

Almshouse Charity of Elizabeth Smith

Annual Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 March 2024

Registered with the Charity Commission Number 210463

Registered with the Regulator of Social Housing Number A3714

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2024

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Advisers and bankers

Clerk and Registered Office	Bankers	Auditor
Vicky Parr 2 Godwin Street Bradford West Yorkshire BD1 2ST	Barclays Bank plc. 1 Churchill Place Canary Wharf London E14 5HP	BDO LLP 55 Baker Street London W1U 7EU

Strategic Report

For the year ended 31 March 2024

Structure, Governance and Management

Trustee

Anchor Hanover Group is the Corporate Trustee.

The Corporate Trustee receives no remuneration other than the Management Charges disclosed in note 3 and charges for other services provided as disclosed in note 17 of the notes to the Financial Statements.

Details of the membership, structure and policy for admitting new members to the Board of Anchor Hanover Group can be found in the annual report of the Association and on their website at www.anchor.org.uk.

Code of Governance

The Board of the Corporate Trustee, Anchor Hanover Group ("Anchor"), has adopted the Financial Reporting Council's UK Corporate Governance Code 2018 (the "UKCGC") as its appropriate code of governance. The UKCGC is applied on a 'comply or explain' basis and the Board of Anchor assess their compliance with the code on an annual basis. A summary of this assessment can be found in Anchor's Annual Report and Financial Statements 2024, page 30.

Employees

The Charity has minimal employees as revealed in Note 4. The administration of the Charity is undertaken by employees of Anchor Hanover Group.

Risk management

The Board of the Corporate Trustee has examined the major strategic, business and operational risks which the Charity faces and confirms that systems and procedures, including an internal audit programme, are in place so as to mitigate the significant risks that the Charity may face.

Objectives and Activities

The governing instrument for the Almshouse Charity is a Charity Commission Scheme dated 1 September 2004.

The Charity's objective is to provide 10 (2023: 10) almshouse accommodation for older persons covering single, poor and deserving persons, being Christian and resident in the Parish of East Malling.

Governance and Financial Viability Standard

The Corporate Trustee is Anchor Hanover Group, a Private Registered Provider. The Board of Anchor Hanover Group has assessed that it complies with the Governance and Financial Viability 2015 issued by the Regulator of Social Housing.

Commitment to residents

In April 2024, the Regulator of Social Housing launched its new Consumer Standards: the Safety and Quality Standard, the Transparency, Influence and Accountability Standard, the Neighbourhood and Community Standard, and the Tenancy Standard. These new standards are all designed to protect social housing tenants and the services they receive and will apply to all social landlords.

Anchor Hanover Group is committed to meeting the requirements of these new standards which aim to ensure that tenants are safe in their homes; that landlords listen to tenants' complaints and respond promptly to put things right, are accountable to tenants and treat them with fairness and respect, know more about the condition of every home and the needs of the people who live in them and collect and use data effectively across a range of areas, including repairs.

Tenant Satisfaction Measures

With effect from 1 April 2023, the Regulator of Social Housing (RSH, the Regulator) required social housing providers to report annually on a series of Tenant Satisfaction Measures (TSM). The measures are intended to make landlords' performance more visible to tenants, and help them hold their landlords to account. A summary of TSM data, which includes data for all corporate trusts, is made available to all residents and other stakeholders by the end of June each year and published on Anchor Hanover Group's website.

Complaints Handling

An annual exercise is completed to ensure our complaints handling policy and practice is compliant with the complaint handling code set out by the Housing Ombudsman Service (HOS). The Trust's self-assessment of compliance was submitted to the HOS for the first time in 2024. Improving complaint handling satisfaction and the experience for our customers continues to be a focus for the coming year.

Achievements and Performance

The Charity receives funds from charges raised on residents in the form of service charges and rent. The service charges are raised to cover the cost of providing support to the residents in relation to the Estate Manager, maintenance of the grounds and the maintenance of equipment. Rents are charged to the residents in line with Government guidance and are used to cover maintenance of the properties in the year and to provide resources to meet cyclical and major repairs over a number of years.

Charitable and political contributions

No contributions were made during the financial year (2023: £Nil).

Financial Review

The activities for the year are set out on page 9 in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Ordinary activities show a surplus of £39,208 (2023: £16,897). The increase in surplus is mainly due to the gain on the revaluation of current asset investments which was a surplus of £15,766 (2023: £616 deficit).

Capital expenditure incurred in the year was £Nil (2023: £16,274)

Plans for Future Periods

In line with the Charity's objective to maintain the properties in good repair and in order to provide accommodation for rent, the Charity continues to review the fabric of the building via planned works programmes and stock condition surveys undertaken by Anchor Hanover Group. At this time there is no immediate significant expenditure required but this will be kept under annual review.

Principal risks and uncertainties

There are several risks in the external environment that are contributing to significant challenges for all providers.

Stemming from macroeconomic impacts on the global economy linked to the war in Ukraine, higher costs of fuel and energy have contributed to elevated inflation levels in the UK. These factors have contributed to the cost-of-living crisis which we have continued to actively manage as a key area of risk, with focus on maintaining service delivery, managing and anticipating financial impacts, and monitoring the potential negative impacts of the conditions on our customers and colleagues.

Maintenance of Elizabeth Smith's properties is dependent on the timely and effective performance by third party contractors of their obligations, exposing us to risk of potentially having less control over the quality of the services than if we were providing them directly. The performance of contracts may be subject to disruption for a variety of reasons including availability of materials, work stoppages, labour constraints, and is impacted by macroeconomic conditions.

We work closely with contractors to avoid such problems, undertake appropriate due diligence and procurement procedures and avoid concentration risk.

Going concern

After making enquiries and examining major areas which could give rise to significant financial exposure, the trustees are satisfied that no material or significant exposures exist other than as reflected in these Financial Statements and the company has adequate resources to continue its operations for the foreseeable future. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these Financial Statements.

Value for money statement

As a corporate trust of the Anchor Hanover Group, the strategic and operational management of the properties is fully aligned to the wider stock portfolio of Anchor Hanover Group. As such the approach to VFM for the Corporate Trusts is fully integrated and therefore does not differ to the approach adopted for Anchor Hanover Group. For a copy of the self-assessment we would therefore refer to that contained within Anchor's annual report.

Under the Value for Money Standard issued by the Regulator of Social Housing in April 2018 and the subsequent Value for Money Metrics Technical Note Guidance updated in May 2021, registered providers with a stock of less than 1,000 units are required to publish their Value for Money metrics. These are shown below for the Charity and are in addition to the overall approach taken to achieving value for money agreed by the Board of Anchor Hanover Group as Corporate Trustee and managing agent.

Strategic Report (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2024

	2024	2023
Metric 1 - Re-investment %	0%	0%

This metric looks at the investment in properties (existing stock as well as New Supply) as a percentage of the value of total properties held. For the Charity with its limited resources the focus is on maintaining its existing properties into the future. Planned and routine maintenance are a part of this and all, but the largest planned works are expended through the Statement of Comprehensive Income and charged to the cyclical and extraordinary repairs reserves.

	2024	2023
Metric 2a – New supply delivered (social housing units) %	0%	0%
Metric 2b – New supply delivered (non-social housing units) %	0%	0%

This metric sets out the number of new social housing and non-social housing units that have been acquired or developed in the year as a proportion of total social housing units and non-social housing units owned at period end. The Charity's focus is on maintaining its existing properties into the future and currently does not have the financial capacity to develop new properties.

	2024	2023
Metric 3 - Gearing %	0%	0%

This metric assesses how much of the adjusted assets are made up of debt and the degree of dependence on debt finance. The Charity has no loans or overdraft facilities. The tangible fixed assets which the cash and loans are compared to is also relatively low as there is no cost associated with the original cost of the properties, only subsequent capitalised repairs expenditure.

	2024	2023
Metric 4 – EBITDA MRI interest cover %	0%	0%

This metric is a key indicator for liquidity and investment capacity. It seeks to measure the level of surplus that a registered provider generates, adjusted for amortisation and depreciation, compared to interest payable. The Charity has no loans or overdraft facilities and, therefore, no interest payable.

	2024	2023
Metric 5 – Headline social housing cost per year	4,687	3,402

This metric assesses the headline social housing cost per unit as defined by the Regulator. The increase in the cost per unit for 2024 is due to an increase in maintenance expenditure incurred in the year.

	2024	2023
Metric 6a – Operating margin (social housing lettings) %	9%	14%
Metric 6b – Operating margin (overall) %	17%	23%

This metric demonstrates the profitability of operating assets before exceptional expenses are taken into account. Increasing margins are one way to improve the financial efficiency of a business. In assessing this ratio, it is important that consideration is given to registered providers' purpose and objectives (including their social objectives).

	2024	2023
Metric 7 – Return on Capital Employed (ROCE) %	2%	2%

This metric compares the operating surplus to total assets less current liabilities and is a common measure in the commercial sector to assess the efficient investment of capital resources.

Report of the Board

For the year ended 31 March 2024

Statement of the Board of the Corporate Trustee's responsibilities in respect of the Annual Report and the Financial Statements

Under the trust deed and rules of the charity and charity law, the trustees are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations. The trustees have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*.

The financial statements are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and of the excess of income over expenditure for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, generally accepted accounting practice entails that the trustees:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards and the Statement of Recommended Practice have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- state whether the financial statements comply with the trust deed and rules, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- assess the charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of the Corporate Trustee is required to act in accordance with the governing instrument of the Trust, within the framework of trust law. The Board of the Corporate Trustee is responsible for keeping proper accounting records, sufficient to disclose at any time, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the Trust at that time and enable the Board of the Corporate Trustee to ensure that its Financial Statements comply with the Charities Act 2011, the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008 and the Accounting Direction for Private Registered Providers of Social Housing 2022. The Board of the Corporate Trustee has general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Trust and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Awareness of relevant audit information

The Members of the Board of the Corporate Trustee who held office at the date of approval of this Report of the Board of the Corporate Trustee confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Trust's auditor is unaware and each Member of the Board of the Corporate Trustee has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as Members of the Board of the Corporate Trustee to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Charity's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

BDO LLP has expressed its willingness to continue in office as auditor to the Almshouse Charity of Elizabeth Smith.

A resolution to reappoint BDO LLP as auditor will be approved by the Board of Anchor Hanover Group .



Sarah Jones
Executive Board Member



Vicky Parr
Clerk

Date: 20 September 2024

Independent Auditor's Report

For the year ended 31 March 2024

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO TRUSTEES THE ALMSHOUSE CHARITY OF ELIZABETH SMITH

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Charity's affairs as at 31/03/2024 and of the Charity's surplus for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011, the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008 and the Accounting Direction for Private Registered Providers of Social Housing 2022.

We have audited the financial statements of the Almshouse Charity of Elizabeth Smith "the Charity" for the year ended 31/03/2024 which comprise the Charity's statement of comprehensive income, the Charity's statement of financial position, the Charity's statement of changes in reserves, the Charity's 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).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remain independent of the Charity 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Corporate Trustee's 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 Charity'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 Corporate Trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The Corporate Trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information including the Strategic Report and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where we are required by the Charities Act 2011 to report to you if, in our opinion:

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2024

-
- the information given in the Report of the Board for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is not consistent with the financial statements;
 - adequate accounting records have not been kept by the Charity; or
 - the Charity financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
 - a satisfactory system of control has not been maintained over transactions; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of Trustees

As explained more fully in the Board of the Corporate Trustees statement set out on page 5, the Corporate Trustees 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 Corporate 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 Corporate 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 Corporate Trustees either intend to liquidate the Trust or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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.

Extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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:

Non-compliance with laws and regulations

Based on:

- Our understanding of the Charity and the industry in which it operates;
- Discussion with management and those charged with governance;
- Obtaining and understanding of the Corporate Trustee's policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations;

we considered the significant laws and regulations to be the applicable accounting framework (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), the Charities Act 2011, the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008, and the Accounting Direction for Private Registered Providers of Social Housing 2022.

The Charity is also subject to laws and regulations where the consequence of non-compliance could have a material effect on the amount or disclosures in the financial statements, for example through the imposition of fines or litigations. We identified such laws and regulations to be fire safety legislation, environmental legislation, occupational health and safety legislation and data protection requirements.

Our procedures in respect of the above included:

- Review of minutes of meeting of those charged with governance for any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- Review of correspondence with regulatory and tax authorities for any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- Review of financial statement disclosures and agreeing to supporting documentation;
- Involvement of tax specialists in the audit;
- Review of legal expenditure accounts to understand the nature of expenditure incurred.
-

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2024

Fraud

We assessed the susceptibility of the financial statements to material misstatement, including fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiry with management and those charged with governance, the Audit and Risk Committee and those charged with governance regarding any known or suspected instances of fraud;
- Obtaining an understanding of the Charity's policies and procedures relating to:
 - Detecting and responding to the risks of fraud; and
 - Internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud.
- Review of minutes of meeting of those charged with governance for any known or suspected instances of fraud;
- Discussion amongst the engagement team as to how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements;
- Performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud; and
- Considering remuneration incentive schemes and performance targets and the related financial statement areas impacted by these.

Based on our risk assessment, we considered the areas most susceptible to fraud to be manual journal entry postings to revenue.

Our procedures in respect of the above included:

- Testing a sample of journal entries throughout the year, which met a defined risk criteria, by agreeing to supporting documentation; and
- Identifying and testing journal entries directly to revenue to supporting documentation, in particular any journal entries posted with unusual account combinations.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

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 trustees of the Charity, as a body, in accordance with the Housing and Regeneration Act and to the Charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with the Charities Act 2011. 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 members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

DocuSigned by:

BDO LLP

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20 September 2024

BDO LLP
Statutory Auditor
Manchester
United Kingdom

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 March 2024

	Note	2024 £	2023 £
Turnover	2	73,254	60,787
Operating costs	2	(60,890)	(46,879)
Operating surplus		12,364	13,908
Interest receivable and similar income	5	11,078	3,605
Interest payable and similar charges	6	-	-
Surplus on ordinary activities		23,442	17,513
Unrealised surplus/(deficit) on revaluation of current asset investments	9	15,766	(616)
Total comprehensive income for the year		39,208	16,897

There is no material difference between the surplus for the year as stated above and its historical cost equivalent.

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

The notes on pages 13 to 24 form part of these Financial Statements.

Statement of Financial Position
For the year ended 31 March 2024

		2024	2024	2023	2023
	Note	£	£	Restated	Restated
				£	£
Fixed assets					
Housing properties	10		307,276		320,332
Other fixed assets	10		18,235		19,999
			<u>325,511</u>		<u>340,331</u>
Current assets					
Trade and other debtors	11	3,421		1,021	
Short term investment	12	384,496		346,688	
Cash at bank and in hand		-		446	
Less Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	<u>(18,084)</u>		<u>(26,107)</u>	
Net current assets			369,833		322,048
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>695,344</u>		<u>662,379</u>
Creditors					
Amounts falling due after one year	14		(181,042)		(187,285)
			<u>514,302</u>		<u>475,094</u>
Capital and reserves					
Revenue reserves			494,038		455,045
Restricted reserves:			20,264		20,049
			<u>514,302</u>		<u>475,094</u>

The notes on pages 13 to 24 form part of these Financial Statements.

The Financial Statements were approved for issue on behalf of the Corporate Trustee by the Board of Anchor Hanover Group on 20 September 2024 and were signed by:



Sarah Jones
Executive Board Member



Vicky Parr
Clerk

Statement of Changes in Reserves
For the year ended 31 March 2024

	Revenue Reserves Restated £	Restricted Reserve Restated £	Total Reserves £
At 1 April 2022	437,645	20,552	458,197
Transfers (to)/from other reserves	503	(503)	-
Surplus in year	16,897	-	16,897
At 31 March 2023	455,045	20,049	475,094
Transfers (to)/from other reserves	(215)	215	-
Surplus in year	39,208	-	39,208
At 31 March 2024	494,038	20,264	514,302

The notes on pages 13 to 24 form part of these Financial Statements.

Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 March 2024

	2024	2023
	£	£
Cash flow from operating activities		
Operating surplus for the year	12,364	13,908
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	14,820	13,365
Amortisation of capital grant	(6,243)	(6,243)
(Increase) / Decrease in trade and other debtors	(2,400)	9,033
(Decrease) / Increase in trade and other creditors	(8,024)	6,211
	<u>10,517</u>	<u>36,274</u>
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	-	(16,274)
Purchase of investments	(1,000)	(1,000)
Interest received	11,078	3,605
	<u>22,605</u>	<u>22,605</u>
	<u>20,595</u>	<u>22,605</u>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April	202,006	179,401
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March	<u>222,601</u>	<u>202,006</u>
	<u>20,595</u>	<u>22,605</u>
Analysis of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash in hand	-	446
Monies on deposit	<u>222,601</u>	<u>201,560</u>
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>222,601</u>	<u>202,006</u>

The notes on pages 13 to 24 form part of these Financial Statements.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2024

1(a) Accounting policies

General Information

The Charity provides housing to elderly people. The Charity is a public benefit entity and is registered with both the Regulator of Social Housing – registration number A3714 and the Charities Commission in the United Kingdom - registration number is 210463. The registered office is The Heals Building Suites, A & B 3rd floor, 22 – 24 Torrington Place, London, WC1E 7HJ.

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 – the financial reporting standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS102), the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting by Registered Social Landlords Update 2018 (SORP), the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008 and the Accounting Direction for Private Registered Providers of Social Housing 2022.

Basis of accounting

The Financial Statements are prepared on the historic cost and accruals basis of accounting, as modified to include the fair value of financial instruments and on the basis of going concern. The Financial Statements are presented in Sterling (£).

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these Financial Statements.

Employees

The Charity has minimal employees as revealed in Note 4. The administration of the Charity is undertaken by employees of Anchor.

Going concern

The Charity's business activities and factors that are likely to affect its plans for future periods are set out in the Strategic Report. The Charity has in place adequate unrestricted reserves and resources to fund its financial obligations as they fall due and its day to day operations.

On this basis, the Corporate Trustee has a reasonable expectation that the Charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least twelve months after the date on which the report and Financial Statements are signed. For this reason, the Charity has adopted the going concern basis in preparing its Financial Statements.

Turnover

Turnover represents rental income from licensees and service charges receivable and turnover is recognised when the Charity is entitled to it. Rental income and service charges receivable are shown net of voids. Void losses are only recognised where the properties are available for letting.

Revaluation of current asset investments

Current assets investments are stated at market value. Any unrealised surplus or deficit arising on revaluation of the investments is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. The aggregate realised surplus or deficit arising on the sale of investments is reflected in the statement of comprehensive income.

Restricted reserves

Restricted reserves are funds received, the use of which is restricted by general law or by the terms on which the funds were given. These include funds where the donor has made a donation to be spent for a particular purpose or in a particular geographical area.

Restricted reserves also relate to monies collected in advance for the replacement of assets at rental locations which are restricted in their use as defined within the individual tenancy agreements.

Fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated using the cost model at cost less cumulative depreciation less impairment. Fixed assets include housing properties held for social benefit purposes and scheme equipment.

Housing properties are principally properties available for rent. Housing properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Where housing properties are acquired from third parties the cost is their purchase price together with any costs of acquisition, improvement and interest payable.

1(a) Accounting policies (*continued*)

Subsequent expenditure to housing properties

Works to existing properties which replace a component that has been identified separately for depreciation purposes, along with those works that result in enhancing the economic benefits of the properties, are capitalised as improvements. Where a component is replaced the cost and related depreciation are eliminated from tangible fixed assets. Economic benefits are enhanced if work performed results in an increase in rental income, a reduction in future maintenance costs or a significant extension to the useful economic life of a property. Shared ownership properties are split between current and non-current assets based on the anticipated proportion to be a first tranche sale with the first tranche proportion recognised as a current asset.

Scheme equipment is shown at cost less cumulative depreciation.

Housing properties are stated at cost less cumulative depreciation.

Depreciation

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Under FRS102, housing properties are required to be depreciated from the latest of completion date and acquisition date. The Charity has elected to depreciate historic cost over a period of 50 years from the applicable date.

Using component costing principles housing properties are divided into components which are depreciated at the following annual rates:

Component	Life (Years)	Depreciation
Building structure, roofing, drainage, roadways and footpaths	50	2.0%
Doors and windows	30	3.3%
Kitchens and bathrooms	25	4.0%
Heating boilers	15	6.6%

Scheme equipment is depreciated at varying annual rates as follows:

Component	Life (Years)	Depreciation
Lifts cars	30	3.3%
Security, heating, aerials and communal kitchen equipment	20	5.0%
Warden alarm, door entry and lift motors	15	6.6%
Other shared areas	10	10.0%
Other scheme equipment	4	25.0%

Social Housing Grant

Social Housing Grant (SHG) is a capital grant made to the Charity towards the cost of acquiring and/or building housing for rent or sale. Under shared ownership arrangements, Social Housing Grant is received from Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) and the Greater London Authority (GLA) on a basis related to cost but varying according to area and type of scheme.

Social Housing Grant is included in Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year in the Statement of Financial Position and is amortised annually to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the expected useful lives of the assets to which they relate or in periods in which the related costs are incurred. The accumulated amortised government grants represent contingent liabilities and materialises when the relevant property to which the amortised grant ceases to be used for social housing purposes usually due to disposal of the housing asset.

Social Housing Grants are accounted for as deferred income and as a liability due within one year and after more than one year. The income is recognised through the statement of comprehensive income over the life of the building structure for which it was received.

1(a) Accounting policies (*continued*)

Financial instruments - Basic financial instruments

Trade and other debtors / creditors

Trade and other debtors / creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors.

In line with FRS 102 section 34; the Charity as a public benefit entity, has accounted for as concessionary loans all debtors or creditors that would have been classified as financing transactions such as deferred payment arrangement and are therefore being carried in the Statement of Financial Position at amortised cost.

Concessionary loans are financing arrangements between a public benefit entity such as the Charity and another party at nil percent or at below market rate of interest that are not repayable on demand and are for the purposes of furthering the objectives of the public benefit entity.

Short-term investments

Investments made by the Charity are a combination of short term bank deposits and fund investments managed by specialist managers and provided for nonprofit investors.

The short term bank deposits are classified as basic and recognised at amortised cost using an effective interest rate.

The fund investments are classified as complex instruments and recognised at market value. Market value is based on a publicly available price. Gains and losses on revaluation of fund investments are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Impairment of debtors

Provision is made for the impairment of current rent debtors when the debt is overdue by 90 days or more. The provision is for 100% of the amount overdue. Provision for the debts of former tenants is provided at 100%.

Sales ledger debts aged 3-5 months are provided at 10% of the amount due. Those more than 6 months old are provided at 25%. After this time a decision will be made concerning the write-off of the debt.

Other long-term creditors

Other long-term creditors include the costs of arranging long-term funding and premiums received on the issue of bonds. These amounts are amortised over the period of the underlying financial instrument. Also included in Other long-term creditors is the unamortised element of the social housing grant less an amount due for amortisation in the following year.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash balances and short term investments, which can be liquidated at short notice with no loss of capital. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Charity's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the cash flow statement.

1(b) Judgements and Accounting estimates

The preparation of the Financial Statements requires trustees to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities at the reporting date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The following judgements and estimates have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the Financial Statements;

Classification of housing properties

The Trust has undertaken a detailed review of the intended use of all housing properties. In determining the intended use, the Trust has considered if the asset is held for social benefit or to earn commercial rentals. The Trust determined that its housing portfolio is held for social benefit purposes and is therefore accounted under FRS 102 section 17.

Provision for bad and doubtful debts

Provisions for bad and doubtful debts are calculated based on average collection rate by amount overdue. The Trustee makes judgements about the recoverability of debtors and the bad debt provision rate to apply to each specific debtor based on recoverability risk of the debtor.

Determining whether a debt instrument satisfies the requirement to be treated as basic

Judgement is required to determine whether a debt instrument satisfies the requirements in FRS 102 Paragraph 11.9 to be treated as basic. For debt instruments to be classified as basic financial instruments the interest must be a positive amount or positive rate, at market rates. They should not be index linked excluding RPI and the lender cannot unilaterally amend interest rates. Debt instruments are utilised to provide long term funding for the Charity's operations and not for speculative trading. Facilities with two-way break clauses are judged to be basic.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2024

2 Particulars of turnover, operating costs and operating surplus

		2024	
	Turnover	Operating costs	Operating surplus
	£	£	£
Social housing activities:			
Housing accommodation (see note 3)	67,011	(60,890)	6,121
Amortisation of capital grant	6,243	-	6,243
	<u>73,254</u>	<u>(60,890)</u>	<u>12,364</u>
	Turnover	2023 Operating costs	Operating surplus
	£	£	£
Social housing activities:			
Housing accommodation (see note 3)	54,544	(46,879)	7,665
Amortisation of capital grant	6,243	-	6,243
	<u>60,787</u>	<u>(46,879)</u>	<u>13,908</u>

3 Particulars of income and expenditure from social housing lettings

	2024	2023
	£	£
Income from lettings		
Rent receivable net of identifiable service charges and rent losses from voids	53,770	44,231
Service charge income	13,241	10,313
	<u>67,011</u>	<u>54,544</u>
Turnover from social housing lettings		
Expenditure on letting activities		
Service charge costs	(11,462)	(10,313)
Management	(14,255)	(13,572)
Bad debts written off and movement in provision	-	(251)
Routine maintenance	(20,248)	(9,248)
Major repairs expenditure	(210)	-
Depreciation of housing properties	(14,025)	(12,862)
Other costs	(690)	(633)
	<u>(60,890)</u>	<u>(46,879)</u>
Operating costs on social housing lettings		
Operating surplus on social housing lettings	<u>6,121</u>	<u>7,665</u>
Rent losses from voids	<u>(7,331)</u>	<u>(13,387)</u>

No segmental analysis is shown for housing accommodation as the Charity owns and manages only general needs accommodation.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2024

4 Employee information

	2024	2023
	£	£
Estate Manager	1	1
Average number of employees expressed as Full time equivalent	-	-
Staff costs (for the above person)	£	£
Wages and salaries	3,766	3,520
Social security costs	248	233
Pension costs	226	211
	4,240	3,964

5 Interest receivable and similar income

	2024	2023
	£	£
Other interest	11,078	3,605
	11,078	3,605

6 Interest payable and similar income

	2024	2023
	£	£
On bank loans and other loans	-	-

7 Surplus on ordinary activities

	2024	2023
	£	£
Surplus on ordinary activities is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of fixed assets	14,820	13,365

The Trust's audit fee for 2024 of £4,000 is paid by Anchor and recharged as part of Management Fee (2023: £1,571)

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2024

8 Taxation

No provision for UK taxation has been made as all income and gains are used exclusively for charitable purposes and are therefore exempt from taxation.

9 Surplus on revaluation of current asset investments

	2024 £	2023 £
(Deficit)/Surplus on revaluation of current asset investments	15,766	(616)

The Charity was established in the late nineteenth century. There is no record of the original cost of the almshouses and no value is attributed thereto. Freehold housing properties detailed above relate to improvements carried out since 1988, which were partly funded by a Homes England Grant of £312,144 and a Residual Mortgage Loan repayable over thirty years. The balance was provided from the Charity's own resources.

10 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold housing properties £	Scheme equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2023 - Restated	514,105	27,487	541,592
Additions	(16,274)	16,274	-
Disposals	-	-	-
At 31 March 2024	514,105	27,487	541,592
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2023 - Restated	(193,773)	(7,488)	(201,261)
Charge for the year	(13,054)	(1,766)	(14,820)
Disposals	-	-	-
At 31 March 2024	(206,829)	(9,252)	(216,081)
Net book value			
At 31 March 2024	307,276	18,235	325,511
At 31 March 2023 - Restated	320,332	19,999	340,331

The classification of the historical costs between freehold housing properties and scheme equipment has been restated at 1 April 2023 to correct historical inconsistencies in how assets have been categorised within this note. This has resulted in assets with a net book value of £16,272 being recategorised from freehold housing properties to scheme equipment.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2024

11 Debtors

	2024	2023
	£	£
Amounts receivable within one year:		
Rent and service charge arrears	481	444
Less: bad debt provision	(275)	(275)
	<u>206</u>	<u>169</u>
Amounts receivable after more than one year:		
Other debtors, prepayments and accrued income	3,215	852
	<u>3,421</u>	<u>1,021</u>

12 Current asset investments

	2024	2023
	£	£
Short term deposits	222,601	201,560
Listed investments at market value:		
- Charity Multi Asset Fund	37,760	34,464
- COIF	124,135	110,664
	<u>384,496</u>	<u>346,688</u>
Value at 31 March		
	<u>384,496</u>	<u>346,688</u>
Cost of listed investments (Charity Multi Asset Fund)	<u>28,529</u>	<u>27,529</u>
Cost of listed investments (COIF)	<u>24,935</u>	<u>24,935</u>

Analysis of movement of listed investments

	2024	2023
	£	£
Value at 1 April	145,129	144,553
Additions at cost	1,000	1,000
Net surplus on revaluation	15,766	(424)
	<u>161,895</u>	<u>145,129</u>
Value 31 March		
	<u>161,895</u>	<u>145,129</u>

The Charity holds income shares in the National Association of Almshouses Common Investment Fund purchased prior to 1970 held at current value with no original cost ascribed.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2024

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024	2023
	£	£
Rents and service charges received in advance	471	775
Anchor Hanover Group	4,334	5,211
Service charge surpluses	-	807
Other creditors, accruals and deferred income	7,036	13,071
Deferred grant income	6,243	6,243
	18,084	26,107

14 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2024	2023
	£	£
Deferred grant income	181,042	187,285
	181,042	187,285

15 Capital commitments

The Charity had no capital commitments at 31 March 2024 (2023: Nil).

16 Contingent liabilities

The Board of the Corporate trust is not aware of any contingent liabilities (2023: Nil).

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2024

17 Related party transactions

Anchor Hanover Group, the Corporate Trustee, also acts as the managing agent for the Trust providing various services for which fees are paid as follows:

	2024 £	2023 £
Management fees	11,305	10,268
Service charge and technical services fees	3,481	2,187
Alarm and alarm monitoring services	744	587
	15,530	13,042

As part of the arrangement Anchor Hanover Group also provides short term funding and cash management for the day to day operations of the Trust and the amount outstanding at 31 March is as follows:-

	2024 £	2023 £
Amounts owing (from)/to Anchor Hanover Group	4,334	5,211

18 Legislative provisions

The Charity is an unincorporated charity registered with the Charity Commission.

19 Payments to creditors

The Charity's policy is to pay all invoices within 28 days or in accordance with agreed terms.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2024

20 Deferred grant income

	2024	2023
	£	£
Income		
Balance 1 st April	312,144	312,144
Balance 31 st March	312,144	312,144
Amortisation 1 st April	118,616	112,373
In year	6,243	6,243
Total amortisation	124,859	118,616
Net value of grant	187,285	193,528
Amounts due < 1 year	6,243	6,243
Amounts due > 1 year	181,042	187,285
	187,285	193,528

21 Prior period restatement

In the prior year, restricted reserves were classified as designated reserves.

On review of the definitions of reserves in the SORP, monies collected from social housing tenants for the replacement of the Association's assets meet the definition of a restricted reserve, which is subject to an external restriction to replace the assets, rather than a designated reserve which enables a more general, internally-determined use of the funds. The financial statements have therefore been restated to correct the presentation of these monies into restricted reserves and other designated reserves into revenue reserves.

In addition as described in note 10, the classification of assets between freehold housing properties and scheme equipment has been restated at 1 April 2023 to correct historical inconsistencies in how assets have been categorised within this note.

There is no impact to the statement of comprehensive income for the year ending 31 March 2023.