

STRATTON CHASE FOUNDATION

England & Wales · Charity number 1209249

Details

Status Registered

Legal form CIO

Registered 2024-07-23

Register [View on the Charity Commission register](#)

Contact

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Activities

Objects: THE OBJECTS OF THE CIO ARE TO ADVANCE SUCH GENERAL CHARITABLE PURPOSES (ACCORDING TO THE LAWS OF ENGLAND AND WALES) AS THE CHARITY TRUSTEES SEE FIT FROM TIME TO TIME.

Classification

- **How:** Makes Grants To Organisations
- **What:** General Charitable Purposes
- **Who:** Other Charities Or Voluntary Bodies, The General Public/mankind

Geography

- India
- Kenya
- Malawi
- Uganda
- Throughout England And Wales

Finances

Period end	Income	Expenditure	Assets	Employees
2025-03-31	£20,042,738	£537,670	£24,014,501	0

Trustees

Name	Role	Appointed
Alexander Docherty		2024-07-23
Ben Simon Dilkes		
Clare Elizabeth Docherty		

STRATTON CHASE FOUNDATION

England & Wales - Charity number 1209249

Accounts

**Stratton Chase
Foundation**

**Annual Report and Financial
Statements**

Period to 5 April 2025

Charity Registration Number 1209249

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Reference and administrative details of the charity, its trustees and advisers

Trustees	Alexander Docherty (Chair) Clare Elizabeth Docherty Ben Simon Dilkes
Principal office	Stratton Chase Drive Chalfont St Giles Buckinghamshire HP8 4NS
Charity registration number	1209249
Auditor	Buzzacott Audit LLP 130 Wood Street London EC2V 6DL
Principal Bankers and Investment Manager	Coutts 440 Strand London WC2R 0QS

The Trustees present their statutory report together with the financial statements of Stratton Chase Foundation for the period from 23 July 2024 to 5 April 2025.

The report has been prepared in accordance with Part 8 of the Charities Act 2011.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out on pages 15 to 17 of the attached financial statements and comply with the charitable company's Articles of Association, applicable laws and the requirements of Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

Introduction

The Stratton Chase Foundation Trustees (the Trustees) have decided to take a learning approach to philanthropy, seeking to understand where we can make a meaningful difference and focusing on those points of inflection where we can help achieve lasting impact.

Objectives and activities

The Charity's charitable objectives, as expressed in its constitution, are as follows:

The objects of the Charity are such purposes as are exclusively charitable under the law of England and Wales, as the Trustees see fit from time to time in particular but not limited to:

- ◆ Advancing the education of children and young people, specifically focused on reading for pleasure and building literacy skills;
- ◆ Tackling poverty and offering access to opportunities for young people to thrive, specifically durable and scalable solutions that address systemic inequality; and
- ◆ Using the arts to preserve childhood and enable children to experience joy and find a sense of belonging.

The Charity makes grants to a range of charities and charitable activities in accordance with its grant making policy, which ensures the Charity Trustees are committed to ensuring that the Charity's funds are used in accordance with its governing document and to further purposes that are exclusively charitable under the law of England and Wales. The Charity's grant making policy is structured to achieve its objectives for the public benefit.

Achievements and performance

In the period ending 5 April 2025, the Charity made grants totalling £480,983, which includes six main grants totalling £425k and six Random Acts of Kindness (RAOK) totalling £56k.

We are committed to making unrestricted grants that meet the particular requirements of an organisation.

The six grants (non-RAOKs) awarded in 2025 were:

Chance UK	£75,000	For 12-months to support core costs. Chance UK supports children to develop the emotional and social skills they need to thrive in a changing world through one-to-one mentoring, group sessions and school workshops.
Literacy Pirates	£75,000	For 12-months to support core costs. Literacy Pirates offer an after-school programme, in-person or online, so that children aged 9-12 can develop their literacy, confidence and perseverance.
Little Village	£75,000	For 12-months to support core costs. Little Village supports families with babies and young children living in poverty across London, via their network of baby banks.
Enjuba	£25,000	For 12-months to support core costs. Enjuba improves literacy and essential skills for Ugandan children through early childhood programmes, locally relevant storybooks and spelling competitions.
Kidogo	£75,000	For 12-months to support core costs. Kidogo aims improve access to quality, affordable Early Childhood Care and Education in East Africa's low income communities.
Spark Microgrants	£100,000	For 12-months to support core costs. Spark works across five countries in Africa to support rural communities to design and launch their own social impact projects and climate-adaptable businesses.

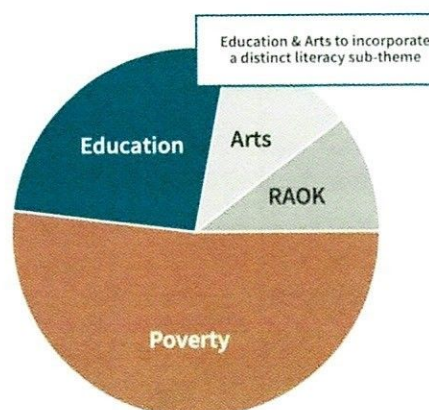
Public Benefit

The Charity Trustees regularly review the objectives of the Charity to keep them in line with Section 4 of the Charities Act 2011 guidance on public benefit. The planning for future activities and grant awarding process is solely determined by focus on the Charity's aims and objectives for public benefit.

The Trustees assume their responsibilities under the Charities (Protection and Social Investment) Act 2016. The Charity does not actively fundraise and seeks to continue the charitable work through the careful stewardship of its existing resources.

Grant making policy

The Charity Trustees are committed to ensuring that the Charity's funds are used in accordance with its governing document and to further purposes that are exclusively charitable under the law of England and Wales. The Charity's grant making policy is structured to achieve its objectives for the public benefit and will aim to fund the following strategic priorities:



The Charity focuses its grant making in the UK, Africa (specifically Kenya, Uganda and Malawi) and India.

The Charity's Trustees review the Grant Making Policy annually to ensure that it reflects the Charity's objectives, and may change it in accordance with their / our view of the most effective application of available funds at any point in time. On occasion, the Trustees may agree to fund work outside of these priorities, such as in response to an emergency or a humanitarian crisis.

We are committed to making unrestricted annual grants, where this is possible and meets the particular requirements of an organisation. The Charity takes a proactive approach to identifying organisations to support and does not consider unsolicited applications.

The Charity will receive regular written reports from all grantees through which to monitor and evaluate its grant funded projects. The Charity will maintain regular contact and communication with all charities supported.

The Trustees have ultimate responsibility for all grant making decisions. The Trustees do not anticipate any possibility for private benefit arising from their grant making. However, they will keep this under review, assessing each potential grant to be made in isolation and ensuring that no such private benefit arises.

Financial review

The financial activities are summarised on page 12 of the accounts. During the period, the Charity received income of £25,106,747. Expenditure totalled £537,670. The net income for the period, after unrealised losses on the investments, was £24,014,501. Net investment losses for the period totalled £554,576.

Reserves policy

The balance sheet shows total reserves of £24,014,501 which are sufficient to meet all known or anticipated commitments. Whilst they are not subject to any restrictions and are all free reserves available to be spent on the Charity's activities, as detailed under the investment policy below, the charity aims to generate a return on its investment portfolio to fund annual grant making. Over the coming year the trustees are planning to review the level of investments that they wish to maintain as a core capital amount to support annual grant making compared with a view to designating such an amount. At present this value has not been set but given this context the trustees do not consider the value of reserves currently held to be excessive.

Investment policy

The Charity has an Investment Policy that sets out the medium-term investment objective and which is reviewed annually. In setting an investment policy, the Trustees recognise the need to balance risk within the portfolio. Whilst looking for a reasonable overall return for annual grant-making, they will take a low risk tolerance in order to preserve capital on assets not distributed to charities. The overall objective is to maximise real return on investments to support the Charity's mission. In setting investment objectives, the Trustees consider themselves to be a medium-term social investor and so their financial investment should similarly look for medium-term performance rather than short-term gain. Accordingly, benchmarks are set that reflect the Trust's medium-term strategy and it is accepted that the return profile may be different to those seeking short-term gain. The Trustees believe that taking a responsible medium-term approach to investment will ultimately improve returns and enable the Trust to fulfil its objects more effectively.

As at 5 April 2025, the Charity had a portfolio of listed investments managed by Coutts that had a market value of £18,845,424. Due to a high level of volatility in investment markets an unrealised loss of £554,576 was incurred against the initial amount invested. The recovery of markets since the year end has resulted in a reversal of this loss and a movement into a net gains position as at the date of this report. The trustees are therefore content that the investment objectives are being met.

Future plans

Over the coming year, the Charity will maintain a dual focus, continuing to provide strong support to our existing grant holders (including renewing grants) while also working to develop our grant making strategy. In addition, the Charity will continue to review and strengthen our governance and operations.

Structure, Governance and Management

Constitution

The Stratton Chase Foundation is governed by a constitution dated 23 July 2024 and was registered with the Charity Commission on 23 July 2024 under registration number 1209249.

Organisational Structure

The Charity is managed by the Trustees who meet twice a year.

The Trustees are required to disclose all relevant interests and withdraw from decisions where a conflict of interest arises. The power of appointing new Trustees is vested in the Trustees.

The Trustees who held office during the period ended 5 April 2025 and up to the date of approval of the financial statements are detailed on page 1.

No Trustee received any remuneration or reimbursed expenses for services as a Trustee, nor had any beneficial interest in any contract with the Charity, during the period. The Trustees as a group are ultimately responsible for the policies, activities and assets of the Charity.

The key management personnel of the Charity, responsible for directing and controlling, running and operating the Charity on a day to day basis, comprise the Trustees who are not remunerated in connection with their duties as Trustees.

The Charity has no paid or unpaid members of staff.

Risk management

The Trustees believe that sufficient controls are in place to mitigate the impact of the major potential risks that have been identified. The principal risks identified and their mitigating actions are detailed below:

Financial: inadequate financial oversight and investment performance. Mitigation: The Trustees believe that by monitoring reserve levels, by ensuring controls exist over key financial systems, and by examining the operational and business risks faced by the Charity, they have established effective systems to mitigate those risks.

Grant making: grants are ineffective. Mitigation: The Trustees operate a grant-making policy and procedures aimed at ensuring that all grants made are both appropriate and effective.

Reputational: operations and activities are not meeting charitable objectives. Mitigation: The Trustees review all of the policies annually and robust due diligence and monitoring procedures are in place.

Fundraising

The Charity does not actively seek donations from the public therefore it has not registered with the Fundraising Regulator. It does not use the services of any third party organisation to help in its fundraising activities and no complaints were received about its fundraising activities during the period.

Trustees' responsibilities

The Trustees are responsible for preparing the trustees' report and accounts in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice). The law applicable to charities in England and Wales requires the Trustees to prepare accounts for each financial period which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Charity and of its income and expenditure for that period. In preparing these accounts, the Trustees are required to:

- ◆ select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- ◆ observe the methods and principles of Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102);
- ◆ 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 accounts; and
- ◆ prepare the accounts on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Charity will continue in operation.

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

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

Approved by the Trustees and signed on their behalf by:

Trustee

Approved by the Trustees on :

ALEX DOHERTY

14/07/25

A. D.

Independent auditor's report to the member of Stratton Chase Foundation

Opinion

We have audited the accounts of Stratton Chase Foundation (the 'charity') for the period ended 5 April 2025 which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet, the statements of cash flows principal accounting policies and the notes to the accounts. 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 accounts:

- ◆ give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 5 April 2025 and of its incoming resources and application of resources for the period 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 accounts section of our report. We are independent of the charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the accounts 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 accounts, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the accounts 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 charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the accounts 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, including the trustees' report, other than the accounts and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the accounts does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the accounts or our knowledge obtained in the course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the accounts themselves. 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

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the charity and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the trustees' report

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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 accounts; or
- ◆ sufficient accounting records have not been kept; or
- ◆ the accounts are not in agreement with the accounting records; 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 set out on page 7, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the accounts 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 accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the accounts, the trustees are responsible for assessing the 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 charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts

We have been appointed as auditor under section 144 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 accounts 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 accounts.

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:

How the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- ◆ The engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- ◆ We identified the laws and regulations applicable to the charity through discussions with key management and from our knowledge and experience of the charity sector;
- ◆ We focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the accounts or the activities of the charity. These included but were not limited to the Charities Act 2011, Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102); and
- ◆ We assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of key management and review of minutes of trustees' meetings.

We assessed the susceptibility of the charity's accounts to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- ◆ Making enquiries of key management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- ◆ Considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- ◆ Performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- ◆ Assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias; and
- ◆ Investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- ◆ Agreeing accounts disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- ◆ Reading the minutes of meetings of trustees; and
- ◆ Enquiring of as to actual and potential litigation and claims.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the trustees and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the accounts 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 (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 the charity's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Buzzacott Audit LLP
Statutory Auditor
130 Wood Street
London
EC2V 6DL

Statement of financial activities Period to 5 April 2025

	Notes	Period to 5 April 2025 £
Income from:		
Donations	1	25,064,009
Investment income		42,738
Total income		<u>25,106,747</u>
Expenditure on:		
Charitable activities	2	<u>537,670</u>
Total expenditure		<u>537,670</u>
Net income before (losses) on investments		24,569,077
Net (losses) on investments		(554,576)
Net income for the period and net movement in funds	3	<u>24,014,501</u>
Total funds brought forward		<u>—</u>
Total funds carried forward		<u>24,014,501</u>

All of the charity's activities derived from continuing operations during the period.

The charity has no recognised gains or losses other than those shown above.

Balance sheet 5 April 2025

	Notes	2025 £
Fixed assets		
Investments	5	18,845,424
		<u>18,845,424</u>
Current assets		
Debtors due within one year	6	5,015,000
Cash at bank and in hand		169,557
		<u>5,184,557</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(15,480)</u>
Net current assets		<u>24,014,501</u>
Total net assets		<u>24,014,501</u>
The funds of the charity:		
Unrestricted funds		
. General fund		24,014,501
		<u>24,014,501</u>

Approved by the Trustees of Stratton Chase Foundation and signed on their behalf by:

Trustee **ALEX DOCHERTY**

 Approved on **14/07/25**
 Charity Registration Number: 1209249

Statement of cash flows Period to 5 April 2025

	Notes	2025 £
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	A	<u>19,526,819</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of investments		(19,400,000)
Interest income received		<u>42,738</u>
Net cash provided by investing activities		<u>(19,357,262)</u>
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the period		169,557
Cash and cash equivalents at 6 April 2024	B	—
Cash and cash equivalents at 5 April 2025	B	<u>169,557</u>

Notes to the statement of cash flows for the period to 5 April 2025

A Reconciliation of net movement in funds to net cash used in operating activities

	2025 £
Net movement in funds (as per the statement of financial activities)	24,014,501
Adjustments for:	
Losses on investments	554,576
Investment income and bank interest receivable	(42,738)
(Increase) in debtors	(5,015,000)
Increase in creditors	<u>15,480</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>19,526,819</u>

B Analysis of cash and cash equivalents

	2025 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>169,557</u>
Total cash and cash equivalents –	<u>169,557</u>

No separate statement of changes in net debt has been prepared as there is no difference between the movements in cash and cash equivalents and movement in net cash (debt).

Principal accounting policies 5 April 2025

The principal accounting policies adopted, judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty in the preparation of the financial statements are as follows:

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified for the revaluation of investment assets and in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with 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) (Charities SORP (FRS 102)), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Charities Act 2011.

The charity constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102. The financial statements are presented in sterling and are rounded to the nearest pound.

Critical accounting estimates and areas of judgement

In preparing the financial statements the Trustees were not required to make any significant judgements and estimates.

There are no key assumptions or areas of uncertainty where there is a significant risk of a material adjustment to the carrying value of the assets and liabilities of the charity being required.

Going concern

The Trustees have assessed whether the use of the going concern assumption is appropriate in preparing these financial statements. The Trustees have made this assessment in respect to a period of one year from the date of approval of these financial statements.

The Trustees have concluded that there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the charity to continue as a going concern. This is because the charity is in a net asset position and received sufficient additional investment income after the year end to meet the cost of its budgeted grant-making activities.

Income

Income is recognised in the period in which the charitable company has entitlement to the income, the amount of income can be measured reliably and it is probable that the income will be received.

Income (continued)

Donations are recognised when the charity has confirmation of both the amount and settlement date. In the event of donations pledged but not received, the amount is accrued for where the receipt is considered probable. In the event that a donation is subject to conditions that require a level of performance before the charitable company is entitled to the funds, the income is deferred and not recognised until either those conditions are fully met, or the fulfilment of those conditions is wholly within the control of the charity and it is probably that those conditions will be fulfilled in the reporting period.

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.

Investment income is recognised once the dividend or similar distribution has been declared and notification has been received of the amount due.

Expenditure and the basis of apportioning costs

Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to make a payment 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. All expenditure is inclusive of irrecoverable VAT.

Expenditure includes the following:

- Expenditure on charitable activities comprises the grants payable and any incidental expenses payable associated with the furtherance of charity's objectives, including governance costs.
- Grants payable are included in the statement of financial activities when approved and when the intended recipient has either received the funds or been informed of the decision to make the grant and has satisfied all related conditions. Grants where the beneficiary has not been informed or has to meet certain conditions before the grant is released are not accrued for but are noted as financial commitments in the notes to the financial statements.

Investments

Investments are included in the financial statements at fair value, using a quoted market price. If fair value cannot be measured reliably, it is measured at cost less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of financial activities.

Realised gains (or losses) on investment assets are calculated as the difference between disposal proceeds and their opening carrying value or their purchase value is acquired subsequent to the first day of the financial year. Unrealised gains and losses are calculated as the difference between the fair value at the year end and their carrying value at that date. Realised and unrealised investment gains (or losses) are combined in the statement of financial activities and are credited (or debited) in the year in which they arise.

Debtors

Debtors are recognised at the settlement amount, less any provision for non-recoverability. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid. They have been discounted to the present value of the future cash receipt where such discounting is material.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand represents such accounts and instruments that are available on demand or have a maturity of less than three months from the date of acquisition. Deposits for more than three months but less than one year have been disclosed as short term deposits. Cash placed on deposit for more than one year is disclosed as a fixed asset investment.

Creditors and provisions

Creditors and provisions 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. Creditors and provisions are recognised at the amount the charity anticipates it will pay to settle the debt. They have been discounted to the present value of the future cash payment where such discounting is material.

Fund accounting

All of the charity's funds received to date have been unrestricted. The general fund comprises those monies which may be used towards meeting the charitable objective of the charity at the discretion of the Trustees.

1 Donations

	2025 £
Donations	20,031,207
Gift aid	5,007,802
Expenses incurred by trustees on behalf of the charity	25,000
	<u>25,064,009</u>

2 Expenditure on charitable activities

	2025 £
Grants (see below)	480,983
Operational Costs	44,807
Governance Costs	11,880
	<u>537,670</u>

The charity made the following major grants to institutions during the period:

	2025 £
Chance UK	75,000
Enjuba	25,000
Kidogo	75,000
Literacy Pirates	75,000
Little Village	75,000
Spark Microgrants	100,000
Random acts of kindness (RAOK) (grants of less than £15,000)	55,983
	<u>480,983</u>

3 Net movement in funds

	2025 £
This is stated after charging:	
Auditor's remuneration	
. Statutory audit services	<u>11,880</u>

4 Staff costs and Trustees' remuneration

The charity did not have any employees during the year. Greenwood Place (Company Registration Number: 10579996), a company appointed by the trustees, implements the charity's strategic priorities and manage the grant making process, the grants portfolio and relationships with grant holders.

The key management personnel of the charity comprise the Trustees only. The Trustees received no remuneration or reimbursement of expenses in connection with their duties as Trustees during the period.

5 Investments

	2025 £
Listed investments	
Fair (market) value at 6 April 2024	—
Additions at cost	19,400,000
Net unrealised investment gains (losses)	(554,576)
Fair (market) value at 5 April 2025	<u>18,845,424</u>
Cost of listed investments at 5 April 2025	<u>19,400,000</u>

6 Debtors

	2025 £
Prepayments	15,000
Accrued gift aid income	5,000,000
	<u>5,015,000</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025 £
Sundry Creditors	3,600
Accruals	11,880
	<u>15,480</u>

8 Taxation

Stratton Chase Foundation is a registered charity and, therefore, is not liable to income tax or corporation tax on income derived from its charitable activities, as it falls within the various exemptions available to registered charities.

9 Related party transactions

During the period to 5 April 2025, the trustees donated £20,031,207 to the charity. Gift aid was claimed by the charity on these donations of £5,007,802. In addition, trustees' paid operational expenses on behalf of the charity, without reimbursement, of £25,000.

There were no other related party transactions in the period to 5 April 2025.

