# ARAWAK WALTON HOUSING ASSOCIATION LIMITED (A Charitable Co-operative and Community Benefit Society)

**Financial Statements** 

For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

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## Arawak Walton Housing Association Limited Association Details For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

**Board of Management** Ms Evelyn Asante-Mensah (Chair)

Mr David Brown (Deputy Chair)

Ms Anita Patel Ms Jenny McGarry Mr Rob Wakefield Ms Sally Penni

Ms Elizabeth Webster (Resigned April 2022) Mr Troy Tull (Appointed September 2021) Mr Rob Brown (Appointed September 2021) Mr Sharon Thomas (Appointed September 2021) Mr David McGovern (Resigned March 2022)

**Secretary** Ms. C. D'Souza, A.C.A.

**Executive Officers** Ms. C. D'Souza, A.C.A. (Chief Executive)

Ms Ruth Welford (Operations Director)

Mrs A Harris, BA (Hons), ACMA (Finance Director)

Bankers Royal Bank of Scotland Plc.

Customer Service Centre Drummond House

1 Redheughs Avenue

Edinburgh EH12 9JN

Solicitors Knights plc

Riverside Court Bollin Walk Wilmslow SK9 1DL

Auditor Beever and Struthers Chartered Accountants

St. George's House 215-219 Chester Road

Manchester M15 4JE

Registered office Margaret House

23 Manor Street

Ardwick Manchester M12 6HE

Registration Number L3713 - Regulator of Social Housing

25160R - Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014

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

#### **Principal activities**

The Association's principal activities are the acquisition and management of social housing primarily for the Black and Minority Ethnic communities in the North West.

#### Legal status

The Association is registered under the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014 and is a Registered Provider with charitable status.

The Association is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS102.

#### Review of the year

The financial year 2021/22 saw a small change to our stock of homes reducing by 1 unit taking our total properties owned to 1,108. The Association also continues to manage 76 properties on behalf of the Boaz Trust. Turnover was slightly higher than the 2021 levels at £5.6million. The total comprehensive income for the year of £1,197,965 has taken total reserves to £14,127,075. Our reserves have been re-invested and helped to fund the acquisition and refurbishment of new properties acquired in 2020/21 costing £286,397, improvement works to existing properties costing £265,370 and replacing components such as bathrooms, kitchens, windows and boilers in our existing stock costing £524,212.

The Association now has approximately £18.8 million of loan facilities in place as at 31st March 2022, of which £15.8 million has been utilised.

The Association has been successful in achieving the Customer Service Excellence Standard in 2021. The award is a mark of excellent customer service and continuous improvement in service provision. It also denotes that services that are provided are effective and represent Value for Money (VfM).

The impact from market cost increases has impacted 2021/22 in that some property improvement costs were higher than expected. The impact of increasing inflation has been discussed by our Board throughout the year. Stress testing and sensitivity analysis has been undertaken in order to understand the potential further impact of the further cost increases and the business plan assumes inflation will increase over the next 2 years.

#### **Future developments**

The Association intends to continue with its programme of modest growth. Growth will be through partnerships with other Housing Associations, local authorities and by acquisitions from the open market.

#### Changes in fixed assets

Details of the movements in fixed assets are set out in note 11 to the accounts.

#### **Board of Management and Executive Officers**

The Board of Management and Executive Officers of the Association are listed on page 2.

Each member of the Board 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 legal status of Directors, they act as Executives within the Authority delegated to them by the Board of Management.

#### Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Association uses conventional forms of working capital to finance its day to day activities and as such the figures appearing in the accounts reflect the absolute value of amounts recoverable and payable. The Board receives regular reports on these figures in order to manage the Association's requirements.

#### **Employees**

The strength of the Association lies in the quality and commitment of its employees. The Association operates an appraisal system and provides training programmes focused on quality and customer service and seeks employees' views on how to improve systems and on matters of concern.

Details of employees are set out in note 9 of the accounts.

#### **Auditor**

A resolution to reappoint Beever and Struthers as auditor will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

#### **Principal Risks and Uncertainties**

The Board has adopted a comprehensive planning, risk and control framework. It has identified the following as the principal risks and sources of uncertainty which may impact on the Association's plans, and has put in place measures to monitor and, where appropriate, to mitigate these:

#### **Government Policy**

A change to government policy results in a new measure which reduces the income which can be generated
by the Association, increases the Association's costs, threatens its ability to operate independently, or
otherwise has a negative impact on the Association.

#### **Operating Environment**

A change in the operating environment such as an increase in inflation or interest rates increases the costs
of the Association's work or otherwise has a negative impact on the Association.

#### Governance

 A problem of governance results in the Association making poor decisions, either about the Association's future strategy, its finances or the management of risks.

#### Property Risks

• The Association delivers its work primarily through letting physical property assets. This work is threatened if there are problems in letting or maintaining these assets in a cost effective way.

#### Compliance Risks

 The Association operates in an environment which requires compliance with both internal and external rules, standards and legislation. The failure to comply with one or more of these could lead to reputational damage, financial loss or harm to people.

#### Current Uncertainty in Macro Economy

The main issue affecting the UK and creating global concern is the rise in living costs and the uncertain economic environment. Our approach to manage these uncertainties are:

- Regular review of our costs with comparison to our budget and business plan assumptions;
- Stress testing and sensitivity analysis specific to increased costs and interest payments;
- Ensuring our website is kept up to date for our tenants to offer help to access support available;
- Review our rent levels in terms of affordability

The key areas of uncertainty identified are:

Increased costs of repairs We have planned for increases in costs across most operational areas of the

business. We will continue to stress test against further increases and plan ahead on how the business can sustain this without increase rent levels excessively. Management will continue to monitor levels of expenditure.

Increased rent arrears Additional monitoring of rent arrears has been introduced. We will continue

to provide support for vulnerable tenants in order that they can access the

support that's available to them.

Cashflow implications Reduced income from an increase in rent arrears has been modelled through

the business plan. The Associations has access to £3m of undrawn loan

facility.

Loan covenant compliance The financial plan has been reviewed and demonstrates that all loan

covenants can be met.

#### Statement of the Board's responsibilities in respect of the accounts

The Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act requires the Board to prepare accounts for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Association and of the surplus of the Association for that period. In preparing these accounts the Board is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed;
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate.

The Board is responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Association and to enable it to ensure that the accounts comply with the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act and the Housing Acts. It is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of

the Association and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities, by establishing and maintaining a satisfactory system of control over the Association's accounting records, cash holdings and all its receipts and remittances.

In so far as the Board of Management is aware:-

- there is no relevant audit information of which the Association's auditor is unaware, and;
- the Board has taken all steps that it ought to have taken to make itself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

#### Statement of the Board of Management on internal controls

The Board is ultimately responsible for the Association's system of internal control and for reviewing its effectiveness. However such a system is designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives, and can only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The Board confirms there is an ongoing process for identifying, evaluating, and managing the significant risks faced by the Association, that has been in place for the year under review and up to the date of approval of the annual report and accounts, and that this process is regularly reviewed by the Board.

The Board has reviewed the effectiveness of the system of internal control. In particular, it has reviewed and updated the process for identifying and evaluating the significant risks affecting the business and the policies and procedures by which these risks are managed.

The Board are responsible for the identification and evaluation of significant risks together with the design and operation of suitable internal controls. These risks are assessed on a continual basis and may be associated with a variety of internal or external sources including control breakdowns, disruption in information systems, competition, natural catastrophe and regulatory requirements.

A control self-assessment and hierarchical reporting has been established which provides for a documented and auditable trail of accountability. These procedures are relevant across all operations and provide for successive assurances to be given at increasingly higher levels of management and finally to the Board. This process is facilitated by internal audit that also provide a degree of assurance as to the operation and validity of the system of internal control. Planned corrective actions are independently monitored for timely completion.

The executive officers report regularly on their review of risk and how they are managed to the Board. Internal audit independently review the risk identification procedures and control process implemented by the executive officers and report to the Audit Committee as part of the internal controls framework at least three times a year. The Audit Committee reviews the assurance procedures, ensuring that an appropriate mix of techniques is used to obtain the level of assurance required by the Board. The Audit Committee presents its findings to the Board on a regular basis.

The Chief Executive also reports to the Board on behalf of the Executive officers on significant changes in the business and the external environment, which affect significant risks. The Finance Director provides the Board with regular financial information, which includes key performance and risk indicators. Where areas for improvement in the system are identified, the Board considered the recommendations made by the delegated Committee.

#### Value for Money Report 2021/22

#### **Executive Summary**

Arawak Walton Housing Association (AWHA) has used Housemark and the Regulator of Social Housing's (RSH) VFM metrics and 2021 Global Accounts figures to help understand and compare its performance across a range of value for money metrics and identify priorities for the future. At the time of writing 2021/22 comparative data is not available.

AWHA's headline cost per unit (cpu) of £3,973 in 2021/22 (£3,375 in 2020/21) which is £307 per property higher than our peer's median of £3,666 in 2020/21. In 2021 we reported that our plans are to invest more in maintaining our properties which will mean that our costs per unit will increase and this is reflected in our figures this year.

By working in inner-city areas with high levels of deprivation, the service we provide to our tenants is our key focus. We offer an intensive service to those who need it which we recognise will incur greater costs. In addition, the majority of our properties are pre-1919 terraced properties and as such our costs will be higher than many associations.

During the year we have reviewed our asset management strategy, focussing on fire safety measures and investment in carbon reductions measures for all of our properties. Our 30 year business plan include estimated costs of around £400k for fire safety measures over the next 3 years and continue to include provisional figures for investment in carbon reduction.

We recognise that we should continue to review the delivery of our maintenance and major repairs functions to ensure we are operating efficiently, and to that end we work with similar groups in the North West through the Community Housing Association's North West Group to compare prices and discuss best practice to get value for money for the Association.

#### Section 1. Value for Money Strategy

As a specialist Black and minority ethnic (BME) housing provider, Arawak Walton's mission is to champion the provision of quality affordable homes in sustainable multi-cultural communities. We aim to redress the inequity faced by BME communities in accessing good housing, health, education, training and employment. To do this, we work in areas where BME communities predominantly live or aspire to live. We play a direct role in contributing to the success of the local economy by directly employing local staff and utilising the services of local contractors and suppliers. Over £2m of our rental stream is reinvested directly into the local economy. Our contractor development policy and community sponsorship programme demonstrate our commitment to the areas in which we work.

Our VFM targets are informed by the work we identify in order to achieve our mission and objectives, as per below:

#### Our Vision and Values delivered through our business plan

We are keen financial managers; We need financial strength and effective financial management to underpin and expand our work; we use our resources to add value and release potential.

We are open and accountable; We provide user-friendly information about our performance as a housing association.

#### Our aims are to:

- Retain our strong financial position with capacity to grow
- Achieve our agreed set of performance measures
- Retain G1 / V1

The Board has overall responsibility for the Association's Value for Money Strategy and each year sets annual targets in line with the approval of the Business Plan and KPIs. Value for Money is at the centre of everything we do in terms of achieving our Business Plan objectives and targets. Specific elements of our approach to value for money are:

#### Managing our costs and assets

 an annually updated Asset Management Strategy which sets out our plans for sustaining and enhancing the value of our asset base

- a feasibility model that incorporates not only funding but also housing management and long-term maintenance issues to ensure the financial soundness of potential new property acquisitions
- a Treasury Strategy and Annual Treasury Plan which maps out treasury activities for the coming year,
   balancing value for money and mitigating risks to the Association
- the requirement to tender certain procurements and obtain quotes for others to ensure market prices are paid, whilst maintaining our objective to work with local contractors where possible.
- we review contractor performance regularly, with a formal review undertaken every 3 years. This review includes a review of value for money of services provided.

#### Reviewing our services

- an annual review of our customer profile in terms of their diversity, housing and geographical location aspirations to ensure it delivers housing opportunities where our customers want to live;
- consideration of the value for money implications of new initiatives at Senior Management Team (SMT) and Board level
- An independent STAR survey is undertaken every 3 years to assess our customers' levels of satisfaction

#### Reviewing & improving our performance

- · Weekly, monthly and quarterly KPIs are reported and reviewed by SMT
- A regular review of contractor's performance by officers and tenants and an annual appraisal.
- attendance at a range of procurement, value for money and function specific best practice events, sharing good practice and contributing to some of our procurement efficiencies
- participation in formal and informal benchmarking activities to identify areas where our performance does not meet that of our peers

#### Section 2. Value for Money Metrics

The Regulator's VFM standard requires that seven key metrics are measured along with other financial and non-financial KPIs selected by the Association. This allows for a rounded view of the activities of the organisation.

The table below shows our results and targets for our VFM KPIs and compares these against our peers' data from 2020/21 (2021/22 peer data is not yet available). Whilst we are keen to keep costs as low as possible we feel that investing in our properties is key to providing good quality homes for our tenants and we have built into our future plans further investment into enhanced fire safety measures and carbon reduction works, scheme 21st century improvements. This has meant that our projections for operating margin show a reduced level of around 18-20% over the next 5 years.

During 2021/22 we reviewed our Housemark peer group and this continues to includes - all Traditional Registered Providers with less than 5,000 properties, based in the North (NW, NE, York & Humberside) and Midlands (East Midlands & West Midlands). These results are shown together with the peer results from the RSH's latest global accounts (see RSH's VFM report for 2020/21).

The rising cost of maintenance costs has been felt during 2021/22 and we expect inflationary costs to increase across most of our expenditure areas in the next few years.

	VFM KPIs												
			AWHA				HOUSEMARK PEERS			RSH Future Targets		ets	
		Actual	Actual	ACTUAL	TARGET	Target Achieved?	Median	Upper Quartile	Lower Quartile	Global Accounts (1)	AWHA	AWHA	AWHA
		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2021/22	2021/22	2020/21	2020/21	2020/21	2020/21	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
1	Operating Margin	24%	25%	20%	18%	Yes	25%	27%	21%	22%	18%	20%	20%
2	Operating Margin (social Housing)	24%	25%	20%	18%	Yes	25%	31%	23%	25%	18%	20%	21%
3	Interest Cover (EBITDA MRI) %	234%	311%	227%	131%	Yes	218%	312%	150%	205%	157%	158%	175%
4*	New Supply Delivered %	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/a	0.70%	1.6%	0.2%	0.8%	0%	0%	0%
5	New Supply Delivered % (non-social)	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/a	0	0	0	0.0%	0%	0%	0%
6	New Supply (incl prop acquisitions )	2.4%	1.2%	0.1%	1%	No	0.7%	1.6%	0.2%	0.8%	1%	0%	0%
7**	Gearing	44%	44%	41%	45%	Yes	35%	27%	42%	34%	43%	42%	41%
8***	Reinvestment % (new & existing)	2%	1.4%	2.2%	2.7%	No	4.6%	6.8%	3.2%	4.6%	2.4%	2.8%	2.7%
9	Return on Capital Employed	3.5%	3.8%	3.5%	2.6%	Yes	3.2%	3.8%	2.7%	2.9%	2.7%	3.3%	3.4%
10	Cost Per Unit	3,444	3,375	3,973	4,114	Yes	3,666	3,207	4,412	4,790	4,230	4,594	4,709
11	Customer Satisfaction	92%	92%	92%	>91%	Yes	88%	91%	83%	N/A	>91%	n/a	n/a
12	Ratio of resp repairs to planned maint.	70%	73%	69%	54%	No	73%	42%	109%	N/A	65%	64%	66%
13	Occupancy GN	99.7%	99.9%	99.9%	99%	Yes	99.2%	99.4%	98.71%	N/A	99.10%	99.10%	99.00%
14	Rent collected GN	100.3%	101.87%	100.1%	99.3%	Yes	100.2%	100.7%	99.4%	N/A	99.5%	98.0%	98.0%

(1) - Taken from RSH's VFM Metrics Report - under 2500 units

Equal to / better than peer medium
Within 10% of peer
Below / worse than peer medium

#### Section 3. Analysis of Metrics

The analysis in this section focuses on the seven key metrics together with our own KPI's as chosen by the Board.

#### 1) Operating Margin (overall)

Our 2021/22 operating margin of 20% was higher than our target of 18%.

We want to continue investing in our properties and our investment in our properties is planned to continue with significant investment in fire safety measures which are planned to commence in 2022. This, together with increases in costs as a result of the cost of living crisis, has meant that our projections for our operating margin are around 18% for 2022/23.

Whilst building safety is our upmost priority, the Association continues to plan to invest in carbon reduction measures in order to get all our properties to an EPC minimum level of C. In addition to this we have also planned for modernisation improvements in our communal schemes in order to keep them attractive and somewhere where tenants enjoying living.

Our analysis of our costs per unit is shown below in section 10.

Our key challenges for the future to ensure Value for Money will be:

 minimising cost increases, especially in key areas of expenditure such as maintenance and staff costs, as a result of rising inflation. The Association continues to be part of procurement groups and explores cost savings opportunities.

<sup>\*</sup> The RSH's metric only classes newbuild properties as new supply. For new supply incl prop accuistions see No 6, which shows AWHA above peer % for 20/21.

<sup>\*\*</sup> A considerable amount of AWHA grant (£26m) was gained via stock transfer it is shown differently in the accounts than other RP's grant. If the treatment was consistent our gearing figures would be 24%

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> If we include investment in property acquisitions our 21/22 result is 3% (4% for 2020/21)

- Keeping rent levels as low as possible whilst ensuring that the association has sufficient funds to provide a
  quality service to tenants.
- Implementing a carbon reduction programme that is affordable and is what our tenants want.

#### 2) Operating Margin (Social Housing)

The margin in 2021/22 of 20% is below our housemark peer figure of 25% and also the RSH's global accounts figure of 22% (peer results relate to 2020/21).

As mentioned above in 1) our operating margin was higher than our target for the year but has reduced due to a number of increases in property investment.

#### 3) Interest cover

The Association's interest cover ratio of 227% compares favourably to the peer median of 218%. Around 37% of our loans are on variable interest rates and therefore we have seen some savings in interest charges due to the low interest rates during the year. Going forward as we implement our treasury strategy in 2022/23 we will increase the percentage of fixed rate loans to interest cover to provide more certainty on interest payments.

#### 4) & 5) New Supply Delivered - Social and Non-Social

Although the Association is not currently developing new properties, there have been opportunities to acquire properties from different sources which has resulted in some years seeing significant growth. Our growth is reflected in the KPI below.

#### 6) New Supply Delivered - Social and Non-Social - including acquisitions

This KPI is our own measure and includes properties acquired on the open market or from other registered providers, which is excluded from the RSH's VFM metrics.

In 2021/22 due to a strong housing market, we have only been able to acquire one property (13 acquired in 2020/21) which will be available to let in early 2022/23. During the year we have had discussions with Homes England on grant options to acquire on the open market, however increases in house prices over the last few years are limiting this option in the areas that we currently operate. We will work with our Board during 2022/23 to revisit our growth strategy.

Our long-term financial plan includes a rolling 1 year budget of £1m per year for 10 acquisitions and we will review this should further opportunities arise. Our annual target is to grow by at least 10 properties per year.

#### 7) Gearing

The Association has a gearing figure of 41% as per the RSH's metrics calculation. This is above the 2020/21 median figure of 35%. However, it must be noted that with FRS102, any grants received by the Association via acquisition from other RPs are required to be netted off against fixed asset costs with the result that cost of assets are reduced by £26m. If these grants were added back in, the calculation would show a gearing calculation of 24% which would put the Association in the upper quartile when compared with peers.

As at 31.3.22 we have £3m undrawn with this facility and this is expected to meet our requirements until 2025/26.

#### 8) Reinvestment % (new and existing properties)

During the year we invested £790k on improving our properties in the following ways:

- We spent £275k replacing 56 kitchens;
- We spent £259k replacing roofs
- We spent £112k replacing 38 bathrooms

We spent £144k on other property improvements such as boilers, windows & doors.

Our original plan for 2021/22 was to also complete an upgrade at one of our schemes, however due to planning restrictions this project has now been moved to 2022/23 and therefore this on why our target of 2.7% has not been met.

Our revised 30 year financial plan incorporates our stock condition data and shows the requirement to increase our investment in this area in the next few years which will increase this percentage, as shown in our future targets. Our forecast over the next 5 years is that our reinvestment % will be an average of 2.6% each year - this is excluding our investment in acquisitions.

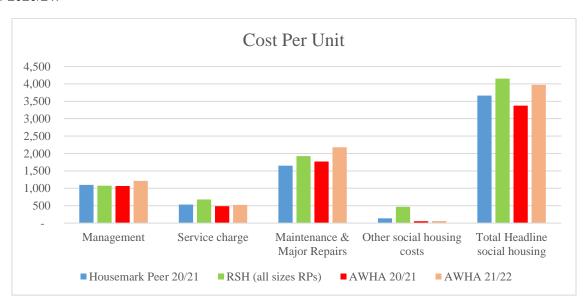
#### 9) Return on Capital Employed (ROCE)

The Association has a Return on Capital Employed of 3.5% as measured by the RSH's metric calculation. This is above the peer median 20/21 figure of 3.2% and demonstrates a good return on investment for the Association's assets compared to its peers.

Our Manchester homes were largely acquired before those in Trafford and Stockport and therefore have a lower Net Book Value, and whilst the average Manchester rent is lower than in Trafford and Stockport, the low property value results in a higher ROCE. For our submarket rent properties, rents are typically almost 50% higher than general needs rents, but these properties were acquired more recently and therefore have significantly higher net book values, resulting in a modest contribution.

#### 10) Cost Per Unit (CPU)

The chart below shows our cost per unit (cpu) figures for 2021/20 together with our previous year and our peer unit costs for 2020/21.



The Association's headline cost per unit (CPU) for 2020/21 was £3,973 which is below our target but above our Housemark peer figure for 2020/21 median figure of our peers £3,666.

The main reason for our increase in costs was an increase of £274k spend on property improvements

Our annual report from Housemark for 2020/21 shows that our overheads are £772 per property, with our peers at £846. Our annual report can be found <u>here</u>

During 2021 we implemented a mobile working software solution which so far has improved our ability to work out and about in our neighbourhoods efficiently. We will continue to develop the software to improve processes in our

front facing teams, eliminating duplication and keeping our data more secure. Although no costs savings are envisaged at this moment, we will review this throughout the project.

Our costs over the last few years have increased in some areas and we have plans to invest more into our properties so our business plan shows that unit costs will increase over the next few years - further details are shown below:

#### **Management Costs**

Our management cpu for 2021/22 was £1,211 compared to a peer median figure of £1,097. Our costs have increased since 20/21 due to an increase in staff costs and overheads.

We offer a unique approach to customer service that is culturally sensitive and people centred which we believe drives high tenant satisfaction. This is a multi- channel offer, in response to the needs of our tenants, many of whom are not as digital enabled as the wider population.

We work in a bustling, diverse inner city with some of the poorest people in society. 75% of our tenants are from a BME background which brings extra challenges with language and cultural sensitivities.

We are committed to playing a role to champion and promote multi-cultural sustainable neighbourhoods. To do this we participate in events and community group and contribute to local events and have a close and meaningful relationship with several local charities. As well as providing a housing management service to a local refugee accommodation charity.

#### Our future plans:

In 2021 we began our mobile working project to allow better access to our systems. Our future plans are to develop this further to enable the maintenance teams to access our systems whilst out and about. In 2022 we plan to adopt a new software package to support greater efficiency in Health and Safety monitoring.

A review of community sponsorship activity is planned to facilitate a targeted approach to donations using an Asset Based Community Development model.

#### Services

Our service costs per unit of £524 were below the 2020/21 peer median of £530. Over the past year we have seen some increases in communal cleaning and energy prices.

#### Maintenance & Major Repairs

Our costs for 2021/22 were £2,178 per unit and were higher than the 2020/21 Housemark median of £1,650 and the RSH average of £1.926.

Our mission to accommodate diversity means that additional costs are incurred such as the provision of wet rooms in some properties plus burglar alarms in each property.

The Association needs to respond to a range of new and emerging legislative requirements falling out of the Building Safety Act 2022. This increased focus on fire safety works will add to expenditure per property.

The Association maintains its position of selecting local contractors as part of its social purpose in terms of reinvesting in the local economy and value for money is always obtained for every contract.

Appraisals are held regularly with contractors which include an assessment of VFM.

In 21/22 we implemented a handy man service for properties which enabled us to batch repairs and negotiate a better rate from our contractors. This also achieved time and carbon footprint saving.

#### Our future plans:

- We will continue to tender all maintenance contracts over £15k;
- We will review the cost/benefit of our electrical re-wiring programme;
- We will review our climate change strategy to look at investing carbon reduction measures.
- We will invest in fire safety enhancements for all our communal schemes

#### Other Costs

Our other costs per unit are significantly below our peers with a cpu of £59 against a peer of £138. Our costs relate to supporting people charges and the management costs for the

We will continue to review costs and re-tender contracts on an annual programme to ensure we are getting the best value for money services for our tenants.

properties we manage on behalf of The Boaz Trust.

In 2022/23 we plan to work with partner organisations to provide a new 30 bed homeless shelter in the city centre.

#### 11) Customer satisfaction

One of our strategic aims is to continue to provide high quality and accessible services to customers by ensuring that services meet the needs of people who use them or are affected by them. In 2019/20 an independent survey gave us a 92% satisfaction rating the highest we have ever achieved despite a reduction in income for 4 years. In 2022/23 we will carry out another survey.

We continue to carry out satisfaction surveys on a weekly basis for all day to day repairs and our rates continue to be above 99%.

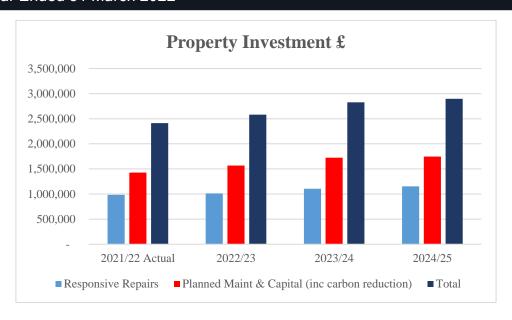
We are assisted in our review work by our Tenants Quality Panel, who during the year have assisted us in carrying out a comprehensive review of our Tenant involvement Strategy which links strongly to tenant satisfaction measures requirements being introduced by the Regulator for Social Housing. The Strategy has now been approved by Board and offers reassurance that policies relating to tenant services have an extra layer of scrutiny. The Panel also reviewed the Tenant Responsibility policy which helps the organisation protect against paying for repairs where tenant have caused damage they are responsible for rectifying.

### 12) Ratio of Responsive Repairs to Planned Maintenance

This measure looks at the ratio of expenditure on responsive repairs as a percentage of total planned maintenance expenditure (incl major repairs and capital major repairs expenditure). During 2021/22 we incurred increases in void relet repairs and electrical works, together with some reduced expenditure on some capital projects has meant that our ratio has increased more than expected and we have not met our target.

Our decision to utilise mutual exchanges and transfers in order to address tenancy or ASB issues has meant that the relet repair costs have increased, as more repairs are being picked up during the process. We plan to carry on with our approach as we have already seen the positive impact it has had on tenants so far.

Over the next few years our plans are to increase our planned programmes whilst maintaining similar levels of responsive repairs which will reduce our percentage of responsive to planned. The graph below shows our investment levels for 2021/22 and the next three years.



#### 13) Occupancy

Our occupancy levels continue to be high at 99.9% for 2021/22. This is as a result of the relatively low turnover of our customer base plus also quick turnarounds from our contractors to complete the works on a property when it becomes vacant. The Association currently has a waiting list for properties which is shows a very high demand for all types of properties in our areas.

#### 14) Rent Collected

The amount of rent collected in the year has exceeded 100% for the sixth year in a row, resulting in rent due being collected plus an element of arrears which has exceeded our target. During 2021/22 we have seen our current arrears levels reduce from 2.5% at the start of the year to 2.3%. This is due to the continued proactive work by the Association's housing staff who assist our residents with any money concerns and work with them to ensure that they are receiving their full entitlement to any necessary benefits due which has been particularly key during the pandemic. Our approach to growth - by acquiring properties, the majority of which are at social rent has hopefully helped tenants by keeping rents affordable.

Our budget and business plan assumptions are set prudently and already assume an increase in arrears, however we will keep a watchful eye on this area.

#### Section 4. Social Value

The Association as part of its business planning is committed to playing a wider role in the community than just housing people.

Some examples of social added value are shown below:

- The association brings its expertise and resource to support neighbourhood organisations working locally to build a more collaborative, solution focused approach to things that matter to tenants, for example parking, substance misuse and its connection to Anti-Social Behaviour, highways and safe play areas for families.
- Community sponsorship during the course of the year we have worked closely with over 20 local support
  groups who in turn support our tenants. The association has made donations to these small community groups
  building on what exists in communities and helping them to leverage valuable additional resource.

Access to space & activities- Our sheltered housing schemes have opened their doors to local residents and
the wider community by including them in a programme of enrichment activity throughout the year. This has
included Jubilee street party celebrations, music workshops with local primary school children. We have also
opened up the buildings as community meeting spaces allowing for intergenerational activity to take place and
providing a valuable community hub.

#### Section 5. How will we use Value for Money gains?

Value for money gains which generate a cash saving will be used to reduce the cost of borrowing to contribute to the purchase of additional homes. This will include homes acquired from partner associations plus properties acquired through the Manchester City Council Homelessness initiative.

#### Section 6. Conclusion

The Association has performed well against the VFM targets set for the year. Rent collection continues to exceed 100% and we have exceeded our operating margin target.

We have continued to use Housemark's sector scorecard analysis together with the RSH's Global Accounts to measure performance against peers in order to further understand the costs of the Association and drive through efficiencies.

Our focus on investing in properties, including enhanced fire safety works and carbon reduction measures will mean that our costs will increase and this is reflected in our future VFM targets. However a key part of our mission and vision is to provide quality homes and an excellent service.

Arawak Walton Housing Association complies with the requirements of the new Value for Money standard.

#### Statement of Compliance

The board confirms that this Strategic Report has been prepared in accordance with the principles set out in Para 4.7 of the 2018 SORP for Registered Social Housing Providers.

The Board has undertaken a review of the requirements of the Governance and Financial Viability Standard (April 2015) published by the former Homes and Communities Agency, together with the Association's performance against these requirements. Based on this review, the Board certifies its compliance with the requirements of this Standard.

The Board adopted the National Housing Federation Code of Governance (2020) in November 2021. The Board complies with the requirements of the code.

By Order of the Board:

CASande-Mosal

Signed:

Date: 20th July 2022

## Arawak Walton Housing Association Limited Report of the Independent Auditors For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

#### Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Arawak Walton Housing Association Limited

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Arawak Walton Housing Association Limited "the Association" for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Reserves and the Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Association's affairs as at 31 March 2022 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 Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014, the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008 and the Accounting Direction for Private Registered Providers of Social Housing 2019.

#### Basis for opinion

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

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

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

#### Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Board of Management is responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and 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

## Arawak Walton Housing Association Limited Report of the Independent Auditors For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- a satisfactory system of control over transactions has not been maintained; or
- the Association has not kept proper accounting records; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the books of account; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

#### Responsibilities of the Board of Management

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Board's responsibilities set out on pages 4-6, the Board of Management is 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 Board of Management 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 Board of Management are responsible for assessing the Association'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 Board of Management either intend to liquidate the Association or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's web-site at <a href="https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities">www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities</a>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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

We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and then design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, including obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

In identifying and addressing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, our procedures included the following:

We obtained an understanding of laws and regulations that affect the association, focusing on those that had a
direct effect on the financial statements or that had a fundamental effect on its operations. Key laws and
regulations that we identified included the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act, the Statement of
Recommended Practice for registered housing providers: Housing SORP 2018, the Housing and Regeneration
Act 2008, the Accounting Direction for Private Registered Providers of Social Housing 2019, tax legislation, health
and safety legislation, and employment legislation.

## Arawak Walton Housing Association Limited Report of the Independent Auditors For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

- We enquired of the Board and reviewed correspondence and Board meeting minutes for evidence of noncompliance with relevant laws and regulations. We also reviewed controls the Board have in place, where necessary, to ensure compliance.
- · We gained an understanding of the controls that the Board have in place to prevent and detect fraud.
- . We enquired of the Board about any incidences of fraud that had taken place during the accounting period.
- The risk of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud was discussed within the audit team
  and tests were planned and performed to address these risks. We identified the potential for fraud in the following
  areas: laws related to the construction and provision of social housing, recognising the nature of the association's
  activities and the regulated nature of the association's activities.
- We reviewed financial statements disclosures and tested to supporting documentation to assess compliance with relevant laws and regulations discussed above.
- We enquired of the Board about actual and potential litigation and claims.
- We performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that might indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud.
- In addressing the risk of fraud due to management override of internal controls we tested the appropriateness of
  journal entries and assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates were indicative of
  a potential bias.

Due to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations and cannot be expected to detect all fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

#### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Association, in accordance with section 87 of the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Association those matters we are required to state to it 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 Association for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Beever and Struthers, Statutory Auditor

icever and Struthers

St George's House 215/219 Chester Road

Manchester M15 4JE

Date: 27th July 2022

# Arawak Walton Housing Association Limited Statement of Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

Note	s	Year ended 31 Mar 2022	Year ended 31 Mar 2021
Turnover Operating expenditure Surplus on disposal of property, plant and equipment (fixed assets)	2 2 4b	£ 5,620,189 (4,502,428) 166,475	£ 5,480,017 (4,109,307)
Operating surplus		1,284,236	1,370,710
Interest receivable Interest and financing costs	5	84 (515,355)	291 (542,399)
Surplus for the year	6	768,965	828,602
Other Comprehensive income			
Actuarial gains/(losses) in respect of pension scheme Total Comprehensive income for the year	10	429,000 1,197,965	(725,000) 103,602

The financial statements on pages 19 to 44 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 20<sup>th</sup> July 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

Chairperson:

**Board Member:** 

Secretary:

Ms Evelyn Asante-Mensah

Mr Rob Wakefield

Ms Cym D'Souza

The results relate wholly to continuing activities and the notes on pages 23 to 44 form an integral part of these accounts.

# Arawak Walton Housing Association Limited Statement of Financial Position For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

	Notes	Year ended 31 Mar 2022 £	Year ended 31 Mar 2021 £
Fixed assets		٤	۷
Tangible fixed assets	11	36,937,780 36,937,780	36,827,019 36,827,019
Current assets Trade and other debtors Cash and cash equivalents	12 13	148,984 <u>857,417</u> 1,006,401	126,907 746,137 873,044
Less: Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(1,562,025)	(1,598,837)
Net current (liabilities)		(555,624)	(725,793)
Total assets less current liabilities		36,382,156	36,101,226
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15a	(21,585,055)	(22,047,797)
Provisions for liabilities Pension - defined benefit liability	10	(670,000)	(1,124,297)
Total net assets		14,127,101	12,929,132
Reserves Non-equity share capital Income and expenditure reserve	18	26 14,127,075	22 12,929,110
Total reserves		14,127,101	12,929,132

The financial statements on pages 19 to 44 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 20<sup>th</sup> July 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

**Board Member:** 

**Board Member:** 

Secretary:

Ms Evelyn Asante-Mensah

If Empe Nuesel

Mr Rob Wakefield

Ms Cym D'Souza

The notes on pages 23 to 44 form an integral part of these accounts.

## Arawak Walton Housing Association Limited Statement of Changes in Reserves For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

	expenditure reserve
Balance as at 1 April 2020	£ 12,825,508
Surplus for the year	828,602
Other Comprehensive Income	
Actuarial losses in respect of pension scheme	(725,000)
Balance at 31st March 2021	12,929,110
Surplus for the year	768,965
Other Comprehensive Income	
Actuarial gains in respect of pension scheme	429,000
Balance at 31st March 2022	
	14,127,075

The notes on pages 23 to 44 form an integral part of these accounts.

## Arawak Walton Housing Association Limited Statement of Cashflows For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

	Year ended 31 Mar 2022 £	Year ended 31 Mar 2021 £
Net cash generated from operating activities	1,847,805	2,238,704
Cash flow from investing activities Purchase of tangible fixed assets Proceeds from sale of tangible fixed assets Interest received Grant received	(1,127,495) 301,105 84 -	(1,509,552) - 291 148,827
Cash flow from financing activities Interest paid (Surrender)Issue of ordinary shares New secured loans Repayment of borrowings  Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(529,800) 4 250,000 (630,423) 111,280	(545,486) (2) - (604,473) (271,691)
	111,200	(271,031)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	746,137	1,017,828
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	857,417	746,137
	Year ended 31 Mar 2022 £	Year ended 31 Mar 2021 £
Cash flow from operating activities		
Operating surplus for the year  Adjustments for non-cash items:	1,284,236	1,370,710
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets Decrease in trade and other debtors (Increase) / decrease in trade and other	945,516 (22,076)	935,226 55,950
creditors	(48,099)	99,311
Increase in provisions Pension costs less contributions payable Adjustments for investing or financing activities:	(25,297) -	(85,177) -
Less Surplus on the Sale of fixed Assets Government grants utilised in the year Interest payable	(166,475) (105,577) (14,423)	(109,017) (28,299)
Net cash generated from operating activities	1,847,805	2,238,704

The notes on pages 23 to 44 form an integral part of these accounts.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

#### **Legal Status**

Arawak Walton Housing Association Limited is incorporated in England under the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014 and is registered with the Regulator for Social Housing as a Private Registered Provider of Social Housing. The registered office is Margaret House, 23 Manor Street, Ardwick, Manchester M12 6HE.

#### 1. Principal Accounting Policies

#### **Basis of Accounting**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom Accounting Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (UK GAAP) and the Statement of Recommended Practice for registered housing providers: Housing SORP 2018.

The financial statements comply with the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014, the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008 and the Accounting Direction for Private Registered Providers of Social Housing 2022. The accounts are prepared on the historical cost basis of accounting and are presented in sterling £.

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS102.

The Association is a Public Benefit Entity.

#### Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes an ability to continue operating for the foreseeable future. The Association undertakes an annual review of its Business Plan and its ability to meet its financial covenants together with stress testing and sensitivity analysis. No significant concerns have been noted and we consider it appropriate to continue to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

#### Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

- a. Development expenditure. The Association capitalises development expenditure in accordance with the accounting policy described on page 25. Initial capitalisation of costs is based on management's judgement that development scheme is confirmed, usually when Board approval has taken place including access to the appropriate funding. In determining whether a project is likely to cease, management monitors the development and considers if changes have occurred that result in impairment.
- b. **Categorisation of housing properties.** The Association has undertaken a detailed review of the intended use of all housing properties. In determining the intended use, the Association has considered if the asset is held for social benefit or to earn commercial rentals.
- c. **Impairment.** The Association has identified a cash generating unit for impairment assessment purposes at a property scheme level.

### **Principal Accounting Policies (continued)**

- d. Pension and other post-employment benefits. The cost of defined benefit pension plans and other post-employment benefits are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and the long term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of corporate bonds in the respective currency with at least AA rating, with extrapolated maturities corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation. The underlying bonds are further reviewed for quality, and those having excessive credit spreads are removed from the population bonds on which the discount rate is based, on the basis that they do not represent high quality bonds. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific sector. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective sector. Further details are given in note 10.
- e. The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

#### Other key sources of estimation and assumptions:

- a. **Tangible fixed assets.** Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account.
- b. Impairment of non-financial assets. Reviews for impairment of housing properties are carried out when a trigger has occurred and any impairment loss in a cash generating unit is recognised by a charge to the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Impairment is recognised where the carrying value of a cash generating unit exceeds the higher of its net realisable value or its value in use. A cash generating unit is normally a group of properties at scheme level whose cash income can be separately identified.

Following the assessment of impairment no impairment losses were identified in the reporting period.

#### Turnover and revenue recognition

Turnover represents rental income receivable, amortised capital grant, revenue grants from local authorities and the RSH, income from the sale of shared ownership and other income and are recognised in relation to the period when the goods or services have been supplied.

Rental income is recognised when the property is available for let, net of voids. Income from property sales is recognised on legal completion. Supporting People Income is recognised under the contractual arrangements.

#### Support income and costs including Supporting People income and costs

Supporting People (SP) contract income received from Administering Authorities is accounted for as SP income in the Turnover as per note 2. The related support costs are matched against this income in the same note. Support charges included in the rent are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income from social housing lettings note 3 and matched against the relevant costs.

#### **Principal Accounting Policies (continued)**

#### Service charges

Service charge income and costs are recognised on an accruals basis. The Association operates both fixed and variable service charges on a scheme by scheme basis in full consultation with residents. Where variable service charges are used the charges will include an allowance for the surplus or deficit from prior years, with the surplus being returned to residents by a reduced charge and a deficit being recovered by a higher charge.

#### Loan interest costs

Loan interest costs are calculated using the effective interest method of the difference between the loan amount at initial recognition and amount of maturity of the related loan.

#### Loan finance issue costs

These are amortised over the life of the related loan. Loans are stated in the Statement of Financial Position at the amount of the net proceeds after issue, plus increases to account for any subsequent amounts amortised. Where loans are redeemed during the year, any redemption penalty and any connected loan finance issue costs are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income account in the year in which the redemption took place.

#### **Taxation**

The Association is granted charitable exemptions by HM Revenue and Customs, under reference XR48512, effective from the 19<sup>th</sup> August 1998.

#### Value Added Tax

The Association is not registered for VAT. All amounts disclosed in the accounts are inclusive of VAT.

#### Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Housing properties under construction are stated at cost and are not depreciated. These are reclassified as housing properties on practical completion of construction.

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Where a housing property comprises two or more major components with substantially different useful economic lives (UELs), each component is accounted for separately and depreciated over its individual UEL. Expenditure relating to subsequent replacement or renewal of components is capitalised as incurred.

The Association depreciates freehold housing properties by component on a straight-line basis over the estimated UELs of the component categories.

UELs for identified components are as follows:

Housing properties - new build	100 years	Housing properties - rehab	60 years
Kitchens	15 years	Bathrooms	30 years
Boilers	15 years	Rewire	40 years
Windows & Doors	30 years	Lifts	25 years

The Association depreciates housing properties held on long term leases in the same manner as freehold properties, except where the unexpired lease term is shorter than the longest component life envisaged, in which case the unexpired term of the lease is adopted as the useful economic life of the relevant component category.

Depreciation is charged on other tangible fixed assets on a straight-line basis over the expected economic useful lives which are as follows:

Fixtures and fittings	15% on cost	Office Equipment	15% on cost
Computer equipment	25% on cost	Office improvements (minor)	33% on cost
Office Building	60 years		

#### Principal Accounting Policies (continued)

#### Low cost home ownership properties

The costs of low cost home ownership properties are split between current and fixed assets on the basis of the first tranche portion. The first tranche portion is accounted for as a current asset and the sale proceeds shown in turnover. The remaining element of the shared ownership property is accounted for as a fixed asset and subsequent sales treated as sales of fixed assets.

#### Capitalisation of interest and administration costs

Administration costs relating to development activities are capitalised only to the extent that they are incremental to the development process and directly attributable to bringing the property into their intended use.

#### Property managed by agents

Where the Association carries the majority of the financial risk on property managed by agents, income arising from the property is included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income Account.

Where the agency carries the majority of the financial risk, income includes only that which relates solely to the Association.

In both cases, the assets and associated liabilities are included in the Association's Statement of Financial Position.

#### Leasing and hire purchase

Where assets are financed by hire purchase contracts and leasing agreements that give rights approximating to ownership (finance leases), they are treated as if they had been purchased outright. The amount capitalised is the present value of the minimum lease payments payable over the term of the lease. The corresponding leasing commitments are shown as obligations to the lessor in creditors. They are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their economic useful lives.

Other leases are treated as operating leases and payments are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

Reverse premiums and similar incentives received on leases to enter into operating lease agreements are released to Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the lease.

#### Short-term debtors and creditors

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the income statement in other operating expenses.

#### Social Housing and other government grants

Where developments have been financed wholly or partly by social housing and other grants, the amount of the grant received has been included as deferred income and recognised in Turnover over the estimated useful life of the associated asset structure (not land), under the accruals model. SHG received for items of cost written off in the Statement of Comprehensive Income Account is included as part of Turnover.

SHG must be recycled by the Association under certain conditions, if a property is sold, or if another relevant event takes place. In these cases, the SHG can be used for projects approved by Homes England. However, SHG may have to be repaid if certain conditions are not met. If grant is not required to be recycled or repaid, any unamortised grant is recognised as Turnover. In certain circumstances, SHG may be repayable, and, in that event, is a subordinated unsecured repayable debt.

#### Principal Accounting Policies (continued)

### **Recycling of Capital Grant**

Where Social Housing Grant is recycled, as described above, the SHG is credited to a fund which appears as a creditor until used to fund the acquisition of new properties, where recycled grant is known to be repayable it is shown as a creditor within one year.

#### Holiday pay accrual

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which has accrued at the balance sheet date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued at the balance sheet date.

#### Retirement benefits

The cost of providing retirement pensions and related benefits is charged to management expenses over the periods benefiting from the employees' services.

The Association participates in the Social Housing Pension Scheme ('SHPS'), a defined benefit multiemployer pension scheme administered by TPT Retirement Solutions ('TPT').

Consistent with the guidance in FRED 71 paragraph 4 (FRS 102 paragraph 28.11B), the difference between the deficit funding liability and the net defined benefit deficit for SHPS is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income. Further disclosures in this area are included in note 10.

#### **Financial Instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at transaction price initially, plus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

At the end of each reporting period, financial instruments are measured as follows, without any deduction for transaction costs the entity may incur on sale or other disposal:

Commitments to receive or make a loan to another entity which meet the conditions in para 11.8(c) of FRS 102 are measured at cost less impairment.

- Financial assets such as cash, current asset investments and receivables are classified as loans and receivables and held at amortised cost using the effective interest method.
- Financial liabilities such as loans are held at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

## 2. Turnover, cost of sales, operating expenditure and operating surplus

	2022				
	Turnover £	Operating expenditure £	Operating surplus		
Social housing lettings (note 3)	5,531,646	4,433,174	1,098,472		
Other social housing activities Supporting people Other:	17,875	17,061	814		
Managed Associations	49,085	40,804	8,281		
Activities other than social housing Other Total	21,583 5,620,189	11,389 4,502,428	10,194 1,117,761		
		2021			
Social housing lettings (note 3)	£ 5,393,265	£ 4,040,786	£ 1,352,479		
Other social housing activities Supporting people Other:	17,875	17,018	857		
Managed Associations	48,349	40,171	8,178		
Activities other than social housing Other Total	20,528 5,480,017	11,332 4,109,307	9,196 1,370,710		

## 3. Turnover and operating expenditure

	General Housing £	Housing for Older People £	Total 2022 £	Total 2021 £
Income Rent receivable net of identifiable service charge Service charge income Amortised government grants Other grants	4,359,669 158,875 103,177 -	535,448 362,431 2,400 9,646	4,895,117 521,306 105,577 9,646	4,795,952 488,296 105,577 3,440
Turnover from Social Housing Lettings	4,621,721	909,925	5,531,646	5,393,265
Operating expenditure				
Management Service charge costs Routine maintenance Planned maintenance Major repairs expenditure Bad debts Depreciation of Housing Properties Other Costs	1,160,940 197,933 844,997 348,888 187,726 (1,621) 790,970 7,720	179,409 382,227 140,240 68,339 31,711 4,475 89,220	1,340,349 580,160 985,237 417,227 219,437 2,854 880,190 7,720	1,181,315 540,119 826,957 417,423 198,059 (7,699) 881,348 3,264
Operating expenditure on Social Housing Lettings	3,537,553	895,621	4,433,174	4,040,786
Operating Surplus on Social Housing Lettings	1,084,168	14.304	1,098,472	1,352,479
Void losses	14,457	11,559	26,016	17,849

4b.

## 4a. Accommodation owned, managed and in development

	2022 No. of properties		20 No. of prope	21 erties
	Owned	Managed	Owned	Managed
Social Housing		•		J
Under management at end of year:				
General needs housing	040	•	040	•
Social Rent	916 147	9	918 147	9
Supported housing and housing for older people Affordable Rent	147	-	9	-
Low-cost home ownership	6	_	6	<u>-</u>
Leasehold Housing	10	_	10	_
Submarket Rent	19	_	19	_
	1,108	9	1,109	9
Non-Social Housing				
Under management at end of year:				
Staff Units	1	-	1	-
Rental Housing		76_		76
	1	76	1	76
Accommodation owned, Right to Acquire property s	sales			
, toooniiiiodaaasii omiod, riigiit to / toquiio property	, a		Tatal	Tatal
			Total 2022	Total 2021
			2022 £	2021 £
			2	L
Proceeds of sales			301,105	_
Less Cost of Sales			(134,630)	-
Surplus			166,475	-

## 5. Interest and financing costs -

	On loans repayable within five years On loans wholly or partly repayable in more than five years Costs associated with financing On defined benefit pension scheme Deferred Benefit pension charge	2022 £ 3,964 451,409 35,982 491,355	2021 £ 409 502,158 29,832 532,399
	Expected return on plan assets Interest on scheme liabilities	(91,000) 115,000	(84,000) 94,000
		515,355	542,399
6.	Surplus for the year -		
		2022 £	2021 £
	The surplus is stated after charging/(crediting):-		
	Auditors remuneration (excluding VAT):		
	Audit of the financial statements In respect to other services	7,217 470	7,150 1,337
	Operating lease rentals:  - Office equipment Depreciation of housing properties Depreciation of other fixed assets Surplus on sale of fixed assets	16,857 880,190 65,326 166,745	15,749 881,348 53,878

## 7. Taxation

The Association has charitable status and hence is exempt from paying Corporation Tax on its charitable activities.

#### 8. Directors' remuneration

	2022 £	2021 £
The aggregate emoluments paid to or receivable by non-executive Directors and former non-executive directors	4,689	4,283
The aggregate emoluments paid to or receivable by executive Directors and former executive directors	247,314	247,434
The emoluments paid to the highest paid Director excluding pension contributions	101,288	99,437

The Chief Executive is an ordinary member of the pension scheme. The pension scheme is a defined benefit scheme funded by annual contributions by the employer and employee. No enhanced or special terms apply. There are no additional pension arrangements. A contribution by the Association of £10,403 (2021: £10,270) was paid in addition to the personal contributions of the Chief Executive.

Directors (key management personnel) are defined as members of the Board, the Chief Executive and any other person who is a member of the Senior Management Team or its equivalent.

With the exception of the chair of the Board, non-executive directors do not receive remuneration from the Association. Remuneration paid to non-executive directors is as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Evelyn Asante-Mensah, Chair of the Board	4,339	4,283
		-

## 9. Employee information

The average number of persons employed during the year expressed in full time equivalents (35 hours per week) was:	2022 No.	2021 No.
Office staff Wardens and cleaners	26 4 30	25 4 29
Staff costs Wages and salaries Social Security costs Other pension costs Temporary Staff	2022 £ 1,008,996 96,701 146,787 61,812 1,314,296	2021 £ 958,411 91,972 94,700 13,320 1,158,403
Aggregate number of full time equivalent staff whose remuneration exceeded £60,000 in the year:	2022 No.	2021 No.
£60,000 - £70,000 £70,000 - £80,000 £80,000 - £90,000 £90,000 - £100,000 £100,000- £110,000 £110,000- £120,000	- 1 - - - 1	1 1 - - 1

### 10. Pension obligations

The company participates in the Social Housing Pension Scheme (the Scheme), a multiemployer 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 last triennial valuation of the scheme for funding purposes was carried out as at 30 September 2020. This valuation revealed a deficit of £1,560m. A Recovery Plan has been put in place with the aim of removing this deficit by 31 March 2028.

The Scheme is classified as a 'last-man 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.

For financial years ending on or before 28 February 2019, it was not possible for the company to obtain sufficient information to enable it to account for the Scheme as a defined benefit scheme, therefore the company has accounted for the Scheme as a defined contribution scheme.

For financial years ending on or after 31 March 2019, it is possible to obtain sufficient information to enable the company to account for the Scheme as a defined benefit scheme.

For accounting purposes, a valuation of the scheme is carried out with an effective date of 30 September each year. The liability figures from this valuation are rolled forward for accounting year-ends from 31 March to 28 February inclusive.

The latest accounting valuation was carried out with an effective date of 30 September 2021. The liability figures from this valuation were rolled forward for accounting year-ends from the following 31 March 2022 to 28 February 2023 inclusive.

The liabilities are compared, at the relevant accounting date, with the company's fair share of the Scheme's total assets to calculate the company's net deficit or surplus.

#### Fair Value of Plan Assets, Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation, and Defined Benefit Asset (liabilty)

	31 March 2022 (£000s)	31 March 2021 (£000s)
Fair value of plan assets	4,517	4,099
Present value of defined benefit obligation	5,187	5,223
Surplus (deficit) in plan	(670)	(1,124)
Unrecognised surplus	-	-
Defined benefit asset (liability) to be recognised	(670)	(1,124)
Deferred tax	<u> </u>	
Net defined benefit asset (liability) to be recognised	(670)	(1,124)

## 10. Pensions Obligations (continued)

### Reconciliation of Opening and Closing Balances of the Defined Benefit Obligation

Year 31 Mar 20 (£000	<b>ch</b> 31 March <b>22</b> 2021
Defined benefit obligation at start of year 5.2	<b>23</b> 3,950
Current service cost 1	<b>41</b> 89
Expenses	<b>6</b> 6
Interest expense 1	<b>15</b> 94
Members contributions	<b>52</b> 50
Actuarial losses (gains) due to scheme experience	88 (4)
Actuarial losses (gains) due to changes in demographic assumptions	<b>'4)</b> 18
Actuarial losses (gains) due to changes in financial assumptions (45)	<b>9)</b> 1,067
Benefits paid and expenses (10	<b>(47)</b>
Liabilities acquired in a business combination	
Liabilities extinguished on settlements	
Losses (gains) on curtailments	
Losses (gains) due to benefit changes	
Exchange rate changes	
Defined benefit obligation at end of year 5,1	<b>87</b> 5,223

### Reconciliation of Opening and Closing Balances of the Fair Value of Plan Assets

	Year to 31 March 2022 (£000s)	Year to 31 March 2021 (£000s)
Fair value of plan assets at start of year	4,099	3,466
Interest income	91	84
Experience on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income) - gain (loss)	184	356
Contributions by the employer	196	190
Contributions by plan participants	52	50
Benefits paid and expenses	(105)	(47)
Assets acquired in a business combination	-	-
Assets distributed on settlements	-	-
Exchange rate changes	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	4,517	4,099
<del>-</del>		

The actual return on the plan assets (including any changes in share of assets) over the year to 31 March 2022 was £275,000.

## 10. Pensions Obligations (continued)

## Defined Benefit Costs Recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income (SoCI)

	Year to 31 March 2022 (£000s)	Year to 31 March 2021 (£000s)
Current service cost	141	89
Expenses	6	6
Net interest expense	24	10
Losses/ (gains) on business combinations	-	-
Losses/ (gains) on settlements	-	-
Losses/ (gains) on curtailments	-	-
Losses/(gains) due to benefit changes	-	-
Defined benefit costs recognised in statement of comprehensive income (SoCI)	171	105

## Defined Benefit Costs Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

	Year to 31 March 2022 (£000s)	Year to 31 March 2021 (£000s)
Experience on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest cost) - gain/ (loss)	184	356
Experience gains and losses arising on the plan liabilities - gain /(loss)	(288)	4
Effects of changes in the demographic assumptions underlying the present value of the defined benefit obligation - gain/ (loss)	74	(18)
Effects of changes in the financial assumptions underlying the present value of the defined benefit obligation - gain/ (loss)	459	(1067)
Total actuarial gains and losses (before restriction due to some of the surplus not being recognisable) - gain/ (loss)	429	(725)
Effects of changes in the amount of surplus that is not recoverable (excluding amounts included in net interest cost) - gain/ (loss)	-	-
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income - gain/ (loss)	429	(725)

## 10. Pensions Obligations (continued)

#### **Assets**

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	(£000s)	(£000s)
Global Equity	867	654
Absolute Return	181	226
Distressed Opportunities	162	118
Credit Relative Value	150	129
Alternative Risk Premia	149	154
Fund of Hedge Funds	-	-
Emerging Markets Debt	131	166
Risk Sharing	149	149
Insurance-Linked Securities	105	99
Property	122	85
Infrastructure	322	273
Private Debt	116	98
Opportunistic illiquid Credit	152	104
High Yield	39	123
Opportunistic Credit	16	112
Cash	15	
Corporate Bond Fund	301	242
Liquid Credit	-	49
Long Lease Property	116	80
Secured Income	168	171
Liability Driven Investment	1,261	1,042
Currency Hedging	(18)	
Net Current Assets	13	25
Total assets	4,517	4,099

None of the fair values of the assets shown above include any direct investments in the employer's own financial instruments or any property occupied by, or other assets used by, the employer.

	31 March 2022 % per annum	31 March 2021 % per annum
Discount Rate	2.79	2.19
Inflation (RPI)	3.54	3.26
Inflation (CPI)	3.17	2.87
Salary Growth	4.17	3.87
Allowance for commutation of pension for cash at retirement	75% of maximum allowance	75% of maximum allowance

## 10. Pensions Obligations (continued)

The mortality assumptions adopted imply the following life expectancies:

	31st March 2022 Life expectancy at age 65 (Years)	31st March 2021 Life expectancy at age 65 (Years)
Male retiring in 2022	21.1	21.6
Female retiring in 2022	23.7	23.5
Male retiring in 2042	22.4	22.9
Female retiring in 2042	25.2	25.1

11. Tangible fixed assets	Housing Properties	Other fixed assets					Total Fixed Assets
	Social Housing Properties for Letting Completed £	Office Improvements £	Fixtures & Fittings £	Office Equipment £	Computer Equipment £	Office Buildings £	Total fixed assets £
Cost							
At start of the year Additions Works to existing properties Disposals	44,748,532 286,397 789,582 (265,938)	139,591 - - -	99,236 2,154 - -	34,825 - - -	129,673 49,362 - -	579,301 - - -	45,731,158 337,913 789,582 (265,938)
At end of the year	45,558,573	139,591	101,390	34,825	179,035	579,301	46,592,715
Depreciation and impairment At start of the year Charge for the year Disposals	8,488,199 880,190 (194,720)	126,715 6,924 -	72,878 8,465 -	34,684 141 -	73,810 40,141 -	107,853 9,655 -	8,904,139 945,516 (194,720)
At end of the year	9,173,669	133,639	81,343	34,825	113,951	117,508	9,654,935
Net book value at 31 March 2022	36,384,904	5,952	20,047		65,084	461,793	36,937,780
Net book value at 31 March 2021	36,260,333	12,876	26,358	141	55,863	471,448	36,827,019
Housing Properties comprise:  Freeholds Long leaseholds						2022 £ 21,895,295 14,489,609	2021 £ 21,758,047 14,502,286
						2022 £	2021 £
Works to existing properties in the year: Improvement works capitalised Components capitalised Amounts charged to expenditure						265,370 524,212 636,664	101,448 413,974 615,482

Nb The cost figure above is net of grant acquired at transfer amounting to £26.6m (see note 21).

12.	Trade and other debtors		
		2022	2021 £
	Rent arrears Less: provision for bad debts Other debtors Prepayment and accrued income	£ 107,602 (52,822) 2,972 91,232	103,064 (55,267) 1,740 77,370
	Debtors are all due within one year	148,984	126,907
13.	Cash and cash equivalents	2022	2021
		£	£
	Cash at bank	857,417 857,417	746,137 746,137
14.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2022	2021
	Loans and overdrafts (Note 15b) Trade creditors Rents and service charges paid in advance Other taxation and social security payable Accruals and deferred income Deferred Capital Grant (Note 16) Other Grant Other creditors Recycled Capital Grant Fund (Note 17)	£ 632,592 121,375 211,684 25,059 431,201 105,577 3,440 18,711 12,386 1,562,025	£ 624,745 156,039 223,564 22,428 432,633 105,577 3,440 18,025 12,386 1,598,837
		1,302,023	1,090,007
	Net current liabilities would be funded by available undrawn loan facilities.		
15(a)	. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	Loans (Note 15b) Bond (Note 15b) Deferred Capital Grant (Note 16) Other grant Recycled Capital Grant Fund (Note 17)	2022 £ 12,249,734 3,359,628 5,898,409 13,759 63,525 21,585,055	2021 £ 12,627,194 3,399,418 6,003,986 17,199 - 22,047,797

#### 15(b). Debt analysis

Leona renovable by instalments	2022 £	2021 £
Loans repayable by instalments: Within one year In one year or more but less than two	632,592	624,745
years In two years or more and less than five	647,121	634,894
In five years or more	2,066,299 9,701,905	1,999,124 10,169,576
Less: issue costs	(165,591)	(176,400)
Total loans	12,882,326	13,251,939

The loans are repayable monthly/quarterly and half yearly at varying rates of fixed and variable interest rates. The loans are repayable over terms of 15,25,30 and 35 years.

All loans are secured by specific charges on the Association's Housing Properties.

Bond due for repayment :	2022 £	2021 £
In five years or more	2,725,000	2,725,000
Less: issue costs	(45,304)	(48,232)
Add: premium costs	679,932	722,650
Total loans	3,359,628	<b>3,399,418</b>

Arawak Walton Housing Association Limited entered a Loan Bond agreement with GB Social Housing Plc which is repayable in February 2038. The agreement is secured by specific charges on the Association's Housing Properties.

The interest rate profile of the Association at 31st March 2022 was:

	Total £	Variable Rate £	Fixed rate £	Weighted Average rate %	Weighted average term Years
Loans	15,772,917	5,854,348	9,918,569	2.91%	14
The amount charged, by charge holder is	s as follows:				
				2022	2021
			£		£
Lloyds Bank			2,96	66,946	3,087,954
N D O			0.40	O OF 4	0.700.074

	£	£
Lloyds Bank	2,966,946	3,087,954
Newcastle Building Society	2,482,254	2,730,374
Royal Bank of Scotland	3,479,040	3,545,708
Triodos Bank	2,317,668	2,442,192
Orchardbrook	1,662	2,817
Warrington Borough council	1,800,347	1,619,295
GB Social Housing	2,725,000	2,725,000
Total Loans and Bonds	15,772,917	16,153,340

Arawak Walton Housing Association Limited had total borrowing facilities of £18.8m available at 31st March 2022 of which £3m were undrawn.

### 16. Deferred capital grant

	At start of the year Released to income in the ye Grant Received in year At the end of the year  Amount due to be released < Amount due to be released >	: 1 year	2022 £ 6,109,563 (105,577) - 6,003,986 £ 105,577 5,898,409 6,003,986		2021 £ 6,066,313 (105,577) 148,827 6,109,563 £ 105,577 6,003,986 <b>6,109,563</b>
17.	Recycled capital grant fund				
			2022		2021
	Opening balance		£ 12,386		£ 12,355
	Inputs to RCGF:	Grants recycled	63,413		-
		Interest accrued Transfers from other PRPs	112		31 -
	Recycling of grant:	New build Major repairs and works to	-		- -
		existing stock Transfers to other PRPs	-		-
	Repayment of grant to the	Other	-		-
	Homes England/GLA Closing Balance		75,911		12,386
	Amount three years or older where repayment may be required		-		-
18.	Non-equity share capital				
				2022 £	2021 £
	Allotted Issued and Fully Paid				
	At the start of the year			22	24
	Issued during the year			4	-
	Surrendered during the year			-	(2)
	At the end of the year			26	22

The par value of each share is £1. The shares do not have a right to any dividend or distribution in a winding-up, and are not redeemable. Each share has full voting rights. All shares are fully paid.

#### 19. Capital commitments

	2022 £	2021 £
Capital expenditure that has been contracted for but has not been provided for in the financial statements: Capital expenditure that has been authorised by the Board but has not yet	34,354	62,678
been contracted for:	2,018,000	2,273,544
	2,052,354	2,336,222
The Association expects these commitments to be financed with: Social Housing Grant		
Cash	652,354	436,222
Committed loan facilities	1,400,000	1,900,000
	2,052,354	2,336,222

#### 20. Operating leases

The Association holds office equipment under non-cancellable operating leases. At the end of the year the Association had commitments of future minimum lease payments as follows:-

	2022 £	2021 £
Within one year	12,987	13,048
In one year or more but less than two years	3,480	11,595
In two years or more and less than five years	696	770
In five years or more	-	-

#### 21. Grant and financial assistance

	2022	2021
	£	£
Net amortised Capital Grant	1,689,744	1,584,167
Obligation to recycle grant on disposal of stock transfers	26,621,526	26,626,889
Deferred Capital Grant (note 16)	6,003,986	6,109,563
Total Obligation to recycle on event of housing property disposal	34,315,256	34,320,619

The Association has received grant from Homes England which was used to fund the acquisition and development of housing properties and their components. The Association is responsible for recycling the grant in the event of the housing properties being disposed of. At 31st March 2022 this amounted to £34,315,256 (2021 - £34,320,619).

#### 22. Related parties

The following are related parties:

The Board has tenant members who hold tenancy agreements on normal terms and could not use their position to their advantage. Rent charged to the Tenant Board member was £4,250 (2021: £4,328). The are no arrears on their tenancies at the end of the reporting year end £NIL (2021:NIL).

Related party balances are not secured.

## 23. Financial Instruments

Financial access that are debt instruments recovered at	2022 £	2021 £
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost:		
Cash at bank and in hand	857,417	746,137
Trade Debtors	54,780	47,797
Other debtors	2,972	1,740
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:		
Loans	12,882,326	13,251,939
Bonds	3,359,628	3,399,418
Trade Creditors	121,375	156,039
Rents and Service charges in advance	211,684	223,564
Accruals and deferred income	431,201	432,633
Deferred capital Grant	6,003,986	6,109,563
Other grant	17,199	20,639
Other creditors	18,711	18,025
Recycled capital grant fund	75,911	12,386
Other taxation and social security payable	25,059	22,428