



Centre for Homelessness Impact

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

COMPANY NO. 11732500

CHARITY NO.

England & Wales 1183026

Scotland SCO49501

Centre for Homelessness Impact
Trustees' Report for the year ended 30 June 2025

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**Centre for Homelessness Impact
Trustees' Report for the year ended 30 June 2025**

REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Company Number

11732500

Charity Registration Number

1183026 England & Wales

SC049501 Scotland

Principal & Registered Office

58 Victoria Embankment

Temple

London

EC4Y 0DS

Trustees

Trustees in office from 1 July 2024 to the date of this report are as follows:

Stephen Charles Aldridge

Humphrey William Battcock

Joanna Margaret Bibby

Dame Carol Black, Chair (appointed 1st September 2025)

Darren Peter Crocker

Professor Kenneth David Buchanan Gibb

Glyn Halksworth

Rebecca Anna Maria Handley

Andrew Peter Hudson (resigned 31st August 2025)

James Edward Turner

Selina Valencia McDonald (resigned 28th October 2024)

Christiana Omakolo Ugowe (resigned 31st August 2025)

Senior Management Team

Dr Lúcia Teixeira, Chief Executive

Shazia Hussain, Chief Operating Officer

Michelle Binfield, Director of Programmes and Implementation

Greg Hurst, Director of Communications and Public Engagement

José Cruz de Angela, Director of Data and Analytics (appointed 14th July 2025)

Guillermo Rodríguez-Guzmán, Director of Evidence and Data (resigned 13th August 2025)

Auditor

Knox Cropper LLP, 65 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 2AD

Bank

Lloyds, 25 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7HN

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Trustees' Report for the year ended 30 June 2025

The Trustees present their report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025.

The reference and administrative information set out on page 1 forms part of this report. The financial statements comply with current statutory requirements, the memorandum and articles of association, the requirements of a directors' report as required by company law, and the Statement of Recommended Practice – Accounting and Reporting by Charities (SORP applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with FRS 102 (second edition – effective 1 January 2019).

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

OUR STRATEGY

Our vision is to end homelessness for good – a UK where it is prevented wherever possible and, when it does occur, is rare, brief and non-recurring. We pursue this by transforming how data and evidence shape policy, commissioning and practice, so that resources are targeted upstream and every pound achieves the greatest possible impact.

Our 2025–28 strategy brings our work together around three interconnected priorities, each designed to deliver the system-level shifts required to end homelessness for good:

- **A more informed ecosystem** – expanding access to evidence and data to drive a shift towards prevention.
- **A more strategic and joined-up response** – fuelling collaboration to harness collective impact.
- **A more experimental approach** – enabling lasting change through research and development / Test & Learn.

The following pages set out the most significant activities and achievements under each of these priorities during 2024–25. Together, they show how the Centre's work is moving from *ideas to impact* – shaping national and local policy, strengthening delivery systems, and catalysing a more preventative homelessness response.

SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES

A more informed ecosystem

a) Democratising access to knowledge

Our evidence and data tools seek to make evidence on preventing homelessness more accessible and usable for people working inside and beyond the homelessness sector. Central to these are our Evidence and Gap Maps, which bring together evidence on homelessness interventions from around the world to highlight where evidence does or doesn't exist on what works, and why. This helps target research investments faster and in a more strategic, impactful way. We produced an updated 6th edition of our Effectiveness map, which has expanded from 221 systematic reviews and impact evaluations in the first iteration of this tool to more than 800. We also published a 5th edition of our Implementation map, which has grown significantly, and includes insights from 840 English language studies from across the globe. This included 62 new evaluations from across England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales, bringing a total of 213 UK-specific studies of why things do or don't work.

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We also began preparatory work for the creation of a new user-friendly platform to consolidate and present evidence in a clear way that is accessible and actionable to different audiences.

During the year we published two systematic reviews of the evidence base for using psychosocial interventions to support people experiencing homelessness; these are activities or strategies that help people achieve a range of goals by supporting their thoughts, feelings, behaviours, and social relationships. These concluded that the individual plays a pivotal role in their recovery and change journey; accessibility is a key component of intervention success; and, relationships are an important ingredient in such interventions.

b) Expanding the evidence base

We concluded the first phase of a ground-breaking project to evaluate the impact of giving cash transfers to people experiencing homelessness. The programme, using a randomised controlled trial, is the first gold standard evaluation of cash transfers in homelessness conducted in the United Kingdom.

Our target was to recruit 180 participants into the trial of whom half would be selected at random to receive an one-off unconditional cash transfer. We worked with our delivery partners The Wallich, Simon Community Scotland and Aspire Oxfordshire, and with funding from St Martin-in-the-Fields Charity. Recruitment proved more challenging than anticipated and we also experienced significant attrition. A total of 81 participants were randomised of whom 31 completed all follow-up surveys. In consequence, we treated this phase as a pilot. The sample size was not large enough to generate quantitative results but we did observe useful and positive qualitative findings. Some participants used the money to purchase essentials such as food and clothes and to buy items for leisure such as books, sports equipment and going to the gym. After three months some had not spent all the money, some sent money or bought gifts for members of their family or used their cash lump sum to support friends in difficult situations. No participants interviewed by researchers reported using the cash transfer for drugs, alcohol or gambling, and some actively denied they had used the transfer for this.

We used learnings from this pilot to design a more ambitious second phase of the trial in London and Belfast with a target cohort of 250 participants and new delivery partners, and additional funding from the Citi Foundation. This launched in July 2024.

In July we published the findings of an evaluation of Staying Put, a scheme that enables young people in local authority care to remain with foster families, where both parties agree, beyond the age of 18 and until they reach 21. This evaluation, using a quasi-experimental design and funded by the Cabinet Office, found consistent and strong evidence that Staying Put significantly lowers the risk of homelessness for care leavers; if the number of participants in the Staying Put scheme were to be increased by just 13%, more than 300 care leavers each year could be prevented from experiencing homelessness.

c) Generating scalable and actionable data

In September 2024 we published a report *Temporary accommodation in England: is it value for money* to support local authorities to achieve better outcomes for people placed in temporary accommodation owing to their homelessness. We used the principles of value for money - economy, efficiency and effectiveness - to develop a framework for this work. Our findings drew on analysis of published data, case study visits to local authorities in which we interviewed staff and residents and analysed financial information and reviewed strategic documents. Our report recommended that local authorities review the data they hold on temporary accommodation costs and improve its quality, plan for its provision in their housing

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strategies and use targeted interventions to reduce inflow into temporary accommodation and drive move-on wherever possible. It also recommended that the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government publish a strategy for tackling all forms of homelessness (i.e. not just rough sleeping) and review funding streams used for temporary accommodation to support its effective use and the financial sustainability of local authorities.

A more strategic and joined-up response

a) Fostering national alignment and leadership

One of our most strategically significant pieces of work is conducting a systems-wide evaluation of the homelessness and rough sleeping system for the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, which was commissioned in 2023 as part of the Test and Learn programme. This represents the first time a government anywhere in the world has set out to understand the systemic impact of its policies and interventions across all public services in relation to homelessness. Undertaking this analysis, with our partners Cordis Bright and RSM UK Consulting, was a priority throughout the year. In February 2025, MHCLG published our first report with preliminary findings. These found that the majority of government activity and expenditure is on crisis relief, rather than prevention and delivered at a level which does not create system-level improvements; there are significant competing policy priorities within national government; there is some good evidence of strong local partnership working on homelessness and rough sleeping but there is room for improvement; and, that despite rising demand and numbers, the main homelessness and rough sleeping programmes were viewed as making a positive impact.

The close involvement of MHCLG officials in this work meant that findings were able to influence government thinking in real time and there were several examples of this. For instance, one recommendation was for a consolidation of funding and programmes to improve their effectiveness and flexibility. MHCLG announced in December 2024 its intention to consolidate grants for rough sleeping and single homelessness (the Rough Sleeping Initiative, Housing First funding, and the Accommodation for Ex-Offenders Scheme) into a single Rough Sleeping Prevention and Recovery Grant. Other recommendations were to take a whole-government approach to ending homelessness, and to build confidence in taking a preventative approach and encourage better local partnership working to prevent homelessness.

A separate piece of work saw us partner with the Institute for Government think-tank to co-host a private round table discussion with senior officials from HM Treasury, MHCLG, the Cabinet Office, Department of Work and Pensions, and leaders from local and regional government to discuss how the 2025 Spending Review could be used to enable a more preventative approach to homelessness. This discussion informed a joint report published by the Centre for Homelessness Impact and Institute for Government, *A smarter approach to homelessness*, which made a series of recommendations on how to shift away from reactive measures towards a more proactive and preventative model. One such recommendation was for a £100 million Preventing Homelessness Endowment to drive innovation and scale proven preventative solutions, and build capacity in local areas to deliver solutions effectively and embed robust performance management frameworks to track their success. One of the announcements within the Spending Review was that the Government would provide £100 million over 2026-27 and 2027-28, including from the Transformation Fund, for early interventions to prevent homelessness.

In Scotland, we continued to have close engagement with the Scottish Government, and other key stakeholders within the homelessness ecosystem. The Centre closely monitored the

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amendment and passage of the Housing (Scotland) Bill and considered how its new prevention duty for public bodies and social housing landlords to 'Ask and Act' about a person's housing status, and refer them for support if necessary, can be implemented to the greatest effect. We continued to highlight the need for a test and learn approach in Scotland. When opportunities arose, we supported political parties to understand the case for a shift toward the sustained prevention of homelessness and provided guidance on how they might prepare to do this ahead of the elections to Holyrood in Spring 2026. At a local level, we worked closely with representatives from local authorities in Scotland to understand how a better use of data could help them drive down rates of homelessness as well as the costs associated with temporary accommodation. We also supported governments in Scotland and Northern Ireland to design homelessness prevention monitoring frameworks.

Our programme of work with trailblazer local councils in Wales progressed during the year, with regular meetings among a group of councils that are committed to revolutionising the way that they use housing data. Discussions within this group focused on the ways that change can happen from the grassroots, with councils leading the way on new and more evidence-led ways to end homelessness. We held an event with partners to highlight our ongoing trial of cash transfers to test their impact with people with experience of street homelessness. On a national level, we continued to engage with senior civil servants in the Welsh Government's, local government and housing department and the data operation to support their work.

In Northern Ireland, we continued to engage closely with the Department for Communities, the Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE), and key partners across the homelessness sector. Over the past year, we supported the development of a data-led framework to maximise the use of existing housing and homelessness data, including creating a dashboard to track progress against a set of core indicators, enhancing accountability and transparency. In partnership with NIHE, we published our value-for-money temporary accommodation report, which has led to improvements and cost savings across the system. We worked closely with the Department for Communities to embed evidence in the Year 4 Homelessness Action Plan and supported the Housing Executive on the first strategic prevention funding in three years, providing recommendations and coaching to embed research and evaluation and lay the groundwork for a multi-year prevention programme.

b) Enabling more effective regional action

Our implementation work involves helping leaders and their teams in homelessness to use data and evidence confidently to make informed decisions and unlock their impact so they can better support people experiencing homelessness. We recognise the important role of combined authorities and mayors in coordinating regional efforts to end homelessness, and during the year we supported a number of regions, cities, and local communities in areas where rates of homelessness are highest to develop and implement collaborative strategies to prevent homelessness. These 'Accelerator' programmes work with all system actors to develop and implement new initiatives that help accelerate a prevention turn. We also support local areas to establish clear goals and accountability frameworks, aligned with national strategies, and to develop effective governance structures for collective impact initiatives.

Our first Accelerator, which was launched in the autumn of 2024, was in London. We worked with London Councils, London boroughs and the Greater London Authority, with support from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government to design a programme of change. We worked together to address the homelessness crisis in London head-on by developing evidence-led, cross-London strategic approaches that use resources as efficiently

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as possible to improve the lives of Londoners. The programme, which is ongoing, has three pillars: identifying a suite of interventions to test and scale, developing a framework of data indicators to track progress while improving the utility of data, and strengthening system capacity including governance arrangements, coordinating commissioning and developing the workforce to deliver lasting change. Areas of joints included preventing family homelessness, reducing the use of temporary accommodation, preventing single homelessness and rough sleeping, and investing in affordable and supported housing across the capital.

Our Accelerator programmes reflect the priorities of our partners and local circumstances. Our next accelerator, in partnership with Greater Manchester Combined Authority, was developed to support the initiative of the Mayor of Greater Manchester, Andy Burnham, to create a housing first city-region initiative, built on by improving the supply and standards of housing, and associated support. We worked on a third accelerator during the year in the Liverpool City Region to support local leaders to address the systemic complexities of homelessness including a lack of affordable housing, family and relationship breakdown, and asylum and migration pressures. This work will support the delivery of commitment by Steve Rotherham, Mayor of the city region, to establish a cross-sector regional task force on homelessness.

c) Building a movement for change

In October 2024 we held our annual Homelessness Impact Forum at the People's History Museum in Manchester to connect with leaders and innovators from across the UK and beyond and collaborate on efforts to end homelessness for good, on the theme 'a new beginning'. The event was attended by 124 people on the day, with another 192 people joining online.

Our other publications included a study on how language around homelessness produces stigma and a handy guide to help avoid repeating stigmatising language, with a short checklist to encourage people - particularly those who hold positions of influence - to encourage the use of more inclusive, respectful language when talking about homelessness and to avoid inadvertently perpetuating harmful assumptions.

We worked with Ipsos on a large opinion poll to capture and track public perceptions across the United Kingdom of homelessness, for which fieldwork was undertaken in November 2024. This found that 83% of respondents thought homelessness was a very serious or fairly serious problem. But the findings illustrated the challenges of building support for homelessness prevention. Respondents were asked to say which from a list of responses to homelessness would make the most difference, and crisis interventions had much stronger public appeal. For example, support was highest for providing refuges and safe houses for people escaping domestic abuse (84%), giving more help to people who have nowhere to live when they leave hospital, prison or the care system (82%) and emergency shelters and hostels (82%). In contrast 56% thought that investing more money in preventing people becoming homeless would make a great deal or a fair amount of difference.

In order to encourage greater public understanding of homelessness, and the need for evidence-backed solutions, we continued working with the Orwell Foundation to support the Orwell Prize for Reporting Homelessness. We were pleased to have as judges Caroline Wheeler, Political Editor of *The Sunday Times*; Robert Booth, Technology Editor of *The Guardian*; the film-maker and author Lorna Tucker; and CHI's chief executive Ligia Teixeira as chair of the judges. The standard of entries was high and the winner for 2025 was Simon Murphy, Senior Reporter of the *Sunday Mirror* and *Sunday People*.

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A more experimental approach

a) Optimising existing pathways and identifying new solutions

In February 2025 we published findings of the most extensive survey undertaken into provision of homeless hostels in the United Kingdom. Data were collected from 317 individual hostel services in 104 local authorities spanning England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. The survey covered a wide range of topics including physical attributes, client demographics, support services, policies, staffing, legal and tenure matters, management practices, regulations, funding sources, costs, resident data collection, and outcome measurement.

Results from the survey showed that the average cost of a hostel bed per year was £27,785, with the majority costing less than £33,000 per year. Smaller hostels cost more per bed space. Hostels are primarily publicly funded: 86% received funding from Housing Benefit/Universal Credit and 64% received direct funding from local authorities via housing related support funds. Only 38% of projects received funding from charitable sources such as grants (9%) or donations (29%). Findings raised questions about the role of hostels in the 'crisis pathway' as a stage to move people from homelessness into settled accommodation. Most hostels (62%) had more than 30% of residents moving into long-term housing but Residents often stayed longer than expected given what the hostels were set up to provide. The most frequent length of stay was between one and two years. Longer stays of two to five years were common.

This survey was a first step towards developing a framework for defining what a hostel is. By describing the characteristics of a large sample of hostels in the UK, this offers a base to build a more sophisticated typology and use this to evaluate the effectiveness and value for money of specific types of hostel provision and support models, in comparison with alternatives.

b) Unlocking unprecedented resources for research and development

Our fundraising efforts have remained focused on increasing core income and diversifying our donor base. A generous \$500,000 grant from the Citi Foundation has enabled the expansion of our Cash Transfers project, with Phase II of the trial commencing towards the end of the year. Our funding continues to remain strong, with further support from the Cabinet Office and the City of Edinburgh Council confirmed for 2025-26 to enable the delivery of new projects.

c. Building a culture of self-sufficiency and continuous improvement

Over the past year, we invested in building the skills and capacity of our team by rolling out a whole-staff training programme in implementation coaching. This initiative has strengthened our ability to apply evidence in practice and laid the groundwork for developing practical learning resources for partners across the homelessness sector by embedding implementation science and evidence-informed coaching within our organisation, this foundation now positions us to develop resources and support for external practitioners and leaders in the homelessness sector, helping to embed evidence use more widely and effectively.

GOVERNANCE

During the year our Chair of Trustees, Andrew Hudson, entered the final year of his second term of office. The Board began an open recruitment process for a new Chair in February

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2025. In July 2025, Trustees announced the appointment of Professor Dame Carol Black as Chair, effective from September.

Dame Carol was initially a clinician and medical scientist. She became the Director of the Centre for Connective Tissue Disorders at the Royal Free Hospital, the second woman President of the Royal College of Physicians, and Chair of the Academy of Medical Royal Colleges. The Centre she established at the Royal Free is internationally renowned for research and treatment of scleroderma. She was appointed CBE in 2002, a DBE in 2005, and in 2024 she was appointed GBE for public service.

She chaired the Nuffield Trust for policy studies and wrote three influential independent reviews for the Government on workers' health and sickness. In 2021 she published a fourth independent review, on illicit drugs, demand, supply, treatment and recovery, leading to a 10-year strategy with substantial government investment. Dame Carol is a former Principal of Newnham College, Cambridge, and is Chair of the British Library and the Centre for Ageing Better.

PLANS FOR FUTURE PERIODS

Our new 2025–28 strategy places even greater emphasis on turning evidence into action – not only to relieve homelessness once it occurs, but crucially to prevent it before it happens. The next phase of our work will focus on supporting policy-makers, commissioners, practitioners and others to translate robust evidence into tangible change on the ground, and on shifting the system's centre of gravity towards prevention.

A major step forward will be the development of a new Evidence Portal, bringing together findings from the most rigorous evaluations of homelessness interventions into a single, accessible resource. The first prototype will be tested in 2025–26, laying the foundation for a living evidence base that informs decisions and accelerates the adoption of proven approaches.

The Test & Learn and Systems-Wide Evaluation programmes – funded by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government – will remain central to this mission. While it was too early to have findings of impact from these evaluations during 2025, many rich learnings were generated from this work. First and foremost, these demonstrated that randomised controlled trials and other high quality evaluations can be conducted in the UK with participants affected by homelessness; this comprehensively disapproves assumptions that it might be 'too difficult' to design and deliver gold standard evaluations of interventions with cohorts who have experienced homelessness. There are challenges, and these should be understood and strategies developed to overcome these and share their learnings. Referral, recruitment and retention of participants impacted by homelessness requires care, and collaborative work with delivery partners - including front line staff - to explain fully the evaluation and intervention. It is important to listen to and address their questions about practicalities and ethics. Homelessness data is often of poor quality and is inconsistently collected, and our Test and Learn programme has shown it is critical to understand the data at a granular level while an evaluation is being designed. Perhaps the most uplifting learning was that, notwithstanding such challenges, we have found great enthusiasm among local authority housing and homelessness teams and third sector delivery partners for participating in robust independent evaluations of homelessness interventions to better understand their impact, implementation and cost effectiveness.

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These programmes are not simply about generating evidence: they are about shaping the future of homelessness policy and investment. Over the next phase, we will focus on ensuring that what is shown to work can be scaled rapidly, that what does not is discontinued, and that the government's £100 million prevention commitment is used to support genuine innovation and R&D rather than repeating existing approaches. In 2025–26, we will conduct new "deep dives" into the links between homelessness and financial insecurity and between homelessness and domestic abuse, building on the 2024–25 study of the criminal justice system. We also expect early findings from the first wave of eight evaluations within the Test & Learn programme.

Looking ahead, a central focus will be strategically mapping all Test & Learn activity across the system – identifying where evidence is strongest, where significant gaps remain, and where investment in new research and development will have the greatest impact. This more deliberate and targeted approach will help ensure that innovation and future interventions are directed where they can make the biggest difference, particularly in preventing homelessness before it occurs.

We will also continue to work closely with leaders in our Accelerator areas – London, Greater Manchester and Liverpool City Region – and expand this important programme to new sites in Glasgow and Wales. This next phase of our work is about building the conditions for change: equipping local and national leaders with the evidence, tools and partnerships they need to deliver lasting reductions in homelessness and create a future where far fewer people ever face it in the first place.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

RESULTS FOR THE YEAR

In the financial period under review, the total unrestricted income was £1,734k (2024: £1,755k) made up of donations from individuals. Restricted income – reflecting particularly the Test and Learn contract – amounted to £8,310k (2024: £2,562k).

Total unrestricted expenditure for the year was £1,818k (2024: £1,298k). Restricted expenditure was £7,883k (2024: £2,527k).

The overall surplus for the year was £344k (2024: £492k). The reduction compared with the previous year reflects the timing of project funding received in 2023/24, for which delivery continued into 2024/25 and will extend into 2025/26. This resulted in overall reserves at the year-end of £1,424k made up of £840k unrestricted funds and £584k in restricted funds (2024: £1,080k comprised of £779k in unrestricted funds and £301k in restricted funds).

FUNDING

2024-25 saw a significant shift in the Centre's funding base, with the Test and Learn programme now comprising by far the biggest single source of income. Work funded from other sources remains crucial to the Centre's mission, and we are extremely grateful for the support from generous donations, and from organisations including Citi Foundation, Comic Relief, the Cabinet Office, and St Martin-in-the-Fields Charity.

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RESERVES POLICY

This policy is designed to reflect the underlying risks facing the charity and to ensure that the Centre has an appropriate level of reserves to cover all costs should the charity cease to operate.

The Charity maintains its reserves under two categories: (a) unrestricted (general) reserves, which are available for general use in pursuance of the charity's objectives, and (b) restricted reserves.

The free reserves of the charity as at 30 June 2025 totalled £840k (2024: £779k). Part of this increase is contributed by timing differences between the receipt of funding and the point of expenditure, and will adjust upon realisation of expenditure in the following year.

The Trustees and management met during the year to review the Charity's financial position and to determine an appropriate and prudent level of reserves. Following this assessment, the Trustees agreed to set a target level of unrestricted (general) reserves of £400k. While current reserves exceed the target level due to timing differences, the target remains appropriate and provides a prudent yet flexible approach—ensuring the Charity can meet potential challenges with confidence while remaining focused on delivering impact.

The reserves level and underlying policy will be reviewed annually to ensure they remain appropriate to the evolving needs, risks and operational activities of the Charity. This review will consider any material adjustments or changes to the Charity's operations or financial environment.

GOING CONCERN

The trustees consider that there are no material uncertainties about the charity's ability to continue as a going concern.

In reaching this conclusion, we have considered all relevant matters we are aware of, including the availability of working capital. We have considered a future period of at least one year from the date on which the financial statements will be approved.

In particular, we have considered:

Income

The charity's core funding has been confirmed, and the arrangement is in line with those in place since the Centre started operations five years ago. The donation from our donor remains steady and consistent.

Restricted income from MHCLG (Ministry of Housing, Local Communities and Government), Cabinet Office Evaluation Accelerator Fund, Citi Foundation has been budgeted for in accordance with the funding agreements held with each institution.

We have been successful in securing additional funding from Quadratic Climate Change in September 2025 to accelerate some of the work we do, and have a pipeline of new funding streams that are being explored to secure additional funding (John Ellerman, National Lottery).

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Expenditure

Expenditure has been planned on the basis of confirmed funding. The charity retains the flexibility to adjust activities and reduce discrete project expenditure, should this ever be necessary, and if agreed income did not come in as expected. The charity also holds sufficient reserves to provide time to make appropriate adjustments if other income were to reduce.

Financial Performance and operations

The financial performance for 2024/25 was strong with a total income of £10,045k and a reported surplus of £344k indicating a strong financial position.

A cash balance of £1,850k as on 30th June 2025, demonstrates diligent cash monitoring and funds available, and the ability to sustain operational activities as well as meet its financial obligations in the delivery of its ongoing programs (mainly Test and Learn).

Staff headcount has increased and at the year-end was at 24, which demonstrates growth and capacity to deliver the key objectives and outcomes for the coming year.

Based on the information available up to the date of this statement, the Trustees have a reasonable expectation that the Charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the next 12 months from the date of this statement.

The trustees do not consider that there are any sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the levels of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period. In forming this opinion, they have considered, among other things, the lasting impact of current economic conditions on both income and expenditure for at least a period of twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the accounts.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Trustees have responsibility for ensuring that the charitable company has in place an appropriate system of controls, financial or otherwise, to provide reasonable assurance that the charitable company is operating effectively and in line with the Charity Commission guidelines.

Trustees actively manage risks through a risk register, which is reviewed and updated at least twice a year. Systems and procedures to mitigate those risks identified in the register are established and procedures implemented to minimise the impact on the charity, should risks materialise.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

The company was established under a memorandum of association which established the objects and powers of the charitable company and is governed under its articles of association.

All trustees give their time voluntarily and receive no benefits from the charity.

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TRUSTEES AND MEMBERS

The appointment of Trustees is governed by the Articles of Association of the Charitable Company. At the end of June 2025, the Centre had ten Trustees. Trustees meet five times each year.

Induction and training of new trustees is carried out by the Chair and other trustees with support from the CEO.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE & DECISION MAKING

Overall responsibility for the Centre rests with the board of trustees. The day to day running of the Centre is led by the CEO, who reports to the Chair of Trustees. The CEO manages the Executive Team comprising the Director of Evidence & Data, Chief Operating Officer, Director of Communications and Public Engagement, and Director of Programmes. The Executive Team has responsibility for managing the staff of the Charitable Company which, at 30 June 2025, stood at 24 staff (23.3 FTE).

REMUNERATION POLICY FOR KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

The key management personnel of the charity are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling its activities, directly or indirectly, including any trustee of the charity. In addition to the trustees, key management personnel include the Chief Executive, Chief Operating Officer, Director of Evidence & Data, Director of Communications and Public Engagement, and Director of Programmes.

The pay of the Chief Executive is set by the trustees. All other posts and salaries are set by the Chief Executive in consultation with the trustees, using internal pay scales.

Remuneration is reviewed annually and periodically benchmarked. Trustees are not remunerated.

STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES RESPONSIBILITIES

The trustees (who are also directors of the charity for the purposes of company law) 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).

Company law requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the income and expenditure of the charitable company and its state of affairs at the end of that period.

In preparing those statements the Trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their financial statements in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102);

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- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charitable company will continue in operation.

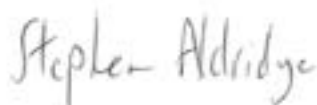
The Trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding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

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

The opinion of the trustees is that the company is entitled to the exemptions conferred by Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

In accordance with company law as the company's directors, we certify that: so far as we are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditor is unaware; and as directors of the charitable company we have taken all the steps that we ought to have taken, in order to make ourselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the charitable company's auditor is aware of that information.

The financial statements were approved by the board on 19 December 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:



Stephen Aldridge



Humphrey William Battcock

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Centre for Homelessness Impact

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Centre for Homelessness Impact (the 'charitable company') for the year ended 30 June 2025 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 30 June 2025 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and regulations 6 and 8 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulation 2006 (as amended).

Basis of 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 charitable company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Centre for Homelessness Impact

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.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the trustees' report, which includes the directors' report prepared for the purposes of company law, for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report included within the trustees' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the charitable company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report included within the trustees' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 and Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended) requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies' regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the trustees' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of Trustees

As explained more fully in the Trustees' Responsibilities Statement, the Trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of 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 charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Centre for Homelessness Impact

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor under section 44(1)(c) of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and under the Companies Act 2006 and report in accordance with regulations made under those Acts.

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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- The Charitable Company is required to comply with both company law and charity law and, based on our knowledge of its activities, we identified that the legal requirement to accurately account for restricted funds was of key significance.
- We gained an understanding of how the charitable company complied with its legal and regulatory framework, including the requirement to properly account for restricted funds, through discussions with management and a review of the documented policies, procedures and controls.
- The audit team, which is experienced in the audit of charities, considered the charitable company's susceptibility to material misstatement and how fraud may occur. Our considerations included the risk of management override.
- Our approach was to check that all restricted income was properly identified and separately accounted for and to ensure that only valid and appropriate expenditure was charged to restricted funds. This included reviewing journal adjustments and unusual transactions.

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 charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and section 44(1)(c) of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005. Our audit work has been undertaken, so that we might state to the charitable company's members 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 charitable company and the charitable company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report or for the opinions we have formed.

Knox Cropper LLP

Simon Goodridge
Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Knox Cropper LLP Statutory Auditor

3 February 2026

65 Leadenhall Street
London EC3A 2AD

Centre for Homelessness Impact
Statement of Financial Activities (Incorporating the Income and
Expenditure Account) for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	Unrestricted Funds £'000	Restricted Funds £'000	Total 2025 £'000	Total 2024 £'000
INCOME AND ENDOWMENTS FROM					
Donations and legacies	2	1,726	-	1,726	1,726
Charitable Activities	2	-	8,311	8,311	2,592
Investment Income	2	8	-	8	-
TOTAL INCOMING RESOURCES		1,734	8,311	10,045	4,318
EXPENDITURE ON					
Charitable Activities					
Evidence & Data	3	1,022	7,820	8,842	2,885
Implementation & Design	3	380	-	380	364
Movement Building & Communications	3	416	63	479	577
TOTAL RESOURCES EXPENDED		1,818	7,883	9,701	3,826
NET INCOME/(EXPENDITURE)		(84)	428	344	492
Transfers between Funds	14	145	(145)	-	-
NET MOVEMENT IN FUNDS		61	283	344	492
Reconciliation of Funds:					
Total Funds brought forward		779	301	1,080	588
Total funds carried forward		840	584	1,424	1,080

The notes form part of these financial statements.

**Centre for Homelessness Impact
Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2025**

	Notes	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	10	-	-
Intangible Assets	11	-	-
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	12	1,284	931
Cash at Bank and on Deposit		1,850	1,390
		<u>3,134</u>	<u>2,321</u>
CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	13	(1,710)	(1,241)
		<u>1,424</u>	<u>1,080</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS			
		<u>1,424</u>	<u>1,080</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>1,424</u>	<u>1,080</u>
FUNDS			
Restricted Funds		584	301
Unrestricted Funds		840	779
TOTAL FUNDS	14	<u>1,424</u>	<u>1,080</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Trustees on 19 December 2025 and signed on its behalf by:


Stephen Aldridge


Humphrey William Battcock

Company no. 11732500

Centre for Homelessness Impact
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	Year Ended 30 June 2025 £'000	Year Ended 30 June 2024 £'000
Net cash (used by)/provided from operating activities	16	452	647
Cash flows from investing activities		8	-
Net change in cash and cash equivalents in the period		<u>460</u>	<u>647</u>
Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net cash	17		
Movement in net cash in the period		460	647
Net cash and cash equivalents brought forward		<u>1,390</u>	<u>743</u>
Net cash and cash equivalents carried forward		<u>1,850</u>	<u>1,390</u>

Centre for Homelessness Impact
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

1. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of Preparation

The accounts of the charity, which is a public benefit entity under FRS 102, have been prepared in accordance with the Charities SORP (FRS 102) 'Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) second edition', Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and Companies Act 2006. The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

In applying the financial reporting framework, the trustees have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The nature of the estimation means the actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. Any significant estimates and judgements affecting these financial statements are detailed within the relevant accounting policy below.

(b) Going Concern

The Trustees confirm there are no material uncertainties regarding the charity's ability to continue as a going concern, having considered working capital, income and expenditure forecasts, and all relevant factors for at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. Core and restricted funding remain secure, with significant income—particularly through the Test & Learn programme—expected to continue to 2026/27, alongside newly secured grants and a strong future funding pipeline. Expenditure has been planned in line with confirmed income, with flexibility to adjust activity if required, and reserve levels remain above the required threshold, providing a strong starting position.

The Trustees therefore have a reasonable expectation that the charity has sufficient resources to continue operating for the foreseeable future and note no significant estimation uncertainties that could materially affect asset or liability values in the next financial year.

(c) Income

All income is included in the statement of financial activities when the charity is entitled to the Income and the amount can be quantified with reasonable accuracy. The following specific policies are applied to particular categories of income:

- I. Voluntary Income is received by way of grants, donation and gifts and is included in full in the Statement of Financial Activities when receivable.
- II. Grants receivable are recognised when the Charity becomes unconditionally entitled to the grant.
- III. For performance related grants, where funding is linked to specific costs or milestones, income is recognised in line with the expenditure incurred or as milestones are achieved, in accordance with the terms of the funding agreement and the principals outlined in the Charities SORP (FRS 102).

(d) Expenditure

Expenditure is recognised on an accrual basis as a liability is incurred.

Centre for Homelessness Impact
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Expenditure on charitable activities comprises expenditure related to the direct furtherance of the Charity's objectives as well as support costs.

(e) **Pension costs**

The charity is part of a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

(f) **Tangible and Intangible fixed assets**

Individual fixed assets costing more than £1,500 are capitalised at cost.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the carrying value over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Leasehold Improvements 4 years

Amortisation is provided on all intangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the carrying value over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Website Development 2 years

(g) **Fund Accounting**

- I. Unrestricted Funds are available for use at the discretion of the Trustees in furtherance of the general objectives of the Charity.
- II. Restricted Funds can only be used for particular restricted purposes as specified by the grant giving body or donor.

(h) **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.

Centre for Homelessness Impact
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

2. INCOME

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total 2025	Total 2024
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Donations and legacies				
<i>Donations from Individuals</i>	1,726	-	1,726	1,726
	<u>1,726</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,726</u>	<u>1,726</u>
Charitable Activities				
<i>Grants from Organisations</i>				
Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (formerly DLUHC)	-	7,327	7,327	1,440
The Cabinet Office	-	472	472	693
Citi Foundation	-	375	375	-
Comic Relief	-	67	67	217
St Martin's-in-the-Fields Charity	-	46	46	116
National Centre for Social Research	-	-	-	10
The 4814 Trust	-	-	-	10
National Institute for Health and Care Research	-	4	4	-
Other Organisations	-	20	20	106
	<u>-</u>	<u>8,311</u>	<u>8,311</u>	<u>2,592</u>
	<u>1,726</u>	<u>8,311</u>	<u>10,037</u>	<u>4,318</u>

Centre for Homelessness Impact
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

3. CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

	Direct costs £'000	Support costs £'000	2025 Total £'000	2024 Total £'000
Expenditure on charitable activities comprised:				
Evidence & Data	8,100	742	8,842	2,885
Implementation & Design	348	32	380	364
Movement Building & Communications	439	40	479	577
Total 2025	8,887	814	9,701	3,826
Total 2024	3,202	624	3,826	

The above expenditure has been directly allocated to funds and programmes in accordance with the relevant restrictions, where applicable.

4. SUPPORT COSTS

	Evidence & Data £'000	Implementation & Design £'000	Movement Building & Communication £'000	Total 2025 £'000	Total 2024 £'000
Staff Costs	409	18	22	449	336
Other Staff Costs	45	2	2	49	59
Office Costs	95	4	5	104	132
Legal & Professional	26	1	3	29	27
Audit & Accounting	29	1	2	32	30
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	1
Irrecoverable VAT	6	-	-	6	36
Miscellaneous Expenses	15	1	1	17	2
Travel & Subsistence	40	2	2	44	-
Other Management costs	77	3	4	84	-
Total 2025	742	32	40	814	624

Centre for Homelessness Impact
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Total 2024	471	59	94	624

Support costs are allocated to activities on the basis of direct expenditure. Governance costs of £61k (2024: £57k) are included. An increase in total expenditure on support costs are attributable to the staff growing in size and encompassing secondment positions to the charity.

5. NET INCOME/EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR	2025	2024
	£'000	£'000
This is stated after charging:		
Depreciation	-	1
Amortisation	-	3
Auditors' Remuneration		
For Audit Services	11	11
For other Services	2	2
6. STAFF COSTS	2025	2024
	£'000	£'000
Wages and Salaries	1,223	1,034
Social Security Costs	148	117
Pension Costs	93	79
	<u>1,464</u>	<u>1,229</u>

The average number of employees during the period was :

	2025	2024
	Number	Number
Employees	23.3	20.7

Centre for Homelessness Impact
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Five employees received remuneration (including employer national insurance contributions but excluding employer pension contributions) of more than £60,000 (2024: four), within the following bands:

Band	2025	2024
£60,000 - £70,000	-	2
£70,000 - £80,000	4	1
£80,000 - £90,000	-	-
£90,000 - £100,000	-	-
£100,000 - £110,000	-	1
£110,000 - £120,000	1	-
	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 4

7. TRUSTEES' REMUNERATION AND EXPENSES

None of the Trustees are paid for their service as trustees. Trustees' expenses totalling £2,862 were reimbursed during the year (2024: £1,461).

8. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

The key management personnel of the charity are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any trustee of the entity. The total employee benefits, including employer pension contributions of the key management personnel amounted to £455,117 (2024: £351,483).

9. TAXATION

The charity is exempt from corporation tax as all its income is charitable and is applied for charitable purposes.

Centre for Homelessness Impact
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

10. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Leasehold Improvements	Total 2025
	£'000	£'000
Cost		
As at 1 st July 2024	15	15
Disposals	(15)	(15)
As at 30 th June 2025	-	-
Depreciation		
As at 1st July 2024	15	15
Charge in the Year	-	-
Depreciation on Disposals	(15)	(15)
As at 30th June 2025	-	-
NBV as at 30th June 2025	-	-
NBV as at 30th June 2024	-	-

11. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Website Development	Total 2025
	£'000	£'000
Cost		
As at 1 st July 2024	71	71
As at 30 th June 2025	71	71
Depreciation		
As at 1st July 2024	71	71
Charge in the Year	-	-
As at 30th June 2025	71	71

Centre for Homelessness Impact
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

NBV as at 30th June 2025	-	-
NBV as at 30th June 2024	-	-

12. DEBTORS	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Trade Debtors	62	-
Other Debtors	5	3
VAT	-	54
Prepayments and accrued income	1,217	874
	<u>1,284</u>	<u>931</u>
13. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Trade creditors	913	703
Social security and other taxes	56	42
VAT	167	-
Deferred Income	342	301
Accruals and other creditors	232	195
	<u>1,710</u>	<u>1,241</u>
13.a DEFERRED INCOME RECONCILIATION	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Balance as at 1 July 2024	301	19
Amount released in year	(8,775)	(19)
Amount deferred in year	8,816	301
Balance as at 30 June 2025	<u>342</u>	<u>301</u>

Centre for Homelessness Impact
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

14. MOVEMENTS IN FUNDS

	Balance at 01 July 2024	Incoming Resources	Resources Expended	Transfers	Balance at 30 June 2025
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Restricted Funds					
Test and Learn	-	7,327	(7,327)	-	-
Personal Grants (formerly Cash Transfers)	76	421	(2)	(48)	447
Staying Close	132	249	(294)	(22)	65
Developing Useful Parameters, Learning and Outcomes infrastructure - Duplo (Cabinet Office)	-	101	(84)	(17)	-
Understand the Wellbeing Impacts of Interventions (Cabinet Office)	-	74	(59)	(15)	-
Reducing homelessness amongst Care Leavers - (Cabinet Office)	-	49	(28)	(21)	-
Comic Relief Winter Appeal	-	43	(8)	(13)	22
Comic Relief Changemakers	33	24	(55)	-	2
Frontline Workers Wellbeing Project (St Martin-in-the-Fields Charity)	39	-	(26)	-	13
Big Society Capital	-	19	-	-	19
Personal Grants (Cabinet Office)	16	-	-	-	16
Cohorts and Experiments (Cabinet Office)	5	-	-	(5)	-
National Institute for Health Care Research (NIHR) Psychosocial Interventions	-	4	-	(4)	-
	301	8,311	(7,883)	(145)	584
General Unrestricted Funds	779	1,734	(1,818)	145	840
	1,080	10,045	(9,701)	-	1,424

Centre for Homelessness Impact

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Test and Learn – MHCLG grant to: 1. test innovative interventions that are committed to improve our understanding of what works to prevent and tackle homelessness and rough sleeping 2. evaluate the statutory homelessness system.

Personal Grants (formerly Cash Transfers) - The Personal Grants project involves a randomised controlled trial looking at the effectiveness of a one-off cash transfer to people experiencing homelessness in Swansea, Glasgow and Manchester. This project is a collaboration with King's College London over 19 months to December 2022 and funded by St-Martin-in-the-Fields Charity. Funded by Citi Foundation, Phase 2 began delivery in July 2024 in London and Belfast.

Staying Close - Grant funding to test and evaluate support systems for young people leaving care. Staying Close is a Department for Education (DfE) initiative, offering a tailored support programme for young people transitioning from residential care to independent living. The scheme, among other objectives, aims to promote housing stability and prevent homelessness. It facilitates a managed and gradual transition.

Evaluation Accelerator Projects – Grant funding for four different interventions testing from the Cabinet Office: cash transfers for care leavers; Reducing homelessness among care leavers; Developing Useful Parameters, Learning and Outcomes infrastructure and building blocks for what works centres to make use of; Cohorts and Experiments; Understand the Wellbeing Impacts of Interventions.

Comic Relief Winter Appeal - Grant funding to build a movement of change makers who are committed to embracing a learning culture and helping policy-makers, practitioners and funders make evidence-led decision-making the norm when working in homelessness.

Comic Relief Change Maker - Grant funding to expand our support to local authorities and other organisations working in homelessness by working with more front-line organisations, expand our events and mobilisation activities, and extend our work with community groups and grassroots organisations.

Frontline Workers Wellbeing Project - Grant funding to test and evaluate behavioural interventions to improve staff wellbeing and productivity and, in turn, lower turnover rates among homelessness frontline organisations.

Big Society Capital – Grant to fund the feasibility study and evaluation of 'Everyone In Social Investment' Pilot (a social investment approach to homelessness piloted in partnership with Big Society Capital, DLUHC, Bridges Fund Management, Resonance and Social and Sustainable Capital (SASC). This has been a multi-year project encompassing payments across more than one financial year.

NIHR-Psychosocial Interventions - NIHR-funded systematic review to summarise the existing evidence around Psychosocial Interventions for people experiencing homelessness. This project is a collaboration with Manchester Metropolitan University.

The transfers from restricted funds to unrestricted funds represent a contribution to charity overheads required to administer the relevant project.

Comparative information in respect of the preceding period is as follows:

Centre for Homelessness Impact
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Balance at 01 July 2023	Incoming Resources	Resources Expended	Transfers	Balance at 30 June 2024
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Restricted Funds					
Test and Learn	-	1,307	(1,307)	-	-
Staying Close	-	214	(206)	-	8
Staying Close 2 – Foundations	-	124	-	-	124
Comic Relief Changemakers	118	217	(302)	-	33
Reducing homelessness amongst Care Leavers - (Cabinet Office)	-	182	(182)	-	-
Test and Learn Feasibility	(11)	133	(122)	-	-
Personal Grants (Cabinet Office)	-	115	(99)	-	16
Frontline Workers Wellbeing Project (St Martin-in-the-Fields Charity)	-	116	(77)	-	39
Developing Useful Parameters, Learning and Outcomes infrastructure - Duplo (Cabinet Office)	-	79	(79)	-	-
Personal Grants (St Martin-in-the-Fields Charity)	76	-	-	-	76
Cohorts and Experiments (Cabinet Office)	-	64	(59)	-	5
National Institute for Health Care Research (NIHR) Psychosocial Interventions	45	-	(45)	-	-
Early Legal Advice Pilot	29	11	(40)	-	-
Evaluation Accelerator Projects	9	-	(9)	-	-
Big Society Capital	(5)	-	-	5	-
	261	2,562	(2,527)	5	301
General Unrestricted Funds	327	1,756	(1,299)	(5)	779
	588	4,318	(3,826)	-	1,080

Centre for Homelessness Impact
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

15. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS

	2025		
	Restricted Funds	Unrestricted Funds	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Current Assets	584	2,550	3,134
Current Liabilities	-	(1,710)	(1,710)
Total	<u>584</u>	<u>840</u>	<u>1,424</u>

Comparative information in respect of the preceding period is as follows:

	2024		
	Restricted Funds	Unrestricted Funds	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Current Assets	602	1,719	2,321
Current Liabilities	(301)	(940)	(1,241)
Total	<u>301</u>	<u>779</u>	<u>1,080</u>

Centre for Homelessness Impact
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

16. RECONCILIATION OF NET INCOME FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES TO NET CASH FLOWS

	2025	2024
	£'000	£'000
Net Income for the reporting period	344	492
Investment Income	(8)	-
Depreciation	-	1
Amortisation	-	3
Decrease/(Increase) in debtors	(353)	(403)
(Decrease)/Increase in creditors and provisions	469	552
Net cash (used by)/provided from operating activities	<u>452</u>	<u>647</u>

17. ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN NET DEBT

	At 1 July 2024	Cashflows	Non-Cash Changes	At 30 June 2025
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cash and Cash Equivalents				
Cash	1,390	460	-	1,850
	<u>1,390</u>	<u>460</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,850</u>

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Trustees made total donations to the organisation of £1,726,000 (2024: £1,726,000) without conditions in the year.

There were no other related party transactions.

20. MEMBERS LIABILITY

The company is limited by guarantee and has no share capital. The liability of each member in the event of winding up is £1.

Centre for Homelessness Impact
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

21. COMPARATIVES FOR THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

	Note	Unrestricted Funds £'000	Restricted Funds £'000	Total 2024 £'000
INCOME AND ENDOWMENTS FROM				
Donations and legacies	2	1,726	-	1,726
Charitable Activities	2	30	2,562	2,592
TOTAL INCOMING RESOURCES		1,756	2,562	4,318
EXPENDITURE ON				
Charitable Activities				
Implementation & Design	3	273	91	364
Evidence & Data	3	748	2,137	2,885
Movement Building & Communications	3	278	299	577
TOTAL RESOURCES EXPENDED		1,299	2,527	3,826
NET INCOME/(EXPENDITURE)		457	35	492
Transfers between Funds	14	(5)	5	-
NET MOVEMENT IN FUNDS		452	40	492
Reconciliation of Funds:				
Total Funds brought forward		327	261	588
Total funds carried forward		778	301	1,080