Registered number: L0968 Charity number: SC013584

# CASTLEHILL HOUSING ASSOCIATION LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

# Consolidated Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Pages
Members, Executive Officers and Advisors	1
Report of the Management Committee	2 - 5
ndependent Auditor's Report to the Members of Castlehill Housing Association	6 - 9
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	10
Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive Income	10
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	11
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	12
Consolidated Cash Flow Statement	13
Notes to the Financial Statements	14 - 37
Report by the Auditors on Corporate Governance Matters	38

# MEMBERS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND ADVISORS

Committee of Management Mrs J Lyon (Convener)

Mr G Ogston(Vice Convener)

Mr G Kyle

Mr J Tomlinson (resigned 30 August 2021)

Mr P King

Mr K Willox (resigned 24 May 2021)

Mr A Pilkington Mr M Reid Mr B Westland Mrs V Culley

Mr T Phillips (appointed 30 August 2021) Mr B Hutcheson (co-opted 25 October 2021)

**Registered Auditor** 

Anderson Anderson & Brown Audit LLP

Kingshill View Kingswells Aberdeen AB15 8PU

**Solicitors** 

Burness Paull LLP Union Plaza Union Wynd Aberdeen AB10 1SL

**Bankers** 

Virgin Money Principal Branch Queen's Cross Aberdeen AB15 4XU

**Executive Officers** 

Mr D Lappin (Chief Executive/Secretary)

Mrs J Ramsay (Director of Finance & Corporate Services)
Ms I Gray (Director of Housing & Property Services)

**Registered Office** 

4 Carden Place Aberdeen AB10 1UT

# REPORT OF THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The committee of management presents its report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

# **Legal Status**

Castlehill Housing Association is a registered non-profit making organisation under the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014. It is also a registered Scottish Charity with charity number SCO13584. The Association has two subsidiary companies: Castlehill Housing Trust which is also a registered Scottish Charity with charity number SCO25334 and limited by guarantee; and Castlehill Solutions Limited a limited liability company.

#### Principal activities

The principal activity of the Castlehill Housing Association is the provision of affordable rented accommodation. The principal activity of Castlehill Housing Trust is the provision of affordable specialised housing for people who are unable to live independently in the community. The principal activity of the Castlehill Solutions Ltd is the provision of mid-market rental properties.

# Review of business and future developments

The results for the year are set out in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income on page 9. The Group's turnover for the year was £13,608,984 (2021: £13,525,722) and the surplus for the year was £1,551,367 (2021: £1,916,929), which will be transferred to reserves. The members of the committee of management are of the opinion that the state of affairs of the Group, as shown on the Statement of Financial Position on page 10, is satisfactory.

During 2021-22 we completed our development of 24 units at Deers Den, Forest Road, Kintore with CHAP as contractor with homes being handed over in January 2022.

We are also nearing completion on our site in Insch which is being built by Drumrossie Homes. The 10 homes are expected to be handed over in July 2022.

Provision of Housing Management and Property Maintenance services remains a core activity for the Association. Essential services to assist tenants and to undertake essential repairs, maintenance and safety related work have been maintained under our new hybrid style of working between home and office.

Castlehill is committed to providing quality services but our 2020 Tenants Survey showed a disappointing reduction in overall satisfaction when compared to 2017. An action Plan has been formulated to address any issues and to work closely with our Tenants organisation CaRTO to bring about improvements.

Castlehill remains a significant provider of Housing Support services both in our Sheltered Housing and through our Key Project, which supports the most vulnerable tenants to sustain their tenancy.

Castlehill is committed to improving our housing using renewable technologies and addressing fuel costs for our tenants. We continue to extend our programme of renewable heating installations as we work towards net-zero and reducing our carbon footprint.

# REPORT OF THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (continued)

# Review of business and future developments (continued)

The Association continues to invest in maintaining the existing housing stock through its ongoing component replacement programme. During the year we spent a total of £1,109,000 on planned maintenance of which £493,000 was capitalised and represents replacement heating systems, kitchens and bathrooms. We have continued to make good progress during the year with our programme of upgrades to fire detection across all housing tenure in line with revised legislation. Due to supply issues with availability of components we have been unable to complete 100% of stock but expect to do so in the first half of 2022-23. We have made some progress with the planned programme of kitchens and bathrooms that were due for replacement in the current year, but we hope to able to catch up on these contracts in 2022-23.

We have successfully negotiated a final year extension to our existing contract with Aberdeen City Council to run Care & Repair services in the city. We have now begun dialogue with ACC on the tender process for a future contract to run from April 2023.

The members of the Management Committee are pleased to note that the other subsidiary of the Group, Castlehill Housing Trust, made a surplus for the year of £194,146.

# Changes in fixed assets

Details of fixed assets are set out in notes 13 and 14.

# The committee of management and executive officers

The committee of management and officers of the Association are listed on page 1.

Each member of the committee of management holds one fully paid share of £1 in the Association. The executive officers of the Association hold no interest in the Association's share capital and although not having the legal status of directors they act as executives within the authority delegated by the committee.

# REPORT OF THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (continued)

# Statement of committee's responsibilities

Housing Association legislation requires the committee to prepare financial statements for each financial year, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Association and of the surplus or deficit of the Association for the year ended on that date. In preparing those financial statements the committee is required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently.
- Make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent.
- State whether applicable accounting standards have been followed subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements.
- Prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Association will continue in business.

The committee is responsible for keeping proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Association.

The committee acknowledges its responsibility for ensuring that the Association establishes and maintains a system of internal financial controls appropriate to the environment in which it operates. These controls are designed to give reasonable assurance with respect to the reliability of financial information used by the Association, the maintenance of proper accounting records and the safeguarding of assets against unauthorised use or disposition.

It is recognised that such systems can only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance against material financial misstatement or loss. Key elements include ensuring that:

- Formal policies and procedures are in place, including the documentation of key systems and rules relating to the delegation of authorities, which allow the monitoring of controls and restrict the unauthorised use of the Association's assets.
- Experienced and suitably qualified staff take responsibility for important business functions. Staff are appraised annually to maintain standards of performance.
- Forecasts and budgets are prepared which allow the committee and management to monitor key business risks and financial objectives. Regular management accounts are prepared promptly, providing relevant, reliable and up to date financial information and significant variances are investigated promptly.
- All significant new initiatives, major commitments and investment projects are subject to formal authorisation procedures through the relevant sub-committees.
- All policies and procedures are monitored for effectiveness. The Association has established an Internal Management Plan, which identifies any new controls required and controls which require review. This plan is reviewed annually.
- The Association has established an Audit Committee which receives reports from the external auditor and reports on internal control, including compliance testing carried out by the management team. Any weaknesses identified by the reports are then addressed.

The committee has reviewed the effectiveness of the system of internal financial control in existence in the Association for the year ended 31 March 2022. No weaknesses were found in the internal controls, which resulted in any material losses, contingencies or uncertainties, which require disclosure in the financial statements or in the auditors' report on the financial statements.

# REPORT OF THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (continued)

# Provision of information to auditor

As far as the Committee of Management are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Association's auditor is unaware and we have taken all the steps that we ought to have taken in order to make ourselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Association's auditor is aware of that information.

Secretary -	
29 August 2022	
Date	

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CASTLEHILL HOUSING ASSOCIATION LIMITED

# **Opinion**

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Castlehill Housing Association Limited for the year ended 31 March 2022, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in reserves, Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes, 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.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its 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 Co-operative and Community Benefits Societies Act 2014, The Co-operative and community Benefits and Credit Union Act 2010 (commencement no 2) Order 2014, the Housing (Scotland) Act 2010 and the Determination of Accounting Requirements - February 2019, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005, and regulation 8 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) regulation 2006 (as amended).

#### Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group's in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

# Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Group's members, as a body, in accordance with Part 7 of the Cooperative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Group's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditors' 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 Group and the Group's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the member'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 Group'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 directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CASTLEHILL HOUSING ASSOCIATION LIMITED (continued)

#### Other information

The Committee of Management are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Committee of Managements' report, other than the financial statements and our Auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Group and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Committee of Managements' report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

# Responsibilities of the Committee of Management

As explained more fully in the Statement of responsibilities of the Committee of Management on pages 3 and 4, the Committee of Management 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 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 Committee of Management are responsible for assessing the Group'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 directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CASTLEHILL HOUSING ASSOCIATION LIMITED (continued)

# Auditors' 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 Auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks within which the company operates, focusing on those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

The laws and regulations we considered in this context were Co-operative and Community Benefits Societies Act 2014, The Co-operative and community Benefits and Credit Union Act 2010 (commencement no 2) Order 2014, the Housing (Scotland) Act 2010 and the Determination of Accounting Requirements - February 2019, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005, and regulation 8 of the Charities Accounts (Scotland) regulation 2006 (as amended).

We identified the greatest risk of material impact on the financial statements from irregularities including fraud to be:

- Management override of controls to manipulate the Association's key performance indicators to meet targets
- Compliance with relevant laws and regulations which directly impact the financial statements and those that the company needs to comply with for the purpose of trading

Our audit procedures to respond to these risks included:

- Testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness
- Evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business
- Reviewing judgments made by management in its calculation of accounting estimates for potential management bias
- · Enquiries of management about litigation and claims and inspection of relevant correspondence
- Reviewing legal and professional fees to identify indications of actual or potential litigation, claims and any non-compliance with laws and regulations
- Analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected trends or relationship;
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance to identify any matters indicating actual or potential fraud

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CASTLEHILL HOUSING ASSOCIATION LIMITED (continued)

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation

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 Auditors' report.



Andrew Shaw (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Anderson Anderson & Brown Audit LLP
Statutory Auditor
Kingshill View
Prime Four Business Park
Aberdeen
AB15 8PU

30 Ayrst 2012

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover Less: Operating costs	3 3	13,608,984 (11,369,694)	13,525,722 (10,833,606)
Operating surplus		2,239,290	2,692,116
Surplus on sale of fixed assets		152,127	20,177
Surplus on operating activities before Interest		2,391,417	2,712,293
Interest receivable Interest payable	10 11	3,187 (843,118)	3,912 (796,630)
Surplus for the year before tax Tax in period	12	1,551,486 (119)	1,919,575 (2,646)
Surplus for the year		1,551,367	1,916,929

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

The notes on pages 14 to 37 form part of these financial statements.

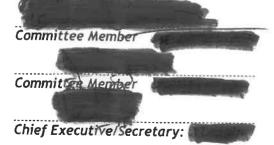
# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Surplus for the year		1,551,367	1,916,929
Other comprehensive income/(expense):			
Remeasurement of net defined benefit obligation	27	1,077,567	(2,418,876)
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the year		2,628,934	(501,947)

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2022 £	2021 £
Tangible fixed assets Social housing properties	42			
Other fixed assets	13 14		120,621,157 768,981	121,376,137 830,949
			121,390,138	122,207,086
Current assets Stocks		***		
Debtors	15	32,217		11,255
Cash on term deposit	13	823,932 1,926,020		741,920
Cash at bank and in hand		7,224,923		1,923,266 6,647,387
		40.007.002		
Creditors		10,007,092		9,323,828
Amounts falling due within one year	16	(6,757,504)		(6,331,468)
Net current assets			3,249,588	2,992,360
Total assets less current liabilities			124,639,726	125,199,446
Creditors				
Amounts falling due after more than				
one year	17		(96,253,514)	(97,972,617)
Provision for liabilities				
Pension liability	27		(2,342,537)	(3,812,091)
Net assets				
rec assets			26,043,675	23,414,738
Capital and Reserves				
Share Capital	18		44	44
Capital Reserve	19		156	41 156
Designated Reserve	20		29,228	67,768
Revenue Reserve			26,014,247	23,346,773
			26,043,675	23,414,738
		9		

The notes on pages 14 to 37 were approved by the Committee of Management on 29 August 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:



# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Share capital	Capital reserve	Designated reserve	Revenue reserve	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£
At 31 March 2020	42	151	112,655	23,803,833	23,916,681
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	-	-	(501,947)	(501,947)
Transfer between reserves		-	(44,887)	44,887	-
Shares issued	4	-	-	-	4
Shares cancelled	(5)	5	-	-	-
At 31 March 2021	41	156	67,768	23,346,773	23,414,738
At 31 March 2021	41	156	67,768	23,346,773	23,414,738
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	2,628,934	2,628,934
Transfer between reserves	-	-	(38,540)	38,540	-
Shares issued	3	•	-	-	3
Shares cancelled	-	-	-	-	
At 31 March 2022	44	156	29,228	26,014,247	26,043,675

# CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2022 £	2021 £
Net cash inflow from operating activities	21		3,340,502	3,205,042
Cash flow from investing activities Improvement and construction of properties Purchase of other fixed assets Receipts from the sale of tangible fixed assets Grant received Interest Received		(3,097,536) (5,671) 278,533 1,004,492 3,187		(2,358,970) (74,832) 111,282 1,307,320 3,912
Net cash flow from investing activities			(1,816,995)	(1,011,288)
Tax Paid			(2,646)	(6,394)
Cash flow from financing activities Interest paid Issue of share capital Grant repaid Repayment of bank loans Receipts of mortgages and other loans		(765,970) 3 - (2,146,604) 1,972,000		(758,949) 4 (17,184) (1,650,642) 2,728,000
Net cash inflow from financing activities			(940,571)	301,229
Net change in cash and cash equivalents			580,290	2,488,589
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April		2_	8,570,653	6,082,064
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March		:=	9,150,943	8,570,653
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March Cash at bank and in hand Cash on term deposit Bank overdraft		_	1,926,020 7,224,923 9,150,943	1,923,266 6,647,387 
		_	<del>7</del> ,130,743	0,370,033

Castlehill Housing Association Limited includes as liquid resources term deposits with UK Banks and Building Societies for periods of less than one year.

The notes on pages 14 to 37 form part of these financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

# 1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the financial statements.

# 1.1 Basis of accounting

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (UK GAAP) including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102"), the Housing SORP 2018 "Statement of Recommended Practice for Registered Housing Providers" and comply with the Determination of Accounting Requirements 2019, and under the historical cost convention. The layout and format of the financial statements does not conform to the Statement of Recommended Practice for Charities as the existence of the more specialised SORP for Social Landlords makes it more appropriate for the Association to conform with the latter. However, the single entity financial statements of Castlehill Housing Trust comply with the Charities SORP as it is not a registered social landlord.

#### 1.2 Pensions

Castlehill Housing Association Limited participates in a defined benefit pension scheme, The Social Housing Pension Scheme, which is independently managed by The Pensions Trust ("the Trust"). The Trust provides benefits based on final pensionable pay, which is contracted out of the State Second Pension. The assets and liabilities of the Scheme are held separately from those of the Association.

The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of the scheme is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the year end less the fair value of the plan assets at the year end. The defined benefit obligation is calculated using the projected unit credit method and information on the value of the scheme assets and liabilities is provided by the Trust.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to Other Comprehensive Income. These amounts together with the return on plan assets, less amounts included in net interest, are disclosed as remeasurement of net defined benefit liability.

The cost of the defined benefit plan is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as employee costs. The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is recognised as an interest expense.

# 1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents rental and service charge income, income from property sales, fees, other services included at the invoiced value of goods and services supplied in the year and revenue based grants receivable from local authorities and the Scottish Government. All income is recognised on a receivable basis and sales of property are recognised at completion.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (continued)

# 1. Accounting policies (continued)

## 1.4 Grant income

Where a grant is paid as a contribution towards revenue expenditure, it is included in turnover. Where a grant is received from government and other bodies as a contribution towards the capital cost of housing schemes, it is recognised as income using the performance model in accordance with the SORP 2018. Prior to satisfying the performance conditions (e.g. on completion of new build properties), such grants are held as deferred income on the statement of financial position. Once the conditions are satisfied the grant is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the components. If a property component is replaced before the end of its useful life and there is no obligation to repay the grant, any unamortised grant remaining within deferred income in the Statement of financial position related to this asset is recognised as revenue in the Statement of comprehensive income.

# 1.5 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

# 1.6 Related party transactions

Castlehill is involved in the management of two companies that are classed as related parties. Castlehill Housing Trust Ltd was incorporated on 27 September 1996 as a charitable housing provider. The Trust became a wholly controlled subsidiary of Castlehill on 1 October 2011. Castlehill Solutions Limited was incorporated on 20 September 2011 as a mid-market housing provider.

Details of transactions during the year to 31 March 2022 between Castlehill and these companies are given in note 25.

#### 1.7 Bad and doubtful debts

Provision is made against rent arrears of current and former tenants as well as other miscellaneous debts to the extent that they are considered potentially irrecoverable. Debts are classed as uncollectable after an assessment of the legislative options available to recover and consideration of specific circumstances.

# 1.8 Stock

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes all direct expenditure involved in bringing stocks to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less any further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal.

#### 1.9 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (continued)

# 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.10 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

# 1.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand and deposits repayable on demand. Liquid resources are current asset investments that are disposable without curtailing or disrupting the business and are readily convertible into known amounts of cash at or close to their carrying values.

# 1.12 Fixed assets - social housing properties

In accordance with SORP 2018, the Association operates a full component accounting policy in relation to the capitalisation and depreciation of its completed housing stock.

Housing properties are stated at historical cost. This includes:

- i) Cost of acquiring land and buildings.
- ii) Development expenditure.
- iii) Interest charges during the development period on the loans raised to finance the scheme.
- iv) Overhead costs directly connected to the administration of acquisition and development.
- v) Cost of replacing major components, with the old component being written off at the time of replacement.

Expenditure on schemes which are subsequently aborted is written off in the year in which it is recognised that the schemes will not be developed to completion.

All other works are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

## 1.13 Other land and buildings

Land and buildings comprise office buildings and are stated at cost and depreciated over 30 years.

# 1.14 Donations of Land

Land donated is included within fixed assets at the market value at the time of donation. The difference between the market value and the transfer price is included as a government grant.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (continued)

# 1. Accounting policies (continued)

# 1.15 Depreciation and impairment

**Castlehill Housing Association Limited:** Depreciation has been charged on housing properties, calculated in accordance with the component accounting requirements of SORP 2018.

Housing properties are split between land, structure and major components which require periodic replacement. Replacement or refurbishment of such major components is capitalised and depreciated over the estimated useful life which has been set taking into account professional advice, the Association's asset management strategy and the requirement of the Scottish Housing Quality Standard. In determining the remaining useful lives for the housing stock, the Association has taken account of views provided by both internal and external professional resources. Freehold land is not subject to depreciation.

The components and their expected useful lives are as follows:

•	Land	No depreciation
•	Structure	60 years
•	Kitchen General Needs	17 years
•	Kitchen Sheltered	20 years
•	Bathroom	20 years
•	Heating System	20 years
•	Boiler	15 - 20 years
•	Windows and Doors (timber)	50 years
•	Windows and Doors (UPVC)	25 years

Any grant relating to a component is amortised over the same time period as the component.

**Castlehill Housing Trust**: Depreciation is charged on a straight line basis over 50 years on the net cost of property after deducting land costs.

# 1.16 Other tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is charged on all other assets. The rate of depreciation used is calculated to write down the cost of other fixed assets over their expected useful lives. The expected asset lives used are:

•	Computer equipment	3 years
•	IT System	10 years
•	Vehicles	4 years
•	Heritable office buildings	30 years
•	Office alterations	5 years
•	Office soft furnishings	10 years
•	Office furniture & equipment	5 years
•	Photocopiers	4 years

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (continued)

# 1. Accounting policies (continued)

# 1.17 Sales of housing properties

Income from sales of property developed with the intention of being sold is included in turnover. Income from other property sales is not included in turnover, as all such sales are classed as disposals of fixed assets. These sales include open market sales and second or subsequent tranche sales of shared ownership properties. Tranches of shared ownership properties bought back by the Association are taken back to fixed assets until resold.

#### 1.18 Leases

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where the period to the review date on which the rent is first expected to be adjusted to the prevailing market rate is shorter than the full lease term, in which case the shorter period is used.

# 1.19 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

#### 1.20 Provisions

The Association only provides for liabilities at the year end where there is a legal or constructive obligation incurred which will likely result in the outflow of resources.

# 1.21 Taxation

As a charity, Castlehill Housing Association Limited is exempt from corporation tax on its activities by virtue of Section 505 (1) Income & Corporation Taxes Act 1988 and from capital gains tax by virtue of Section 145 Capital Gains Tax Act 1979.

The Association is registered for VAT but because of the nature of its operations is only able to recover part of the VAT incurred. The balance of VAT payable or recoverable at the year end is included as a current liability or asset.

# 1.22 Housing Association Grant and other capital grants

Housing Association Grant ("HAG") is received from central government and local authorities and is utilised to subsidise the costs of housing properties. HAG received is held as deferred income until the performance conditions are satisfied, at which point it is recognised as income in the statement of comprehensive income over the expected useful life of the asset as noted in Note 1 - grant income.

Properties are disposed of under the provisions contained in the Housing (Scotland) Act 2010. Any grant that is repayable is accounted for as a liability on disposal of the property. Grant which is repayable but cannot be repaid from the proceeds of sale is accounted for as a liability. Where a disposal is deemed to have taken place for accounting purposes, but the repayment conditions have not been met in relation to the grant funding, the potential future obligation to repay is disclosed as a contingent liability.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (continued)

# 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.23 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Income statement.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

# 1.24 Designated reserves

This fund represents funds earmarked for future major repairs and to fund the replacement of specialist equipment. The Group maintains its properties in a state of repair, which at least maintains their residual value in prices prevailing at the time of acquisition and construction. Provision is made for such future expenditure.

The amount transferred annually to the services reserve is equivalent to the surplus of service income over costs incurred in the provision of services and replacement of equipment.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (continued)

# 1. Accounting policies (continued)

# 1.25 Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements, requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the Statement of financial position date and the amounts reported during the year for revenue and costs. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The following judgements and estimates have had the most significant impact on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

# Operating lease commitments

The Association has entered into commercial property leases and as a lessee it obtains use of property, plant and equipment. The classification of such leases as operating for finance lease requires the Association to determine, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, whether it retains or acquires the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these assets and accordingly whether the lease requires an asset and liability to be recognised in the statement of financial position.

# Defined benefit obligations

In determining the value of the Association's share of defined benefit pension scheme assets and obligations, the valuation prepared by the Scheme actuary includes estimates of life expectancy, salary growth, inflation and the discount rate on corporate bonds.

# Bad and doubtful debts

The Association makes an assessment of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. Provision is made again rent arrears of current and former tenants over 16 weeks as well as considering various factors such as the payment profile of debtors and historical experience.

# Depreciation and grant amortisation

The annual depreciation charge for tangible fixed assets is sensitive to changes in useful economic lives. They are assessed where necessary to reflect current estimates for each component as noted in the depreciation accounting policy. Any grant relating to properties is also based on the Association's estimate of each components useful life.

# 2. Going concern - basis of accounts preparation

The committee of management, having made due and careful enquiry and review of the annual forecasts prepared, are of the opinion that the Association has adequate working capital and are satisfied that these accounts should be prepared on a going concern basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (continued)

3. Particulars of turnover, operating costs and operating surplus

	Notes	Turnover	Operating cost	Operating surplus 2022	Operating surplus 2021
Social lettings Other activities	4 元	12,535,790 1,073,194	10,543,308 826,386	1,992,482 246,808	2,469,426 222,690
Total		13,608,984	11,369,694	1,939,290	2,692,116
Totals for previous reporting period		13,525,722	10,833,606	2,692,116	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (continued)

4. Particulars of turnover, operating costs and operating surplus from social activities

	General Needs £	Sheltered Housing £	Supported Housing £	Shared Ownership £	Total Housing £	Total 2021 £
Rent receivable net of identifiable service charges Service Charges	6,054,233 419,989	2,203,612	948,116 128,953	221,710 79,666	9,427,671 1,386,085	9,252,183 1,480,212
Gross rents receivable Less : Rent losses from voids	6,474,222 (65,104)	2,961,089 (268,363)	1,077,069 (7,925)	301,376 (250)	10,813,756 (341,642)	10,732,395 (358,808)
Net income from rents and service charges Grant released from deferred income Other revenue grants	6,409,118	2,692,726	1,069,144 123,086	301,126	10,472,114 1,863,524 200,152	10,373,587 1,970,063 254,376
Total turnover from social letting activities	8,149,556	2,892,878	1,192,230	301,126	12,535,790	12,598,026
Management and maintenance administration costs Service costs Planned and cyclical maintenance Reactive maintenance costs Bad debts Depreciation of housing properties	2,296,706 235,282 137,295 1,235,080 143,907 2,262,611	745,071 982,905 262,090 689,380 9,187 616,694	75,910 103,576 216,758 191,127 12,596 178,994	38,108 109,897 - 134	3,155,795 1,431,660 616,143 2,115,587 165,824 3,058,299	3,107,822 1,725,761 450,891 1,650,754 152,675 3,040,697
Operating costs for social letting activities	6,310,881	3,305,327	778,961	148,139	10,543,308	10,128,600
Operating surplus/(deficit) on social lettings	1,838,675	(412,449)	413,269	152,987	1,992,482	2,469,426
Operating surplus/(deficit) for previous reporting period	1,702,651	(33,870)	629,270	171,375	2,469,426	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (continued)

# 5. Particulars of turnover, operating costs and operating surplus or deficit from other activities

Operating Operating surplus/ surplus/ (deficit) (deficit) 2022 2021 £	2,994 (14,664) (2,315) 229 (62,978) (62,718) 94,355 66,409 214,752 233,434	246,808 222,690	222,690
Op Other si operating (d costs	(598,633) (59,907) (62,978) (70,161) (34,707)	(826,386) 24	(705,006) 2
Operating costs bad debts	(C X 3: X •		
Total turnover	601,627 57,592 164,516 249,459	1,073,194	927,696
Other income £	164,516 249,459	413,975	432,072
Other revenue grants £	601,627	601,627	458,089
Grants from Scottish Ministers £	57,592	57,592	37,535
	Care and repair Adaptations service Support activities Commercial letting Other	Total from other activities	Total from other activities for the previous reporting period

# 6. Accommodation in management

Total Units	2,214 24 -	2,238
Managed Property	27	29
Shared Ownership	109	107
Supported Housing	174	174
Sheltered Housing	523	523
General Needs	1,381	1,405
	Number of units at start of period Added in year Disposals in year Number of units at end of	period

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (continued)

# 7. Director's emoluments

The remuneration paid to directors (defined as the Committee of Management and the Chief of Castlehill Housing Association Limited was:

	2022 £	2021 £
Total emoluments (including pension contributions and benefits in kind)	96,216	93,572
Emoluments (excluding pension contributions) of the highest paid director amounted to	87,480	85,240

No emoluments were paid to the Convener or to any committee member other than the Chief Executive/Secretary. No emoluments were paid to any Trustee/director of Castlehill Housing Trust and Castlehill Solutions Limited.

Only one director received emoluments in excess of £60,000, this being the Chief Executive/Secretary whose emoluments excluding pension contributions fell in the band greater than £80,000 but less than £90,000.

No compensation was payable to any director or former director in respect of loss of office.

There are no pensions payable in respect of any director or former director other than to the Chief Executive/Secretary who has the normal entitlement arising from membership of the employee pension scheme. Pension payments by the Association in respect of the Chief Executive/Secretary amounted to £8,736 in the year (2021: £8,512).

No loans have been advanced to any director or person connected with a director.

	2022 £	2021 £
Total expenses reimbursed to the Chief Executive/Secretary and members of the Committee of Management in so far as not chargeable to United Kingdom Income Tax	187	56

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (continued)

# 8. Employee information

The average weekly number of persons employed during the year, stated as full time equivalents, was:

		2022	2022
	Other Staff Direct labour, scheme based staff & others	57 18	55 22
		75	77
		2022 £	2021 £
	Staff Costs (including director's emoluments):		
	Wages and salaries Social security costs Pension costs	2,354,132 213,357 285,891	2,389,266 205,738 285,478
		2,853,380	2,880,482
9.	Operating surplus		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Operating surplus is stated after charging: Auditors' remuneration:		
	In their capacity as auditors of the Association As Auditors of subsidiaries of the Association For other services	15,804 11,946 —————	15,420 11,640 -
10.	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Interest receivable	3,187	3,912

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (continued)

# 11. Interest payable and similar charges

	2022 £	2021 £
Interest payable wholly or partly in more than 5 years: Interest payable to lenders Interest on pension liability (note 28)	765,970 77,148	758,949 37,681
	843,118	796,630

# 12. Taxation

Both Castlehill Housing Association and Castlehill Housing Trust have charitable status for tax purposes. Tax of £119 (2021: £2,646) was payable by Castlehill Solutions Limited.

# 13. Tangible fixed assets - social housing properties

Completed	Houses for	Completed shared	
houses held			
for letting	construction		Total
Ĕ	£	£	£
153,016,961	5,191,056	4,277,110	162,485,127
2,823,255	(2,823,255)	-	-
504,588	2,592,948	-	3,097,536
(241,823)	(623,295)	(54,537)	(919,655)
156,102,981	4,337,454	4,222,573	164,663,008
41,108,990	-	-	41,108,990
3,058,299	(¥)	-	3,058,299
(125,438)			(125,438)
44,041,851			44,041,851
112,061,130	4,337,454	4,222,573	120,621,157
111,907,971	5,191,056	4,277,110	121,376,137
	for letting £  153,016,961 2,823,255 504,588 (241,823)  156,102,981  41,108,990 3,058,299 (125,438) 44,041,851  112,061,130	houses held for letting under construction £  153,016,961 5,191,056 2,823,255 (2,823,255) 504,588 (241,823) (623,295)  156,102,981 4,337,454  41,108,990 3,058,299 (125,438) 44,041,851 -  112,061,130 4,337,454	Completed houses held for letting         Houses for letting under construction for letting         shared ownership housing full full for letting under construction full full full full full full full ful

A surplus of £152,127 (2021 surplus £20,177) was realised on disposals of housing property and % share change in shared ownership.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (continued)

# 14. Tangible fixed assets - other fixed assets

	Office	Vehicles, furniture and	
	Buildings	equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
Opening balance Additions	1,490,595	799,551	2,290,146
	-	5,671	5,671
Disposals	(5,000)	(94,457)	(99,457)
Closing balance	1,485,595	710,765	2,196,360
Depreciation			
Opening balance	735,884	723,313	1,459,197
Charge for year	22,930	44,709	67,639
Disposals	(5,000)	(94,457)	(99,457)
Closing balance	753,814	673,565	1,427,379
Net book value as at			
31 March 2022	731,781	37,200	768,981
31 March 2021	754,711	76,238	830,949

The office buildings are heritable properties.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (continued)

# 15. Debtors

		2022 £	2021 £
	Amounts falling due within one year:		
	Rental debtors	504,182	451,388
	Less provision for bad doubtful debts	(220,407)	(153,572)
	Net rental debtors	283,775	297,816
	Trade debtors	1,505	1,556
	Other debtors	397,134	298,156
	Prepayments and accrued income	141,518	144,392
		823,932	741,920
16.	Creditors due within one year	2022 £	2021 £
	Commercial loans	32,528	32,825
	Housing loans	2,295,410	2,074,917
	Tax and social security	66,937	61,285
	Accruals and deferred income	1,510,893	1,080,281
	Deferred grant income	1,863,524	1,970,063
	Rent in advance	144,755	136,815
	Trade creditors	194,817	375,157
	Other creditors	648,521	597,479
	Corporation tax	119	2,646
		6,757,504	6,331,468

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (continued)

# 17. Creditors due after more than one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Housing loans Commercial loan Deferred grant income	28,243,357 279,702 67,730,455	28,605,800 312,059 69,054,758
	96,253,514	97,972,617

Loans are secured by specific charges on the Association's properties. The Association also has fixed and variable rate loans with banks and building societies. Fixed rate loans amounting to £7,110,562, (2021: £7,795,255) are at rates of 3.81% to 8.625%. Variable rate loans amounting to £23,740,434 (2021: £23,230,346) are at rates of 0.3% to 3.25% above base rate or 3 month libor. The Association has 4 fixed loans with the Energy Savings Trust over 10 years. The final repayment date for all loans is October 2044. Borrowings are repayable as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Within one year From one to two years Between two and five years In five years or more	2,327,938 2,026,250 5,699,889 20,802,112	2,107,742 2,296,338 5,763,975 20,862,089
	30,856,189	31,030,144
Issue Costs	(5,192)	(4,543)
	30,850,997	31,025,601
The deferred income balance is made up as follows:	Housing Association Grant £	Total Deferred Income £
Balance as at 1 April 2021 Additional income received Grants disposed Released to the Statement of Comprehensive Income	71,024,821 1,004,492 (571,810) (1,863,524)	71,024,821 1,004,492 (571,810) (1,863,524)
Deferred income as at 31 March 2022	69,593,979	69,593,979
Included in creditors as follows: Amounts due within one year Amounts due after more than one year		1,863,524 67,730,455 69,593,979

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (continued)

# 18. Called up share capital

	2022 £	2021 £
Allotted, issued and fully paid:		
Opening balance	41	42
Issued during year	3	4
Transfer to capital reserve	<u> </u>	(5)
Closing balance	44	41

# 19. Capital reserve

	2022 £	2021 £
Opening balance Transfer from share capital	156	151 5
Closing balance	156	156

The capital reserve represents the amount of shares in the Association which have been surrendered.

# 20. Designated reserves

	2022 £	2021 £
Opening balance Expenditure in year	67,768 (38,540)	112,655 (44,887)
Closing balance	29,228	67,768

22.

23.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (continued)

# 21. Reconciliation of surplus for the year to net cash flow from operating activities

	2022	2021
	£	£
Surplus for the year	1,551,367	1,916,929
Depreciation	3,125,939	3,116,696
Amortisation of grant	(1,863,524)	(1,970,063)
Corporation tax charge	119	2,646
Movement in pension fund	(469,135)	(459,874)
Increase in stock	(20,962)	(1,244)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(82,012)	248,124
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	410,906	(420,713)
Surplus on sale of fixed asset	(152, 127)	(20, 177)
Interest payable	843,118	796,630
Interest receivable	(3,187)	(3,912)
Net Cash Inflow from Operating Activities	3,340,502	3,205,042
Operating lease commitments		
The Association is committed to make the following payme leases:	ents under non-canc	ellable operating
	2022	2021
	Other	Other
	£	£
Expiring:		
Within one year	6,242	4,364
Between one and five years	1,665	6,590
•	-	-
	7,907	10,954
Contracted expenditure commitments		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Expenditure that has been contracted for but not provided		
for in the financial statements	934,961	3,151,458
To the financial statements		=======================================
The Association expects its contracted expenditure to be finar	nced as follows:	
•	2022	2021
	£	£
Loan finance	710,971	1,759,737
Own reserves	223,990	397,523
Grant		994,198
	934,961	3,151,458

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

# 24. Legislative provisions

The Association is incorporated under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act 1965, Register No 1670R(S). Castlehill operates according to Charitable Model (Scotland) Rules, which entirely replaced Model H10 1968 (Charitable Rules) with effect from 27 February 1992.

Castlehill was accepted as a Charity for tax purposes with effect from 18 September 1970.

The Association is registered with The Scottish Government under the Housing Association Act 1985, Register No L0968.

# 25. Related party transactions

The Association has taken advantage of exemptions provided by FRS 102 section 33.1 where no disclosure is required of transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by a member.

# 26. Contingent liabilities

Special Needs Capital Grants provided by the Scottish Government have the sole purpose of funding schemes for people with special needs. If the conditions attached to the grant are breached then the grant is repayable to the Scottish Government.

Of the total deferred income, as disclosed in note 17, £1,471,454 (20201 £1,471,454) relates to Special Needs Grants subject to repayment to the Scottish Government in the event of breach of conditions.

Housing Association Grants provided by the Scottish Government have been provided for the purpose of funding social housing. In the event of sale of any property to which grant is attached the grant is repayable to the Scottish Government.

#### 27. Pension

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Social housing pension scheme (SHPS) (note 27 (a)) Growth plan (note 27 (b))	2,337	3,786
Total provision	2,342	3,812

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (continued)

# 27. Pension (continued)

Defined benefit costs recognised in the Statement of Compreh-	ensive Income (SOCI) is a	as follows:
	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Scheme expenses	15	15
Net interest expense - SHPS	77	37
- Growth Plan	<u> </u>	1
Defined benefit costs recognised in SOCI	92	53
Defined benefit costs recognised in Other Comprehensive Incor	me (OCI) is as follows:	
· ·	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Experience on plan assets less interest income	(31)	1,423
Effects of changes in assumptions on present value of defined benefit obligation	1,094	(3,841)
	1,063	(2,418)
Remeasurement arising on Growth Plan	15	(1)
Defined benefit costs recognised in OCI	1,078	(2,419)

# (a) Social Housing Pension Scheme

Castlehill Housing Association Limited participates in the Social Housing Pension Scheme (the Scheme). The provision at 31 March 2022 represents the net liability position on the SHPS scheme.

This is a multi-employer scheme which provides benefits to some 500 non-associated employers. The scheme is a defined benefit scheme in the UK. The scheme is subject to the funding legislation outlined in the Pensions Act 2004 which came into force on 30 December 2005. This, together with documents issued by the Pensions Regulator and Technical Actuarial Standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council, set out the framework for funding defined benefit occupational pension schemes in the UK.

The scheme is classified as a 'last-man standing arrangement'. Therefore, the association is potentially liable for other participating employers' obligations if those employers are unable to meet their share of the scheme deficit following withdrawal from the scheme. Participating employers are legally required to meet their share of the scheme deficit on an annuity purchase basis on withdrawal from the scheme.

A full actuarial valuation for the scheme was carried out with an effective date of 30 September 2020. This actuarial valuation showed assets of £5,148m, liabilities of £6,708m and a deficit of £1,560m. To eliminate this funding shortfall, the trustees and the participating employers have agreed that additional contributions will be paid, in combination from all employers, to the scheme as follows:

From 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2028

£175m per annum (payable monthly and increasing by 5.5% each year on 1st April)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (continued)

# 27. Pension (continued)

Present values of defined benefit obligation, fair value of assets and defined benefit asset/(liability)

asset/(liability)			
		31 March 2022 £'000	31 March 2021 £'000
Fair value of plan assets Present value of defined benefit obligation	_	16,160 (18,497)	15,986 (19,772)
Surplus (deficit) in plan	_	(2,337)	(3,786)
Reconciliation of scheme assets and liabilities:			
	Assets £'000	Liabilities £'000	Total £'000
At 1 April 2021 Benefits paid	15,986 (618)	(19,772) 618	(3,786)
Employer contributions	478	-	478
Interest income/(expense)	345	(422)	(77)
Expenses	-	(15)	(15)
Remeasurement gains/(losses): Actuarial gains (losses)	-	1,094	1,094
Return on plan assets excluding interest income-	(31)		(31)
At 31 March 2022	16,160	(18,497)	(2,337)
Key Assumptions			
		31 March	31 March
		2022 % per annum	2021 % per annum
		70 per annum	70 per amiani
Discount rate		2.79	2.17
Inflation (RPI)		3.59	3.28
Inflation (CPI)		3.20	2.86
Salary Growth		3.20 75% of	3.86 75% of
Allowance for commutation of pension for cash at Retirement		75% of maximum	75% of maximum
Rethement		allowance	allowance

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (continued)

# 27. Pension (continued)

The mortality assumptions adopted at 31 March 2022 imply the following life expectancies:

	Life expectancy at (Years)	
Male retiring in 2022 Female retiring in 2022 Male retiring in 2042 Female retiring in 2042	21.1 23.7 22.4 25.2	
The fair value of the scheme assets was:		
	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Global equity Absolute return	3,102 648	2,548 882
Distressed opportunities	578	462
Credit relative value	537	503
Alternative risk premia	533	602
Fund of hedge funds	-	2
Emerging markets debt	470	645
Risk sharing	532	582
Insurance-linked securities	377	384
Property	436	332
Infrastructure	1,151	1,066
Private debt	414	381
Opportunistic liquid credit	543	406
Corporate bond fund	1,078	945
High yield	139	479
Opportunistic credit	57	438
Liquid credit	-	191
Long lease property	416	313
Secured income	602	665
Liability driven investment	4,510	4,063
Cash	55	
Currency hedging	(63)	*
Net current assets	45	97
Total scheme assets	16,160	15,986

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

#### 27. Pension (continued)

## (b) Growth Plan

The Association offers the Growth Plan as an AVC investment option for members of SHPS. The provision as at 31 March 2022 is the present value of the deficit reduction contributions payable.

The company participates in the scheme, a multi-employer scheme which provides benefits to some 950 non-associated participating employers. The scheme is a defined benefit scheme in the UK. It is not possible for the company to obtain sufficient information to enable it to account for the scheme as a defined benefit scheme. Therefore it accounts for the scheme as a defined contribution scheme.

The scheme is subject to the funding legislation outlined in the Pensions Act 2004 which came into force on 30 December 2005. This, together with documents issued by the Pensions Regulator and Technical Actuarial Standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council, set out the framework for funding defined benefit occupational pension schemes in the UK. The scheme is classified as a 'lastman standing arrangement'. Therefore the company is potentially liable for other participating employers' obligations if those employers are unable to meet their share of the scheme deficit following withdrawal from the scheme. Participating employers are legally required to meet their share of the scheme deficit on an annuity purchase basis on withdrawal from the scheme.

A full actuarial valuation for the scheme was carried out at 30 September 2020. This valuation showed assets of £800m, liabilities of £832m and a deficit of £32m. To eliminate this funding shortfall, the Trustee has asked the participating employers to pay additional contributions to the scheme as follows:

## Deficit contributions:

From 1 April	2022	to	31	£3,312,000 per annum	(payable monthly with
January 2025:					no annual increase)

Unless a concession has been agreed with the Trustee the term to 31 January 2025 applies.

Note that the scheme's previous valuation was carried out with an effective date of 30 September 2017. This valuation showed assets of £794.9m, liabilities of £926.4m and a deficit of £131.5m.

The recovery plan contributions are allocated to each participating employer in line with their estimated share of the Series 1 and Series 2 scheme liabilities. Where the scheme is in deficit and where the company has agreed to a deficit funding arrangement the company recognises a liability for this obligation. The amount recognised is the net present value of the deficit reduction contributions payable under the agreement that relates to the deficit. The present value is calculated using the discount rate detailed in these disclosures. The unwinding of the discount rate is recognised as a finance cost.

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Present		<b>4</b> ) p. 4	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,

Tresent values of provision	2022	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Present value of provision	5	26	30

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (continued)

# 27. Pension (continued)

D 171 41	-				
Reconciliation of	7T	opening	and	ciosino	provision
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Reconciliation of opening and closing	provision	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Provision at start of period		26	30
Unwinding of the discount factor (interes	-	1	
Deficit contribution paid	(6)	(6)	
Remeasurements - impact of any change in assumptions		(15)	1
Provision at end of period		5	26
Assumptions	2022 % per annum	2021 % per annum	2020 % per annum
Rate of discount	2.35	0.66	2.53

The discount rates shown above are the equivalent single discount rates which, when used to discount the future recovery plan contributions due, would give the same results as using a full AA corporate bond yield curve to discount the same recovery plan contributions.

The following schedule details the deficit contributions agreed between the association and the scheme at each year end period:

# Deficit contributions schedule

Year ending	2022 £'000	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Year 1	2	6	6
Year 2	2	7	6
Year 3	1	7	7
Year 4	-	6	7
Year 5	-	-	6
Year 6	-	-	-
	5	26	32

The Association must recognise a liability measured as the present value of the contributions payable that arise from the deficit recovery agreement and the resulting expense in the income and expenditure account i.e. the unwinding of the discount rate as a finance cost in the period in which it arises. It is these contributions that have been used to derive the association's balance sheet liability.

#### REPORT BY THE AUDITOR ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE MATTERS

In addition to our audit of the Financial Statements, we have reviewed your statement on pages 3 & 4 concerning the Association's compliance with the information required by Regulatory Standards in respect of internal financial controls contained within the publication "Our Regulatory Framework" and associated Regulatory Advisory Notes which are issued by the Scottish Housing Regulator.

# **Basis of Opinion**

We carried out our review having regard to the requirements to corporate governance matters within Bulletin 2006/5 issued by the Financial Reporting Council. The Bulletin does not require us to review the effectiveness of the Association's procedures for ensuring compliance with the guidance notes, nor to investigate the appropriateness of the reason given for non-compliance.

#### Opinion

In our opinion the Statement on Internal Financial Control on pages 3 &4 has provided the disclosures required by the relevant Regulatory Standards within the publication "Our Regulatory Framework" and associated Regulatory Advisory Notes which are issued by the Scottish Housing Regulator in respect of internal financial controls and is consistent with the information which came to our attention as a result of our audit work on the Financial Statements.

Through enquiry of certain members of the Committee of Management and Officers of the Association and examination of relevant document, we have satisfied ourselves that the Committee of Management's Statement on Internal financial Control appropriately reflects the Association's compliance with the information required by the relevant Regulatory Standards in respect of internal financial controls within the publication "our Regulatory Framework" and associated Regulatory Advisory Notes issued by the Scottish Housing Regulator in respect of internal financial controls.



Anderson Anderson & Brown Audit LLP Chartered Accountants Registered Auditor Aberdeen