossessions by landlords for rent arrears are one of the main reasons that many pets find themselves homeless and in need of our help.

Our London rescue teams work in close conjunction with our veterinary clinics, and where elderly or disabled clients using our clinics have trouble in bringing in cats for neutering or treatment, our rescue staff transport these cats to our clinics and then return them to their owners

TRUSTEES' REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018



In 2018 we neutered and returned 1,995 cats, as part of our stray and feral cat neutering programme. Many others, including hundreds of feral kittens were tamed and successfully rehomed as pet cats. 149 adult feral cats could not be returned to where they originated from largely due to living in dangerous locations such as demolition sites, sites earmarked for redevelopment or where their safety was threatened by humans.

Homing Figures during 2018 were as follows: Canning Town: 617 cats. Lewisham 845 cats and the Sanctuary 115 cats. Total 1,577. Cat Adoption Open Days which commenced every Saturday at Canning Town Branch from August 2018 have proved very popular and we are pleased to see that homing rates are steadily increasing. Cat Adoption Open Days also continue to be held at our Lewisham centre and Sussex Sanctuary and prove very popular. Our Sanctuary in East Sussex is currently a permanent home to 128 cats.

Photo: 'Leo', an abandoned kitten Each Branch is supported by a dedicated team of volunteer foster carers who look after animals mainly cats in their own homes whilst permanent homes are sought. Their help is invaluable particularly with caring for mother cats and litters of kittens during the busy Summer months of kitten season.

When rehoming our animals to new homes, one of our experienced homing staff or volunteer home visitors will visit a potential new home prior to adoption of any of our animals. This is in order to assess suitability and also to provide any advice that might be required about settling in or caring for a new animal. We always carry out a 'home visit' and believe that this is essential in assuring the future welfare of our rescued animals and to ensure the best possible match of animal and new owner. Our homing policies ensure that people adopting our cats are educated in their care and about being responsible pet owners.



Photo: Feral cats at a waste processing site

There is no shortage of unwanted, stray and feral cats and kittens in the areas that CHAT operates in and the need for our services is greater than ever. Given the challenges that we face, the huge numbers of animals, particularly stray cats and kittens in need of help and the, at times, challenging temperaments of some of the cats that we rescue, we are very proud that the Trust has a strict non-destruction policy - unless animals are suffering with a terminal illness or are hopelessly injured and beyond any veterinary help.

TRUSTEES' REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

Many of the cats that we rescue are 'hard to home.' This may be due to a nervous temperament as a result of neglect, a lack of socialisation or cruelty, but many others are older or have health conditions or disabilities that could deter adopters. Our Sanctuary does not have the capacity to provide a home for all of the hard to home cases that we rescue but because we employ our own vets we are able to offer support with access to our low cost veterinary services or adoption under our Long Term Foster scheme whereby the charity continues to provide some or all of that animals veterinary care via our London clinics. In this way we are able to find homes for animals who would otherwise prove very difficult to rehome due to fears over potential



Photo: The Celia Hammond Animal Trust's sanctuary

future veterinary care costs that would not be covered by pet insurance as these would be considered pre-existing conditions.

Wider community benefit

Our services both Veterinary and Rescue are of considerable public benefit.

- Our neutering services for cats and dogs prevent the birth of hundreds of thousands of unwanted litter of kittens and puppies each year, litters which could end up euthanased or abandoned on the streets. Our neutering work with stray and feral cat colonies prevents these families of cats from continuing to breed uncontrolled to the point where they are considered to be a nuisance in a community.
- The benefits to people from sharing their lives with a cat or dog are often underestimated. For many people who live on their own or are elderly or vulnerable, caring for a pet brings a sense of purpose and joy to their lives. Our low cost veterinary services enable many owners who could not otherwise afford to treat their often beloved companions to access quality veterinary care.
- Education and welfare advice provided by our reception, veterinary and rescue and homing staff about responsible pet ownership helps cat and dog owners to be good pet owners rather than allow their pet to potentially create a nuisance to their neighbours.
- The provision of microchipping at our clinics, a legal requirement for dogs, helps to reunite many lost dogs and cats with their owners and therefore prevents these animals joining the numbers of unclaimed strays in council pounds and rescue centres.
- Our rescue services are a very valuable service in the communities that we support. We are contacted daily for help not only by individual members of the public but by local authorities, housing associations, councils, environmental health, private landlords, police, hospitals to assist with owned, stray and abandoned cats. We are often the only charity who will assist in such emergency situations and have rescue staff who are able to attend to collect, rescue or in case of nervous or feral cats to trap cats.

London is a city with extremes of inequality, our two London Clinics / rescue centres are based in the poorer areas of London - East and South East where there are high rates of unemployment, low pay and homelessness. The New Policy Institute London's Poverty profile 2017 report finds that "After housing costs, 27% of people in London are in a household in poverty, compared with 21% of people in the rest of England."

TRUSTEES' REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

"Trust for London" an organisation who tackle poverty and inequality in London report that the borough of Newham where our Canning Town veterinary clinic is based "experiences significant problems with poverty and inequality. 35.6% of employees in Newham are low-paid, the highest percentage in London, and the poverty rate is 37% ten percentage points higher than the London average and, among London boroughs, lower only than the poverty rate in (neighbouring) Tower Hamlets."

The

Projects in 2018



Photo: 'Tiny Paws' Cattery

charity's finances are a constant concern for the Trustees. Like all animal charities the Celia Hammond Animal Trust receives no government funding. We receive an income from our veterinary clinics but this is insufficient to cover the running costs of the clinics and the additional cost has to be met via charity funds. Our rescue and rehoming activities are reliant upon donations and legacies to fund this area of our work.

As planned the final stage of the Canning Town cattery was completed. Funded by our "Tiny Paws" crowd fundraising appeal the new nine cattery pen mother and kitten unit has provided spacious, hygienic, purpose built accommodation for mother cats and litters of kittens who are awaiting new homes.

We have continued to focus upon maintaining our essential veterinary and rescue and homing services for animals in need.



Photo: Kittens relaxing in our new cattery

TRUSTEES' REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

Veterinary Clinic Income

Clients using our veterinary clinic services are charged a low cost fee for veterinary treatment for their pets, ideally this should cover the cost of running our clinics but in reality many animals are treated where owners cannot pay or are strays where no one will pay so the clinics have to meet these costs and are therefore not self-funding. Meeting the cost of our rescue work is entirely funded by donations.

We regularly review the charges in our veterinary clinics but in the interests of animal welfare are keen to keep our costs as low as we can, so as not to be unaffordable for pet owners whose animals need our help.

We are experiencing increased costs in all areas of our work from salaries to veterinary medications and cat food. Essential veterinary drugs are very expensive as is veterinary equipment and maintaining and servicing this equipment. We always negotiate the best possible prices that we can and source donated and reconditioned second hand equipment and repair equipment where ever we are able to. Some of our equipment has been donated by our amazing supporters who want us to be able to increase our range of services to animals.

In recent years economic recession has increased the demand for our services. The rise in demand for our veterinary services also increased as a direct result of some other London Animal Charities restricting services / client eligibility to use their own veterinary services in order to reduce their own running costs. Because we have a non-destruction policy, where an animal needs treatment but their owner cannot pay we still treat their animal rather than offer euthanasia as might be the case elsewhere. In such instances we do offer payment plans if people qualify based on their income.

Wage costs

Although we are well supported with over seventy part time volunteers to whom we are extremely grateful for donating their time - particularly with the hands on day to day care for the cats in our centres it is also necessary for the Trust to employ full time staff.

Veterinary staff are highly skilled roles and these staff have to be paid the going rate for their profession. A national shortage of veterinary surgeons and veterinary nurses has driven up veterinary salaries, particularly in the London area. Many veterinary surgeons and nurses no longer want permanent work and now only want to work as locum's as the pay rates are considerably higher. We are very fortunate to have a loyal and dedicated team of vets but when we need to replace anyone who leaves then replacing them is very challenging. We reluctantly have no option but to pay these higher salaries in order to attract and retain staff.

Due to the large numbers of animals in our care a core of employed staff including Animal care and rescue staff who co-ordinate and work with our unpaid volunteers, and also veterinary clinic reception staff is essential. Annual increases to the national minimum wage and living wage increase the Trusts wage costs. We have tried to mitigate increases in wage costs by recruiting more volunteers to carry out Animal Care roles but it is essential that we do have a core group of staff to look after the rescue cats in our care.

TRUSTEES' REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

Fundraising Income

We recognise that we continue to be overly reliant on legacies and need to cultivate and increase a regular income. We acknowledge that there are many demands upon peoples' finances and have historically sought not to be overly demanding or employ unethical methods to pressure our supporters to donate.

Regular donations via direct debit and standing orders have increased over the year as have one off donations via social media and online giving.

CHAT was delighted to have been nominated by the public to reach the finals of an online vote to win £100k from Animal Friends Pet Insurance. Although we did not win the top prize a runners up prize of £25K enabled us to purchase a second hand digital X-ray machine for our Lewisham clinic and other vital veterinary equipment including six additional drip pumps for our Canning Town clinic.

Our social media presence has continued to grow and is becoming an important fundraising resource. One rescue story that went viral resulted in enough cat food being donated to feed the Trusts rescue cats for 3 months! Additionally the number of Facebook followers doubled to 60,000 and our social media supporters have time and time again proved themselves invaluable in their support of the Trust's work by donating their time, skills, transport in an emergency, funds and homes for our rescue cats. The promotion of our Amazon Wish List's and donations via online pet supplies has proved very successful in directly helping to reduce the cost of purchasing cat food to feed the cats in our care whilst they await new homes.

Our charity shop at Wadhurst provided a good income in 2018.

New Charity Code of Governance

The Trustees have taken time to consider the New Charity Code of Governance. The Trustees invest a great deal of time and energy in the charity and believe passionately in the cause of animal welfare and the charity's aims and objectives. The Trustees are up to date with and have a good understanding of the role of the charity and the charity's current activities and the day to day challenges and issues faced in providing these services and meeting the CHAT's aims and objectives.

The Trust has grown in size and scale since its founding as a charity in 1986 with the most rapid phase of growth and change being since the establishment of the charity's two London clinics in 1995 and 1999. A more structured approach to the management of the charity has increasingly become necessary in order to comply with regulation and legislation e.g employment law, health and safety etc. A senior management team comprising senior veterinary staff, rescue and homing and Head office administrators oversee the day to day running of the charity's activities and meet regularly with Trustees to ensure the smooth running and provision of charitable services.

The Trustees are aware of the importance of the public's confidence and trust in charities. It has always been charity policy not to adopt high pressure fundraising activities such as cold calling, door to door, street fundraising or the sale of our supporter database mailing list. As such the charity has not been involved in any of the high pressure fundraising activities that have resulted in recent public scandals for some other charities. The proportion of charity funds spent on fundraising and administration has traditionally been very low. The Trusts funds are spent on front line services and because finances are limited the Trustees strive to be as cost effective as possible when approving any necessary expenditure.

The Trustees have considered the guidelines for larger charities that are contained within the New Charity Code of Governance guidelines. However much of the boards approach is currently more in keeping with the guidelines recommended for smaller charities. The Trust has grown from small charity status and in the Trustees opinion is currently a medium size charity. This brings its own challenges as the Trust does not currently have the ability to attract the potential financial support that a larger charity could but does face the

TRUSTEES' REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

increasing operating costs and challenges that come with growth. The Trustees are confident that the board will meet these challenges and is currently looking to recruit additional Trustees to bring new skills to the board.

RESERVES POLICY

Charity commission guidance defines free reserves as income that becomes available to the charity and is to be expended at the Trustees' discretion in furtherance of any of the charity's objects, but is not yet spent, committed or designated. In accordance with Charity Commission guidance, the designated reserves represent the fixed asset required to deliver the charity's objectives/ At the balance sheet date, the charity's reserves comprised the following:-

	2018	2017
Total reserves per balance sheet	2,840,011	2,910,706
Less:-		
Designated funds	-1,122,721	-1,204,887
	1,717,290	1,705,819

The charity needs free reserves both to enable it to progress to completion for its long-term projects and to protect its current activities, in order to allow the Trustees to meet their responsibilities and ensure that it continues to operate on a going concern basis. The Trustees have examined the needs, risks and challenges faced by the charity in both the short and medium term, along with relevant financial forecasts and have formulated a policy to meet those needs.

Our income is vulnerable to fluctuations in donor generosity and to safeguard against these fluctuations it is essential for C.H.A.T to have sufficient unrestricted funds available should income fall and a buffer to keep the charity operational. Our reserves must also safeguard the future of over 700 cats in our care at any time including providing a permanent residence to 129 animals at our Sanctuary should our financial situation deteriorate to such a point that the charity can no longer continue at its present level.

With these challenges in mind, the Trustees are aiming to achieve free reserves to cover the equivalent of 12 months running costs. Currently, the charity is slightly behind this target, with free reserves equating to 6.5 months (2017 – 6.6 months) running costs at current levels. In addition the Trustees intend to try and maintain sufficient free reserves to allow for a quick response to any opportunities.

Plans for future periods

During 2019 we plan to focus on increasing adoption rates at both of our London centres and to maximise the potential of the Canning Town Branch new homing cattery facilities. We are recruiting two new homing officers in London in order to achieve this. We also aim to increase the number of feral cats that we rehome in order to be able to help more cats out of dangerous situations in London to find a better life and to reduce the length of stay in our centres.

Recognising the changes in fundraising and public relations we will be continuing to develop our online presence in order to maximise support for the Trust and also to utilise the educational potential of social media in promoting animal welfare.

Future developments

In the longer term we would like to be able to embark on the renovation and repair of our Lewisham veterinary clinic and rescue centre facilities. Whilst we have many plans, when funding permits, our primary focus will be to maintain our much needed Veterinary and Rescue services throughout 2019.

TRUSTEES' REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

Trustees' responsibilities statement

The Trustees are responsible for preparing the Trustees' report and the 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 & Wales 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 and the group and of the incoming resources and application of resources of the group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group will continue in operation.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charity and the group's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Charities Act 2011, the Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and the provisions of the trust deed. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and the group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

This report was approved by the Trustees, on

and signed on their behalf by:

C Hammond Trustee

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF CELIA HAMMOND ANIMAL TRUST

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Celia Hammond Animal Trust (the 'parent charity') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 October 2018 set out on pages 18 to 33. 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).

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standards applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) in preference to the Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice issued on 1 April 2005 which is referred to in the extant regulations but has been withdrawn.

This has been done in order for the accounts to provide a true and fair view in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Practice effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the parent charity's affairs as at 31 October 2018 and of the group's incoming resources and application of resources 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 Charities Act 2011.

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 in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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 charity'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 we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF CELIA HAMMOND ANIMAL TRUST

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.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the information given in the Trustees' report is inconsistent in any material respect with the financial statements; or
- the parent charity has not kept sufficient accounting records; or
- the parent charity financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the Trustees' responsibilities statement, the Trustees are responsible for the preparation of financial statements which give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of 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 the parent charity'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 charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor under section 151 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with the Act and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder.

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.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Part 4 of the Charities

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF CELIA HAMMOND ANIMAL TRUST

(Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's 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 charity and its trustees, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Ian Weekes

For and on behalf of Crowe U.K. LLP

Statutory Auditor

Riverside House 40 - 46 High Street Maidstone Kent ME14 - 1JH Date:

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

Note	Unrestricted funds 2018	Total funds 2018	Total funds 2017 £
HOLE	~	~	~
2	1,626,549	1,626,549	1,338,618
3	1,336,517	1,336,517	1,371,851
	52,403	52,403	72,841
4	63,232	63,232	73,240
	3,078,701	3,078,701	2,856,550
	47 796	47 796	40,053
7			3,060,819
'			
5	3,149,396	3,149,396	3,100,872
11	(70,695) -	(70,695) -	(244,322) 346,050
S	(70,695)	(70,695)	101,728
	(70,695)	(70,695)	101,728
	2,910,706	2,910,706	2,808,978
	2,840,011	2,840,011	2,910,706
-	3 4 7 5	funds 2018 2018 2018 2018 2018 2018 2018 2018	Note funds 2018 2018 2018 2018 £ 2 1,626,549 1,626,549 1,336,517 52,403 52,403 52,403 63,232 63,232 63,232 3,078,701 3,078,701 4 63,232

The notes on pages 21 to 33 form part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2018

	Note	£	2018 £	£	2017 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10	1,123,161		1,205,327	
Investment property	11	960,000		960,000	
Total tangible assets			2,083,161		2,165,327
Investments	12		77		77
			2,083,238		2,165,404
Current assets					
Debtors	13	88,441		102,775	
Cash at bank and in hand		826,457		813,051	
		914,898		915,826	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(158,125)		(170,524)	
Net current assets			756,773		745,302
Net assets			2,840,011		2,910,706
Charity Funds					
Unrestricted funds	15		2,840,011		2,910,706
Total funds			2,840,011		2,910,706

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on

and signed on their behalf, by:

C Hammond

The notes on pages 21 to 33 form part of these financial statements.

CHARITY BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2018

	Note	£	2018 £	£	2017 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10	1,122,721		1,204,887	
Investment property	11	960,000		960,000	
Total tangible assets			2,082,721		2,164,887
Investments	12		79		79
			2,082,800		2,164,966
Current assets					
Debtors	13	93,615		109,493	
Cash at bank		820,752		806,098	
		914,367		915,591	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(157,157)		(169,849)	
Net current assets			757,210		745,742
Net assets			2,840,010		2,910,708
Charity Funds					
Unrestricted funds			2,840,010		2,910,708
Total funds			2,840,010		2,910,708

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on

and signed on their behalf, by:

C Hammond

The notes on pages 21 to 33 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

1. Accounting Policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared to give a 'true and fair' view and have departed from the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 only to the extent required to provide a 'true and fair' view. This departure has involved following the Charities SORP (FRS 102) published on 16 July 2014 rather than the Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice effective from 1 April 2005 which has since been withdrawn.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with items recognised at cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant notes to these accounts. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) issued on 16 July 2014 and Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and Charities Act 2011.

Celia Hammond Animal Trust constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102.

The Statement of financial activities (SOFA) and Balance sheet consolidate the financial statements of the charity and its subsidiary undertaking. The results of the subsidiary are consolidated on a line by line basis.

No separate SOFA has been presented for the charity alone.

1.2 Going concern

Accounting standards require the trustees to consider the appropriateness of the going concern basis when preparing the financial statements. After reviewing the group's forecasts and projections, the trustees have a reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

1.3 Income

All income is recognised once the charity has entitlement to the income, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount of income receivable can be measured reliably.

For legacies, entitlement is taken as the earlier of the date on which either: the charity is aware that probate has been granted, the estate has been finalised and notification has been made by the executor(s) to the Trust that a distribution will be made, or when a distribution is received from the estate. Receipt of a legacy, in whole or in part, is only considered probable when the amount can be measured reliably and the charity has been notified of the executor's intention to make a distribution. Where legacies have been notified to the charity, or the charity is aware of the granting of probate, and the criteria for income recognition have not been met, then the legacy is treated as a contingent asset and disclosed if material.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

1.4 Expenditure

Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to transfer economic benefit to a third party, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. Expenditure is classified by activity. The costs of each activity are made up of the total of direct costs and shared costs, including support costs involved in undertaking each activity. Direct costs attributable to a single activity are allocated directly to that activity. Shared costs which contribute to more than one activity and support costs which are not attributable to a single activity are apportioned between those activities on a basis consistent with the use of resources. Central staff costs are allocated on the basis of time spent, and depreciation charges allocated on the portion of the asset's use.

Fundraising costs are those incurred in seeking voluntary contributions and do not include the costs of disseminating information in support of the charitable activities. Support costs are those costs incurred directly in support of expenditure on the objects of the charity and include project management carried out at Headquarters. Governance costs are those incurred in connection with administration of the charity and compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements.

Costs of generating funds are costs incurred in attracting voluntary income, and those incurred in trading activities that raise funds.

Charitable activities and Governance costs are costs incurred on the charity's operations, including support costs and costs relating to the governance of the charity apportioned to charitable activities.

1.5 Basis of consolidation

The financial statements consolidate the accounts of Celia Hammond Animal Trust and all of its subsidiary undertakings ('subsidiaries').

The subsidiary's results and balance sheet have been consolidated on a line by line basis.

1.6 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

All assets costing more than £1,000 are capitalised.

A review for impairment of a fixed asset is carried out if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of any fixed asset may not be recoverable. Shortfalls between the carrying value of fixed assets and their recoverable amounts are recognised as impairments. Impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of financial activities.

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

Freehold property - 4% straight line
Motor vehicles - 25% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings - 25% reducing balance
Computer equipment - 33% straight line

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

1.7 Investments

Fixed asset investments are a form of financial instrument and are initially recognised at their transaction cost and subsequently measured at fair value at the Balance sheet date, unless fair value cannot be measured reliably in which case it is measured at cost less impairment. Investment gains and losses, whether realised or unrealised, are combined and shown in the heading 'Gains/(losses) on investments' in the Statement of financial activities.

(i) Subsidiary undertakings

Investments in subsidiaries are valued at cost less provision for impairment.

1.8 Interest receivable

Interest on funds held on deposit is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the charity; this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the Bank.

1.9 Debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount after any trade discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due.

1.10 Cash at Bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand includes cash and short term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

1.11 Liabilities and provisions

Liabilities are recognised when there is an obligation at the Balance sheet date as a result of a past event, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefit will be required in settlement, and the amount of the settlement can be estimated reliably. Liabilities are recognised at the amount that the charity anticipates it will pay to settle the debt or the amount it has received as advanced payments for the goods or services it must provide. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the provision is based on the present value of those amounts, discounted at the pre-tax discount rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised within interest payable and similar charges.

1.12 Financial instruments

The charity 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

1. **Accounting Policies (continued)**

1.13 Fund accounting

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

Designated funds comprise unrestricted funds that have been set aside by the Trustees for particular purposes. The aim and use of each designated fund is set out in the notes to the financial statements.

2. Income from donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds 2018 £	Total funds 2018 £	Total funds 2017 £
Donations Legacies	685,199 941,350	685,199 941,350	442,916 895,702
Total donations and legacies	1,626,549	1,626,549	1,338,618
Total 2017	1,338,618	1,338,618	
Income from charitable activities			

3. Income from charitable activities

	Unrestricted funds 2018 £	Total funds 2018 £	Total funds 2017 £
Provision of veterinary services	1,336,517 ————	1,336,517	1,371,851
Total 2017	1,371,851	1,371,851	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

4.	Investment income					
				Unrestricted funds 2018	Total funds 2018 £	Total funds 2017 £
	Investment and other income	•		63,232	63,232	73,240
	Total 2017			73,240	73,240	
5.	Analysis of Expenditure by	expenditure	type			
		Staff costs 2018 £	Depreciation 2018 £	Other costs 2018 £	Total 2018 £	Total 2017 £
	Expenditure on raising voluntary income Expenditure on fundraising	-	-	14,697	14,697	4,913
	trading	21,913	1,514	9,672	33,099	35,140
	Costs of raising funds	21,913	1,514	24,369	47,796	40,053
	Provision of veterinary services Provision of sanctuary to	1,702,986	83,845	1,032,077	2,818,908	2,779,513
	animals	10,831	8,277	259,084	278,192	276,806
	Charitable activities	1,713,817	92,122	1,291,161	3,097,100	3,056,319
	Expenditure on governance			4,500	4,500	4,500
		1,735,730	93,636	1,320,030	3,149,396	3,100,872
	Total 2017	1,618,637	86,842	1,395,392	3,100,871	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

6.	Support costs					
	Fundraising costs	Fundraising expenses £	Provision of veterinary services	Provision of sanctuary to animals	Total 2018 £ 1,762	Total 2017 £ 4,023
	Fundraising costs Other Facilities Staff costs Depreciation	1,762 - - 1,981 1,514	38,728 58,836 109,723 83,845	10,831 8,277	38,728 58,836 122,535 93,636	36,162 45,114 110,023 86,695
		5,257 ———	291,132 ———	19,108	315,497	282,017
	Total 2017	5,370	251,072	25,575	282,017	
7.	Governance costs					
			Uı	nrestricted funds 2018 £	Total funds 2018 £	Total funds 2017 £
	Auditors' remuneration		=	4,500	4,500	4,500
8.	Net income/(expenditure)					
	This is stated after charging:					
					2018 £	2017 £
	Depreciation of tangible fixed as - owned by the charitable Auditor's remuneration - audit				93,636 4,500	87,918 4,500

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

Staff costs 9.

Staff costs were as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,608,053	1,514,546
Social security costs	112,387	95,733
Other pension costs	15,290	8,358
	1,735,730	1,618,637
The average number of persons employed by the charity dur	ring the year was as follows:	

	2018 No.	2017 No.
Veterinary services	83	78
Sanctuary	13	12
Management	4	4
Finance	1	1
	101	95

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

10. **Tangible fixed assets**

Group	Freehold property £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 November 2017 Additions Disposals	2,053,130 - -	96,331 - (2,600)	425,135 11,700 -	63,919 - -	2,638,515 11,700 (2,600)
At 31 October 2018	2,053,130	93,731	436,835	63,919	2,647,615
Depreciation					
At 1 November 2017 Charge for the year On disposals	910,188 77,725 -	64,842 8,045 (2,370)	394,239 7,866 -	63,919 - -	1,433,188 93,636 (2,370)
At 31 October 2018	987,913	70,517	402,105	63,919	1,524,454
Net book value					
At 31 October 2018	1,065,217	23,214	34,730		1,123,161
At 31 October 2017	1,142,942	31,489	30,896	-	1,205,327

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

Charity	Freehold property £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 November 2017	2,053,130	93,231	422,187	63,919	2,632,467
Additions	-	-	11,700	-	11,700
Disposals	-	(2,600)	-	-	(2,600)
At 31 October 2018	2,053,130	90,631	433,887	63,919	2,641,567
Depreciation					
At 1 November 2017	910,188	62,748	390,725	63,919	1,427,580
Charge for the year	77,725	8,045	7,866	´ -	93,636
On disposals	, <u>-</u>	(2,370)	, <u>-</u>	-	(2,370)
At 31 October 2018	987,913	68,423	398,591	63,919	1,518,846
Net book value					
At 31 October 2018	1,065,217	22,208	35,296		1,122,721
At 31 October 2017	1,142,942	30,483	31,462		1,204,887

11. Investment property

Freehold investment property
Group and Charity

Valuation

At 1 November 2017 and 31 October 2018

Freehold investment property
£

960,000

The 2018 valuations were made by Watson Day, on an open market value for existing use basis.

12. Fixed asset investments

Group		securities £
Market value		
At 1 November 2017 and 31 October 2018		
Group investments at market value comprise:		2017
	2018 £	2017 £
Listed investments	77	77
-		

All the fixed asset investments are held in the UK

Listed

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

12. Fixed asset investments (continued)

Charity		Listed securities £	Sub total carried forward £
Market value			
At 1 November 2017 and 31 October 2018			
Charity	Sub total brought forward £	Shares in group undertakings £	Total £
Market value			
At 1 November 2017 and 31 October 2018	77	2	
Charity investments at market value comprise:			
		2018 £	2017 £
Listed investments		77	77
Group		2	2
Total		79	79

All the fixed asset investments are held in the UK

13. Debtors

		Group		Charity
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	£	£	£	£
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	5,114	7,346
Other debtors	65,554	45,460	65,615	44,832
Prepayments and accrued income	22,887	57,315	22,886	57,315
	88,441	102,775	93,615	109,493

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

14. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

		Group		Charity
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	£	£	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts Trade creditors Other taxation and social security Other creditors Accruals and deferred income	1,948	12,107	1,948	12,107
	103,424	107,916	102,756	107,914
	28,736	29,552	28,736	29,552
	13,567	10,297	13,567	10,126
	10,450	10,652	10,150	10,150
	158,125	170,524	157,157	169,849

15. Statement of funds

Statement of funds - current year

		Balance at 1 November 2017 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers in/out £	Balance at 31 October 2018 £
Designated funds						
Designated Funds - all fund	ds	1,204,887		(93,636)	11,470	1,122,721
General funds						
General Funds - all funds		1,705,819	3,078,701	(3,055,760)	(11,470)	1,717,290
Total Unrestricted funds		2,910,706	3,078,701	(3,149,396)	-	2,840,011
Total of funds		2,910,706	3,078,701	(3,149,396)		2,840,011
Statement of funds - prio	r year					
	Balance at 1 November 2016 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers in/out £	Gains/ (Losses) £	Balance at 31 October 2017 £
Designated Funds - all funds	1,255,517	-	(87,771)	40,041	-	1,207,787
General Funds - all funds	1,553,461	2,856,550	(3,013,100)	(40,041)	346,050	1,702,920
Total of funds	2,808,978	2,856,550	(3,100,871)		346,050	2,910,707

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

Summary of funds - current year

		Balance at 1 November 2017 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers in/out £	Balance at 31 October 2018 £
Designated funds General funds		1,204,887 1,705,819	- 3,078,701	(93,636) (3,055,760)	11,470 (11,470)	1,122,721 1,717,290
		2,910,706	3,078,701	(3,149,396)		2,840,011
Summary of fund	ds - prior year					
	Balance at 1 November 2016 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers in/out £	Gains/ (Losses) £	Balance at 31 October 2017 £
Designated funds General funds	1,255,517 1,553,461	- 2,856,550	(87,771) (3,013,100)	40,041 (40,041)	- 346,050	1,207,787 1,702,920
	2,808,978	2,856,550	(3,100,871)		346,050	2,910,707

16. Analysis of net assets between funds

Analysis of net assets between funds - current year

	Unrestricted funds 2018 £	Total funds 2018 £
Tangible fixed assets Fixed asset investments Investment property Current assets Creditors due within one year	1,123,160 77 960,000 915,010 (158,236) 2,840,011	1,123,160 77 960,000 915,010 (158,236) 2,840,011

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

16. Analysis of net assets between funds (continued)

Analysis of net assets between funds - prior year

	Unrestricted funds 2017 £	Total funds 2017 £
Tangible fixed assets Fixed asset investments Investment property Current assets Creditors due within one year	1,205,326 77 960,000 915,826 (170,522)	1,205,326 77 960,000 915,914 (170,611)
	2,910,707	2,910,706

17. Operating lease commitments

At 31 October 2018 the total of the group's future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases was:

Group	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts payable:		
Within 1 year	40,471	38,560

At 31 October 2018 the charity had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

Charity

Amounts payable:

Within 1 year	40,471	38,560
---------------	--------	--------

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

18. Related party transactions

During the year Naomi Sheen was paid £7,239 (2017 £7,200) for employment services as a cat rehoming co-ordinator with the Lewisham Branch of the charity – a position held since 2001 and prior to becoming a Trustee. Naomi Sheen's continued employment in this position has been notified to and authorised by the Charity Commission.

During the year the charity paid rentals of £5,200 (2017 - £5,200) on a building owned by Ms C Hammond, a Trustee, in respect of accomodation for employees. This amount is subject to a formal lease and is considered to be substantially less than market rate for such a property.

During the year CHAT Trading Limited paid the Trust £8,000 (2017- £8,000) in rent.

CHAT Trading Limited paid £17,400 (2017 - £46,252) via gift aid.

At the year end, CHAT Trading Limited was owed £12,286 (2017 - owed to the Trust £6,800) from the Trust.

19. Principal subsidiaries

CHAT Trading Limited

Subsidiary name	CHAT Trading Limited
Company registration number	03055752
Basis of control	Shareholding
Equity shareholding %	100%
Total assets as at 31 October 2018	£ 1,231
Total liabilities as at 31 October 2018	£ 1,229
Total equity as at 31 October 2018	£ 2
Turnover for the year ended 31 October 2018	£ 53,251
Expenditure for the year ended 31 October 2018	£ 35,851
Profit for the year ended 31 October 2018	£ 17,400