

**St Mary's Priory
Fernham
Residual Fund**

Annual Report and Accounts

31 December 2020

Charity Registration Number
229393

Contents

Reports

Reference and administrative information	1
Trustees' report	3
Independent auditor's report	12

Accounts

Statement of financial activities	17
Balance sheet	18
Statement of cash flows	19
Principal accounting policies	20
Notes to the accounts	25

Reference and administrative information

Trustees	Rt Rev David Cuthbert Brogan - Visitor Rev Dr Stephen David Morgan (from 3 June 2020) Mother Winsome Angela Durrant (from 3 June 2020) Rev Dom Brendan Patrick Creeden (from 3 June 2020) Rev Dom Michal Dymitr Mycka (from 3 June 2020) Eileen Joan Murdoch (to 3 June 2020) Rt Rev Geoffrey Scott (to 3 June 2020) Simon Joseph Lovett (to 3 June 2020) Acurcio Carmo Robinson D'Souza Alves (to 3 June 2020)
Bursar	Eileen Joan Murdoch (to 3 June 2020) Rev Dom Michal Dymitr Mycka (from 3 June 2020)
Principal address	Saint Michael's Abbey 280 Farnborough Road Farnborough Hampshire GU14 7NQ
Charity registration number	229393
Auditor	Buzzacott LLP 130 Wood Street London EC2V 6DL
Bankers	The Royal Bank of Scotland plc Dundee Broughty Ferry 5 th Floor Bath Street Glasgow G2 4RS

Reference and administrative information

Investment managers

Rathbone Investment Management Limited
8 Finsbury Circus
London
EC2M 7AZ

Solicitors

Irwin Mitchell LLP
Davidson House
Forbury Square
Reading
RG1 3EU

The trustees present their report together with the accounts of St Mary's Priory Fernham Residual Fund (the charity) for the year ended 31 December 2020.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out on pages 20 to 24 of the attached accounts and comply with the charity's trust deed, applicable laws and the requirements of Statement of Recommended Practice on 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) (effective 1 January 2019).

INTRODUCTION

The charity was created by a deed dated 16 May 1963 and was known, until 7 March 2003, as the Community of Benedictine Nuns of St Mary's Priory. The deed was amended on 1 December 1998 by a Scheme of the Charity Commissioners. A further Deed of Variation, dated 7 March 2003, was accepted by the Charity Commissioners following a decision to close the house at Fernham and disperse the individual members of the Community to other locations. Under this latter Deed of Variation, although the Community did not cease to exist, it ceased to carry on or direct any charitable works as a Community. The trustees now hold the assets of the charity for such charitable purposes connected with the advancement of the Roman Catholic Religion as they decide.

OVERALL OBJECTIVES

The trustees aim to use the assets of the charity, and the income thereof, for the support of the members of the Community, the advancement of the religious and other charitable works of the individual members, and for the advancement of the Roman Catholic religion - primarily by giving grants. The trustees are mindful of the need for the charity to demonstrate that it provides public benefit and they have had regard to the general guidance on the provision of public benefit published by the Charity Commission.

ACTIVITIES, SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND RELEVANT POLICIES

Activities and specific objectives

The activities of the charity can be divided into two main areas: caring for the sole remaining member of the Community, including supporting her ministry, and the advancement of the Roman Catholic religion - primarily by giving grants.

1 Care of member

The trustees are very aware that they have a moral and legal obligation to care for the one remaining member of the Community. The sister has no private income of her own as all earnings, gifts or donations, and pensions have been covenanted to the charity.

ACTIVITIES, SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND RELEVANT POLICIES (continued)

Activities and specific objectives (continued)

2 Grants for the advancement of the Roman Catholic religion

In reaching grant making decisions, the trustees recognise that in a sense they continue the material work of the Community. Although they cannot continue the spiritual work, this can be fostered in other houses. They currently see their priorities, therefore, as beginning with the support of the English Province of the Subiaco-Cassinese Congregation where there may be need, radiating outwards to the Congregation worldwide, the Benedictine world, particularly in the UK, other monastic and religious needs wherever they may arise and ultimately the needs of the Church in general.

Investment policy

The trustees agreed in 2003 that the assets of the charity would be invested with a view to producing a return to cover future charitable expenditure. The trustees reviewed their investment policy in 2019 and agreed that the investment objective is to achieve a balanced return from income and capital growth while accepting a moderate degree of risk consistent with the charity's ethical investment policies.

There are no restrictions on the charity's power to invest. However, the trustees have requested that the investment managers do not invest in any company whose primary business is concerned with the manufacture of armaments, tobacco, alcohol or any products which would be used in connection with contraception or abortion or whose primary business entails labour exploitation. The trustees have delegated discretionary powers of management to Rathbone Investment Management Limited. The portfolio is managed with a view to producing a balance between income and capital returns.

Grant making policy

The trustees give consideration to applications for grants in accordance with the provisions of the trust deed and application forms have been drawn up to assist this process objectively. The primary aim of any such grants would be, as stated in the trust deed, the advancement of the Roman Catholic religion and applicants are required to state how the purpose for which they make the request conforms to this objective. The trustees' policy is to distribute excess income but this does not preclude, in exceptional cases, the expenditure of capital.

The trustees have continued the priorities which have always been those of the charity, namely the Subiaco-Cassinese Congregation English Province, the wider Subiaco-Cassinese Congregation, and the other Catholic causes.

The majority of the English Province monasteries are financially well-off. Rather than wait for applications for funds, the trustees have taken a pro-active approach, aiming in particular to focus on the historic Grade one and Grade two Listed buildings in the care of the Province. These restorations will be attentive to public access, health and safety, heating and lighting, wheelchair access, sounds systems etc., which are all of public benefit. The onus is on the Abbot Visitor to identify the needs and to assess the financial abilities of the various communities during his canonical visitations of the houses.

ACTIVITIES, SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND RELEVANT POLICIES (continued)

Policy on receipt of donations and legacies

The charity aims to achieve best practice in the way in which it communicates with donors and other supporters. It protects donors' data and never sells data, it never swaps data and ensures that communication preference can be changed at any time. The charity does not employ the services of professional fundraisers. The charity undertakes to react to and investigate any complaints regarding its approach to those who give it money and to learn from them. During the year, the charity received no such complaints.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

Review of the activities

1 *Care of members*

The charity continued to support the remaining member of the Community who is now attached to St Scholastica's Priory, Petersham. She continued until recently to provide support to her elderly, disabled mother in Scotland. In addition to meeting her financial needs, the charity purchased a modest property, a flat in Scotland, to house this sister.

2 *Grants for the advancement of the Roman Catholic religion*

The trustees made various grants and donations to advance the Roman Catholic religion. Grants and donations were made to organisations in accordance with the policy set out above.

The trustees have in 2020 in accordance with public benefit considerations, supported causes with the following parameters:

- ◆ The Subiaco-Cassinese Congregation English Province.
- ◆ The wider Subiaco-Cassinese Congregation.
- ◆ General charitable purposes connected with the advancement of the Roman Catholic religion.

The Trustees have a proactive policy to support the efforts of the Abbot Visitor of the English Province of the Subiaco-Cassinese Congregation of the Order of St Benedict to prioritise the needs of the English Province monasteries. The needs of the monasteries are assessed at each canonical visitation. Particular focus is given to the needs of the sick, improvement of buildings (especially the historic listed buildings within the province) and such matters of public benefit as access, safety, and public participation in the spiritual life of the monastic communities.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

Review of the activities (continued)

2 Grants for the advancement of the Roman Catholic religion (continued)

The Subiaco-Cassinese Congregation English Province

£10,000 was granted to St Augustine's Abbey, Chilworth towards the provision of a new suitable archive for the preservation of documents and artefacts relating to the history of the Abbey and its former school. The work carried out involved converting an old tool room into a new suitable archive and major renovation work was carried out.

£40,020 was awarded to the Benedictine Priory of the Holy Cross in Chicago, USA. This is a young community of the English Province whose main source of income is their bed and breakfast facility. This has greatly suffered due to the Covid crisis which has restricted people's movement and affected the hospitality industry as a result. The award contributed to the subsistence of the monks.

The following grants were awarded to Empress Eugenie Memorial Trust (Realty). This is a trust that is associated with St Michael's Abbey Charitable Trust, which maintains the Church, monastery and the properties of St Michael's Abbey, Farnborough, referred to as Farnborough Abbey:

- ◆ £41,000 was awarded to replace rotten windows on its Grade Two Listed buildings.
- ◆ £25,000 for emergency roof replacement of the domestic chapel of the monks which was leaking badly. Given the rain towards the end of the year, the roof was in urgent need of repair.
- ◆ £231,761 was awarded to Farnborough Abbey for the complete removal and replacement of the road to the Abbey which had become dangerous to the public. Supplementary grants were made for drainage works and works on the controlled access gates, necessitated by the road replacement.

The Wider Subiaco-Cassinese Congregation.

A grant of £ 1,733 was made to the Subiaco-Cassinese Fund of the Subiaco-Cassinese Congregation for the support of monasteries in need.

General Roman Catholic causes

£25,000 was awarded to Farnborough Abbey towards the reprinting of The Monastic Diurnal. This volume permits the public to participate in the Benedictine cycle of daily prayer.

£139,020 was granted to the Abbey of St Cecilia in Trastevere in Rome. This grant to the Benedictine nuns at this ancient Christian site is for physical improvements to their conventual buildings as well as assisting them in their important work in education, especially in the area of Gregorian Chant.

£103,000 was awarded for the restoration of the historic Cavaillé-Coll organ at Farnborough Abbey.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

Review of the activities (continued)

2 Grants for the advancement of the Roman Catholic religion (continued)

Further details of the grants and donations payable during the year are included in note 4 to the attached accounts.

COVID-19

The Covid-19 pandemic has continued to shape and nature of the world. It has impacted not only the basic nature of social interactions but has also had a significant economic impact at every level in ways which have been outside of the charity's control.

The full impact of the pandemic on the charity's income and expenditure and financial position following the emergence of the global Covid-19 pandemic is still not fully known. The charity's income will no doubt continue to be affected because of the falls in income from listed investments as the corporate sector, in particular, has reacted to the pandemic by reducing dividend payments. In terms of expenditure, the trustees believe there may be an increase in demand for grants to assist with the impact of Covid-19. The trustees will continue to keep both income and expenditure under review.

During the current Covid-19 pandemic, the trustees continue to communicate with their investment managers and, whilst there are concerns over fluctuations in world stock markets, they acknowledge also that the charity is a long term investor. As such, the charity will be able to wait for markets to stabilise over time whilst the trustees keep a watching brief.

Whilst there will undoubtedly be challenges ahead, the trustees do not expect material concerns to arise over the charity's immediate financial position.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Income for the year was £235,026 (2019 – £436,350). Income comprises £227,821 (2019 – £281,685) from investments and £7,205 (2019 – £12,616) from pensions of individual religious received under Deed of Covenant and a donation of £nil (2019 - £1,030). The prior year's income included a legacy of £139,019.

Expenditure totalled £732,947 compared to £244,889 in 2019. During the current year the living expenses of the one remaining member of the Community who lives alone were paid. During 2019, the cost of caring for the Community included the nursing care fees of one other sister who passed away during that year. Expenditure on grants and donations, excluding allocated support costs, totalled £627,177 as compared to £105,000 in the previous year. Further details of grants and donations are provided in note 4 to the attached accounts and in an earlier section of this report.

Net expenditure before investment gains for the year amounted to £497,921 (2019 – net income of £191,461). Investment gains totalled £22,690 (2019 – gains of £862,298) and the net expenditure for the year, therefore, amounted to £475,231 (2019 – net income of £1,053,759).

FINANCIAL REVIEW (continued)

Investment performance

The charity has a portfolio of investments with a market value at 31 December 2020 of £8,692,811 (2019 – £9,028,918) including cash awaiting investment of £141,377 (2019 - £597,520).

During the year, the charity's investments achieved an income yield of 2.67% (2019 – 3.25%) and a capital yield of 0.27% (2019 - 9.33%). The performance of the portfolio reflected the condition of the markets generally throughout the period. The investment managers continued to invest in accordance with the trustees' investment policy set out earlier in this report and in compliance with the ethical guidelines given to them. Further details of the investment portfolio are included in note 10 to the attached accounts.

The trustees continue to take a long term view regarding investment strategy and believe their policy remains appropriate.

Reserves policy and financial position

Reserves policy

The trustees have examined the requirement for free reserves i.e. those unrestricted funds not invested in tangible fixed assets, designated for specific purposes or otherwise committed.

The trustees agreed in 2003 that the bulk of the sale proceeds of the Fernham property would be invested with a view to producing a return to cover the future charitable expenditure outlined above.

In addition, the objectives of the charity would outlive the last member of the Community and funds should be invested with this in mind, though the trustees have no intention in declaring these invested funds as permanent endowment, as they may wish to spend capital.

The trustees' policy is to distribute excess income but this does not preclude, in exceptional cases, the expenditure of capital.

The trustees consider that, given the nature of the charity's work, the level of free reserves should be sufficient to generate sufficient income to meet annual expenditure. The trustees are of the opinion that this provides sufficient flexibility, provides adequate working capital to cover core costs, and will allow the charity to cope and respond to changes in the arrangements for the care of the last remaining member of the Community.

Financial position

The balance sheet shows general funds of £8,962,993 (2019 - £9,438,224) of which £8,786,712 (2019 - £9,426,861) are free reserves. The trustees are of the opinion that this level of reserves meets the reserves policy outlined above

GOVERNANCE, STRUCTURE AND MANAGEMENT

Governance

The Community continues to exist as an entity in Canon Law under the care of the Abbot Visitor of the English Province of the Benedictine Subiaco-Cassinese Congregation, even though, following the decision of the Community in December 2001, the house at Fernham was closed and the individuals dispersed to other locations.

The charity is governed by the trustees. The Prioress appointed the original trustees. The minimum number of trustees is five, to include any ex officio trustee and a maximum of two community members. Further trustees are appointed by the Visitor, who is an ex officio trustee, and is the Abbot Visitor of the English Province of the Benedictine Subiaco-Cassinese Congregation. The Visitor has the power to remove trustees.

The names of the trustees who served during the year are shown on page 1.

Structure and management reporting

The trustees are ultimately responsible for the policies, activities and assets of the charity. They meet regularly to review developments with regard to the charity or its activities and make any important decisions. When necessary, the trustees seek advice and support from the charity's professional advisers, e.g. investments managers, solicitors and accountants.

Statement of trustees' responsibilities

The trustees are responsible for preparing the trustees' report and the 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 year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and of the income and expenditure of the charity 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 judgments 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.

GOVERNANCE, STRUCTURE AND MANAGEMENT (continued)

Statement of trustees' responsibilities (continued)

The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charity's transactions and 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 charity's trust deed. 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.

Key management personnel

The trustees consider that they comprise the key management of the charity in charge of directing and controlling, running and operating the charity on a day to day basis.

The last remaining member of the Community, Eileen Murdoch, was a trustee of the charity until 3 June 2020 and her living and personal expenses are borne by the charity. However, in common with the other trustees, she received no remuneration in connection with her duties as a trustee.

No trustees received reimbursement for travel expenses in the year (2019 – £1,234 reimbursed to four trustees).

Risk management

In line with the requirement for trustees to undertake a risk assessment exercise and report on the same in their annual report, the trustees have looked at the risks the charity currently faces and have reviewed the measures already in place, or needing to be put in place, to deal with them.

The outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic has clearly presented the trustees with challenges and affected its finances and activities in ways which could not have been foreseen. The trustees recognise their responsibility for the management of risks faced by the charity.

The financial and operational effects of Covid-19 are discussed above. Over and above these, the key risks for the charity, as identified by the trustees, are described below together with the principal ways in which they are mitigated:

The Community currently has one member. The trustees are aware that there is both a moral and legal obligation to care for the member, as she has no substantial resources of her own. As the sister grows older, so the need to provide care for the sister may increase. A key element of the management of this risk is ensuring that the charity has the available financial resources to finance this care both now and in the years ahead by carefully reviewing reserves.

GOVERNANCE, STRUCTURE AND MANAGEMENT (continued)

Risk management (continued)

The charity donates significant sums in donations to advance the Roman Catholic religion. The trustees currently see their priorities as beginning with the support of the English Province of the Subiaco-Cassinese Congregation where there may be need; radiating outwards to the Congregation worldwide, the Benedictine world, particularly in the UK; other monastic and religious needs wherever they may arise; and ultimately the needs of the Church in general.

Whether or not the funds are used here in Great Britain or overseas, the trustees always ensure that they are fully briefed about and familiar with the work of a potential recipient of funds, that proof of receipt is obtained and that, wherever possible (and always in the case of monies sent overseas), a full written report of how the monies have been utilised and applied is obtained from the recipient.

The charity's principal asset comprises listed investments, the value of which is dependent on movements in UK and world stock markets. The investments are managed by a reputable investment manager who adheres to a policy agreed by the trustees. The investment strategy is assessed regularly to ensure it remains appropriate to the charity's needs – both now and in the future. During the current Covid-19 pandemic, the trustees continue to communicate with their investment managers and, whilst there are concerns over the volatility in world stock markets, they acknowledge also that the charity is a long term investor. As such, the charity will be able to wait for markets to stabilise over time whilst the trustees keep a watching brief.

Having assessed the major risks to which the charity is exposed, 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.

FUTURE PLANS FOR THE CHARITY

It is not anticipated that there will be any significant changes to the charity's activities in the forthcoming year.

The trustees will pay due heed to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and its consequences, both socially and economically, and will continue to work towards the good stewardship of the funds they hold for the present and future beneficiaries.

Approved by the trustees and signed on their behalf by:

David Cuthbert Brogan

Trustee

Date: 15 July 2021

Independent auditor's report to the trustees of St Mary's Fernham Residual Fund

Opinion

We have audited the accounts of St Mary's Fernham Residual Fund (the 'charity') for the year ended 31 December 2020, which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet, the cash flows, the 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 31 December 2020 and of 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 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 trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report and Accounts, other than the accounts and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the accounts does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the accounts, 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 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 accounts 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 in relation to which the Charities Act 2011 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 and returns; or
- ◆ we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of 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

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 representatives from the trustees, 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 and 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) (effective 1 January 2019); and
- ◆ we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of those charged with governance and reviewed 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 representatives from the trustees 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.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts (continued)

How the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud (continued)

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

- ◆ performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- ◆ tested and reviewed journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- ◆ performed substantive testing on expenditure including the authorisation thereof;
- ◆ 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 representatives from the trustees 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 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 section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and with regulations made under section 154 of that Act. 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 LLP
Statutory Auditor
130 Wood Street
London
EC2V 6DL

21 July 2021

Buzzacott LLP is eligible to act as an auditor in terms of section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006

Statement of financial activities Year to 31 December 2020

		Unrestricted funds	
	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Income from:			
Donations and legacies	1	7,205	152,665
Investments and interest receivable	2	227,821	281,685
Surplus on disposal of tangible fixed assets		—	2,000
Total income		235,026	436,350
Expenditure on:			
Raising funds			
. Investment management and related advisory fees		51,515	53,026
Charitable activities			
. Care of members of the Community and the support of their ministry	3	27,597	75,696
. Advancement of the Roman Catholic religion through the provision of grants	4	653,835	116,167
Total expenditure		732,947	244,889
Net (expenditure) income before net investment gains	6	(497,921)	191,461
Net investment gains		22,690	862,298
Net (expenditure) income and net movement in funds		(475,231)	1,053,759
Reconciliation of funds:			
Total funds brought forward at 1 January 2020		9,438,224	8,384,465
Total funds carried forward at 31 December 2020		8,962,993	9,438,224

All recognised gains and losses are included in the statement of financial activities above.

All activities of the charity derived from continuing operations during the above two financial years.

Balance sheet 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2020 £	2019 £	2019 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9		176,281		11,363
Investments					
. Listed investments	10		8,692,811		9,028,918
. Programme related investments	11		—		50,000
			<u>8,869,092</u>		<u>9,090,281</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	12	55,881		147,266	
Cash at bank and in hand		171,619		231,465	
		<u>227,500</u>		<u>378,731</u>	
Current liabilities					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(133,599)		(30,788)	
Net current assets			93,901		347,943
Total net assets			<u>8,962,993</u>		<u>9,438,224</u>
Represented by:					
The funds of the charity					
Unrestricted funds			<u>8,962,993</u>		<u>9,438,224</u>

Approved by the trustees
and signed on their behalf by:

David Cuthbert Brogan

Trustee

Approved on: 15 July 2021

Statement of cash flows Year to 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net cash used in operating activities	A	(529,444)	(222,954)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Investment income and interest received		229,417	277,971
Proceeds from the disposal of tangible fixed assets		—	2,000
Repayment of loan classified as a programme related investments		50,000	—
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(168,616)	(13,864)
Proceeds from the disposal of investments		1,706,439	1,166,603
Purchase of investments		(1,803,785)	(1,223,260)
Net cash provided by investing activities		13,455	209,450
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year		(515,989)	(13,504)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January 2020	B	828,985	842,489
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2020	B	312,996	828,985

Notes to the statement of cash flows for the year to 31 December 2020.

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

	2020 £	2019 £
Net movement in funds (as per the statement of financial activities)	(475,231)	1,053,759
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation charge	3,698	3,198
Gains on investments	(22,690)	(862,298)
Investment income and interest receivable	(227,821)	(281,685)
Surplus on disposal of tangible fixed assets	—	(2,000)
Increase in debtors	89,789	(138,769)
Increase in creditors	102,811	4,841
Net cash used in operating activities	(529,444)	(222,954)

B Analysis of changes in net debt

	As at 31 December 2019 £	Cash flows £	As at 31 December 2020 £
Cash at bank and in hand	231,465	(59,846)	171,619
Cash held by investment managers	597,520	(456,143)	141,377
Total cash and cash equivalents	828,985	(515,989)	312,996

Principal accounting policies 31 December 2020

The principal accounting policies adopted, judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty in the preparation of the accounts are laid out below.

Basis of preparation

These accounts have been prepared for the year to 31 December 2020 with comparatives provided for the year to 31 December 2019.

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention with items recognised at cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policies below or the notes to these accounts.

The accounts 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 United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (Charities SORP FRS 102) issued on 16 July 2014, 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 accounts are presented in sterling and are rounded to the nearest pound.

Critical accounting estimates and areas of judgement

Preparation of the accounts requires the trustees to make judgments and estimates. The key judgements and estimates used in the preparation of these accounts are the estimated useful lives of tangible fixed assets for the purpose of determining the annual depreciation charge; the allocation of support costs; and estimating future income and expenditure flows for the purpose of assessing going concern (see below).

Assessment of going concern

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

Since March 2020, the Covid 19 pandemic has changed the shape and nature of the world. It has impacted not only the basic nature of the social interactions but has also had a significant economic impact at every level in ways which have been outside of the charity's control.

The full impact of the pandemic on the charity's income and expenditure and financial position following the emergence of the global Covid-19 pandemic is still not fully known. The charity's income will no doubt continue to be affected because of the falls in income from listed investments as the corporate sector, in particular, has reacted to the pandemic by reducing dividend payments. In terms of expenditure, the trustees believe there may be an increase in the demand for grants to assist with the impact of Covid-19.

Assessment of going concern (continued)

During the current Covid-19 pandemic, the trustees continue to communicate with their investment managers and, whilst there are concerns over fluctuations in world stock markets, they acknowledge also that the charity is a long term investor. As such, the charity will be able to wait for markets to stabilise over time whilst the trustees keep a watching brief.

Undoubtedly there will be challenges ahead but the trustees do not expect material concerns to arise over the charity's financial position or going concern. The trustees have concluded that the charity will have sufficient resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

Income recognition

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

Income comprises donations, investment income and interest receivable.

Donations, including salaries and pensions of individual religious received under Gift Aid or deed of covenant, 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 charity 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 probable that those conditions will be fulfilled in the reporting period.

Legacies are included in the statement of financial activities when the charity is entitled to the legacy, the executors have established that there are sufficient surplus assets in the estate to pay the legacy, and any conditions attached to the legacy are within the control of the charity.

Entitlement is taken as the earlier of the date on which either: the charity is aware that probate has been granted, the estate has been finalised and notification has been made by the executor to the charity that a distribution will be made, or when a distribution is received from the estate. Receipt of a legacy, in whole or in part, is only considered probable when the amount can be measured reliably and the charity has been notified of the executor's intention to make a distribution. Where legacies have been notified to the charity, or the charity is aware of the granting of probate, but the criteria for income recognition have not been met, then the legacy is treated as a contingent asset and disclosed if material. In the event that the gift is in the form of an asset other than cash or a financial asset traded on a recognised stock exchange, recognition is subject to the value of the gift being reliably measurable with a degree of reasonable accuracy and the title of the asset having being transferred to the charity.

Income recognition (continued)

In accordance with the Charities SORP FRS 102 volunteer time is not valued and recognised in these accounts.

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

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.

The surplus on the disposal of tangible fixed assets is calculated as the difference between disposal proceeds and the net book value of the asset immediately prior to disposal.

Resources expended and the basis of apportioning costs

Expenditure is included in the statement of financial activities when incurred and includes any attributable VAT which cannot be recovered.

Expenditure comprise costs of raising funds and charitable activities. Costs of raising funds comprises investment management fees. Expenditure on charitable activities includes expenditure on the charity's primary charitable purposes as described in the trustees' report. Such costs include:

- (i) Expenditure on the care of members of the Community and their ministry. Such expenditure enables the members to contribute to religious work.
- (ii) The advancement of the Roman Catholic religion through the provision of grants. These 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 donation and has satisfied all related conditions. Grants approved but not paid at the end of the financial year are accrued for.

Support and governance costs

Support costs represent indirect charitable expenditure. In order to carry out the primary purposes of the charity it is necessary to provide support in the form of financial procedures, provision of office services and equipment.

Governance costs comprise the costs involving the public accountability of the charity (including audit costs) and costs in respect to its compliance with regulation and good practice.

Support and governance costs are allocated to expenditure on charitable activities in proportion to the direct costs incurred on each charitable activity.

Services provided by members of the Community

For the purposes of these accounts, no monetary value has been placed on the administrative and other services provided by the members of the Community.

Tangible fixed assets

All assets costing more than £200 and with an expected useful life exceeding one year are capitalised.

♦ Freehold land

The freehold land held by the charity comprises the cemetery attached to Fernham House in which some thirty members of the Community are buried. It is held in the accounts at £1.

♦ Freehold residential building

The freehold residential building is designed, and used wholly, as private residential accommodation. It is stated at cost but not depreciated. The value and condition of the property is reviewed annually by the trustees, who are satisfied that its residual value is not materially less than its book value.

Disposals and additions are accounted for on legal completion of the relevant transaction.

♦ Motor vehicles and computer equipment

Expenditure on the purchase and replacement of both motor vehicles and computer equipment is stated at cost and depreciated over a four year period on a straight line basis.

Investments

Listed investments are a form of basic financial instrument and are initially recognised at their transaction value and subsequently measured at their fair value as at the balance sheet date using the closing quoted market price.

The charity does not acquire put options, derivatives or other complex financial instruments.

As noted above the main form of financial risk faced by the charity is that of volatility in equity markets and investment markets due to wider economic conditions, the attitude of investors to investment risk, and changes in sentiment concerning equities and within particular sectors or sub sectors.

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.

Investments (continued)

Programme related investments are included on the balance sheet at cost less any impairment. Impairments (including loans subsequently converted to grants) are charged to expenditure on charitable activities.

Debtors

Debtors are recognised at their 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.

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 structure

Unrestricted funds represent those monies which are freely available for application towards achieving any charitable purpose that falls within the charity's charitable objects.

1 Income from: Donations and legacies

	2020 £	2019 £
Legacies receivable	—	139,019
Pensions or other income of individual religious received under Deed of Covenant	7,205	12,616
Other donations	—	1,030
	7,205	152,665

2 Income from: Investments and interest receivable

	2020 £	2019 £
Investment income		
. UK fixed interest	16,925	17,192
. UK equities	112,164	140,342
. Overseas fixed interest	15,992	31,939
. Overseas equities	62,929	61,072
. Alternatives	19,114	27,249
	227,124	277,794
Interest received		
. Interest on cash held by investment managers	697	3,891
Total	227,821	281,685

3 Expenditure on: Care of members of the Community and the support of their ministry

	2020 £	2019 £
Living and personal expenses	18,329	18,203
Depreciation of motor vehicle	3,101	2,601
Funeral expenses	—	1,650
Cemetery expenses	5,042	—
Nursing home fees	—	45,966
	26,472	68,420
Allocated support costs (note 5)	1,125	7,276
	27,597	75,696

4 Expenditure on: Advancement of the Roman Catholic religion through the provision of grants

	2020 £	2019 £
Grants and donations	627,177	105,000
Allocated support costs (note 5)	26,658	11,167
	653,835	116,167

The charity makes grants to advance the Roman Catholic religion. Grants are made to organisations in accordance with the policy set out in the trustees' report.

4 Expenditure on: Advancement of the Roman Catholic religion through the provision of grants (continued)

The charity makes grants to advance the Roman Catholic religion. Grants are made to organisations in accordance with the policy set out in the trustees' report.

The grants payable during the year were as follows:

Recipient	Purpose of grant	2020 £	2019 £
St. Augustine Abbey	To contribute towards the renovation of St Augustine's Abbey's archive room	10,000	—
Monastero Delle Benedicte	To the Abbey of Santa Cecilia, Rome, for the support of the Benedictine community there, and of its liturgical and educational enterprises, such as the School of Gregorian Chant and Liturgical Spirituality.	139,020	—
Monastery of the Holy Cross, Chicago Priory	To provide financial assistance during the Covid-19 pandemic	40,020	—
Subiaco Solidarity Fund (Curia della Congregazione Sublacense Cassinese)	To support the charitable work of the Subiaco-Cassinense Congregation to which the Community belongs	1,733	—
Empress Eugenie Memorial Trust a charity associated with St Michael's Abbey, Farnborough	To support the major renovation works being conducted at St Michael's Abbey, Farnborough	307,654	—
St Michael's Abbey, Farnborough	For the restoration of the historic Cavaillé-Coll organ at Farnborough	103,750	—
	Printing cost of the Monastic Diurnal	25,000	—
Aid to the Church in Need (ACN)	To support ACN's work throughout the world and to be used at their discretion where the need is greatest	—	55,000
Douai Abbey Trust	To contribute towards remedial work after storm damage to the Abbey Church	—	10,000
Our Lady and St. Joseph, Alcester (Douai Abbey Parishes Trust)	To contribute towards refurbishment project for the church hall	—	5,000
Stanbrook Abbey	To cover expenses of a sabbatical renewal course and towards the expenses of running a public study day	—	5,000
Umuoji Monastery (administered by Pulscarden Abbey Elgin)	To cover the main expenses of the choir mistress of this monastery in Nigeria attending the three year Cantantibus Organis course in Rome	—	30,000
		627,177	105,000

Rt Rev David Cuthbert Brogan is a trustee of St Michael's Abbey Charitable Trust, Farnborough, and its associated charity, Empress Eugenie Memorial Trust (Realty), which maintains Farnborough Abbey on behalf of St Michael's Abbey. As noted above, grants of £436,404 were payable to these charities during the year. The grant of £103,750 to the St Michael's Abbey Charitable Trust, for the restoration of the Famous Cavaillé-Coll organ, was paid in 2021 and is included within creditors (note 13).

4 Expenditure on: Advancement of the Roman Catholic religion through the provision of grants (continued)

Rt Rev David Cuthbert Brogan made the other trustees aware of his trusteeship of St Michael's Abbey Charitable Trust, and its associated charity, Empress Eugenie Memorial Trust (Realty) when seeking approval of the grants payable to those charities.

Rt Rev Geoffrey Scott, a trustee of the charity until 3 June 2020, is also a trustee of Oulton Abbey Nursing Home, Douai Abbey Trust and Douai Abbey Parishes Trust. Rt Rev Geoffrey Scott took no part in the discussions relating to the grants to these establishments.

Rt Rev Anselm Atkinson, was a trustee of the charity during the year to 31 December 2019, is also a trustee of Pluscarden Abbey. Rt Rev Anselm Atkinson took no part in the discussion relating to the grant to be administered by this establishment during 2019.

Commitment

There were no grant commitments at 31 December 2020. At 31 December 2019 the charity's trustees had committed to make a donation, subject to completion of certain formalities, of £102,000 to the Abbey of Santa Cecilia, Rome, for the support of the Benedictine community there, and of its liturgical and educational enterprises, such as the School of Gregorian Chant and Liturgical Spirituality.

5 Support costs

	2020 £	2019 £
Insurance	1,168	778
Bank charges	—	24
Other expenses	—	644
Depreciation of computer equipment	597	597
Legal and professional fees	—	2,246
Governance costs		
. Auditor's remuneration	11,960	12,080
. Trustees' expenses	—	1,234
. Legal Fees	14,058	840
	27,783	18,443

Support costs have been allocated in proportion to direct costs incurred on charitable activities as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Advancement of the Roman Catholic religion through the provision of grants	26,658	11,167
Care of members of the Community and the support of their ministry	1,125	7,276
	27,783	18,443

6 Net (expenditure) income before net investment gains

This is stated after charging:

	2020 £	2019 £
Depreciation	3,698	3,198
Auditor's remuneration (including VAT)		
. Statutory audit services		
.. This year	11,960	11,500
.. Previous year	—	580

7 Staff costs, key management personnel and trustees' remuneration

The charity did not employ any staff during the year (2019 – none).

The last remaining member of the Community, Eileen Murdoch, was a trustee of the charity until 3 June 2020 and her living and personal expenses are borne by the charity. However, in common with the other trustees, she received no remuneration in connection with her duties as a trustee (2019 – none). No trustees were reimbursed expenses during the year (2019 – £1,234 reimbursed to four trustees).

The trustees consider that they comprise the key management of the charity in charge of directing and controlling, running and operating the charity on a day to day basis. No trustees received any remuneration (2019 – none).

8 Taxation

St Mary's Priory Fernham Residual Fund is a registered charity and, therefore, is not liable to income tax or corporation tax on income or gains derived from its charitable activities, as they fall within the various exemptions available to registered charities.

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land £	Freehold residential building £	Computer equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 January 2020	1	—	2,587	12,405	14,993
Additions	—	168,616	—	—	168,616
Disposals	—	—	(200)	—	(200)
At 31 December 2020	1	168,616	2,387	12,405	183,409
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2020	—	—	1,029	2,601	3,630
Charge for the year	—	—	597	3,101	3,698
Disposals	—	—	(200)	—	(200)
At 31 December 2020	—	—	1,426	5,702	7,128
Net book values					
At 31 December 2020	1	168,616	961	6,703	176,281
At 31 December 2019	1	—	1,558	9,804	11,363

10 Listed investments

	2020 £	2019 £
Listed investments		
Market value at 1 January 2020	8,431,398	7,512,443
Additions at cost	1,803,785	1,223,260
Disposals at book value (see below)	(1,983,333)	(1,055,578)
Net unrealised gains	299,584	751,273
Market value 31 December 2020	8,551,434	8,431,398
Cash held by investment managers	141,377	597,520
	8,692,811	9,028,918
 Cost of listed investments at 31 December 2020	 6,650,902	 6,338,022

Disposals at book value included above are made up of the following:

	2020 £	2019 £
Proceeds	1,706,439	1,166,603
Net realised losses (gains)	276,894	(111,025)
Disposals at book value	1,983,333	1,055,578

Listed investments held at 31 December 2020 comprised the following:

	2020 £	2019 £
UK fixed interest	405,370	559,997
UK equities	3,241,552	633,044
Overseas fixed interest	512,355	2,922,463
Overseas equities	3,617,869	3,384,217
Alternatives	774,288	931,677
	8,551,434	8,431,398

At 31 December 2020 listed investments included the following investment deemed material when compared to the overall portfolio valuation as at that date:

	Market value of holding £	Percentage of portfolio %
JP Morgan Asset Managers (UK) US Equity Income K income units	451,429	5.28

11 Investments – Programme related investments

	2020 £	2019 £
At 1 January 2020	50,000	50,000
Amount repaid in the year	(50,000)	—
At 31 December 2020	—	50,000

The programme related investment represented a loan granted to the English Benedictine Order of Oulton Abbey to assist in implementing the recommendations arising from the review of the operation of the Oulton Abbey Nursing Home. The loan was interest free and was repayable at six months notice. This loan was repaid on 8 September 2020.

Rt Rev Geoffrey Scott, a trustee of the charity until 3 June 2020, is a trustee of the Oulton Abbey Nursing Home..

12 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Legacy receivable	—	139,019
Investment income and interest receivable	6,651	8,247
Amount held by St Michael's Abbey Charitable Trust on behalf of the charity (note 15)	49,230	—
	55,881	147,266

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Donations payable	103,750	—
Investment managers' fees	13,049	13,556
Auditor's remuneration	12,000	11,500
Accruals	—	2,246
Expense creditors	4,800	3,486
	133,599	30,788

14 Unrealised gains

The funds of the charity include unrealised gains as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Total unrealised gains:		
On investments	1,900,532	2,093,376
Reconciliation of movements in unrealised gains		
Unrealised gains at 1 January 2020	2,093,376	1,449,968
In respect to disposals in year	(492,428)	(107,865)
Net gains arising on revaluation in the year	299,584	751,273
Unrealised gains at 31 December 2020	1,900,532	2,093,376

15 Transactions with trustees and related parties

The last remaining member of the Community was a trustee of the charity until 3 June 2020. Her income is donated to the charity under a Gift Aid compliant Deed of Covenant. During the year, the total amount donated to the charity by the member while she was a trustee was £3,603 (2019 – £7,071).

During the period of transition from the former trustees to the current trustees, and while the charity is in the process of addressing the complexities of transferring the bank mandate, the transactions of the charity were administered through a dedicated bank account held by St Michael's Abbey, Farnborough. As noted in note 4, Rt Rev David Cuthbert Brogan, is a trustee of that charity. During the year to 31 December 2020, the bank account received £175,678 and paid out £126,448 on behalf of the charity leaving a balance of £49,230. This balance is included within debtors in note 11.

Other transactions connected to trustees are disclosed in notes 4, and 7 to the accounts.

There were no other related party transactions requiring disclosure (2019 – none).