Registered number: L0968 Charity number: SC013584

CASTLEHILL HOUSING ASSOCIATION LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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MEMBERS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND ADVISORS

Committee of Management

Mr B Hutcheson (Convener) Mr G Ogston (Vice Convener)

Mrs J Lyon Mr G Kyle Mr P King Mr A Pilkington Mr M Reid Mr B Westland Mrs V Culley Mr T Phillips

Registered Auditor 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) Mrs I Gray (Director of Housing) (resigned 9 April 2023)

Mr M MacAulay (Director of Property Services) (appointed 28 November 2022)

Mrs M Ewen (Director of Housing) (appointed 1 April 2023)

Registered Office 4 Carden Place

Aberdeen AB10 1UT

REPORT OF THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

The committee of management presents its report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

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.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Association continues to be the provision of affordable rented accommodation.

Review of business and future developments

The results for the year are set out in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on page 8. The members of the Management Committee are of the opinion that the state of affairs of the Association, as shown on the Statement of Financial Position on page 9, is satisfactory and recommend that the surplus for the year of £363,344 (2022: £1,356,713) be transferred to reserves.

During 2022-23 we completed our development of 10 family homes at South Road, Insch which were handed over in September 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 and during 2022-23 we commissioned a full Tenants Survey, the results of which will help to shape services and priorities in the future. We will continue to work closely with our Tenants organisation CaRTO to bring about improvements.

With Housing Support Services for Older people being gradually decommissioned by Local Authorities and with funding ending, we have developed an enhanced housing management model in our Older Peoples Housing to continue to be able to assist tenancy sustainment and independent living. The new model has been successfully rolled out in Moray and this will be expanded across Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire. In our Aberdeen schemes, we successfully completed a transfer of support staff from another provider to Castlehill, which will allow implementation of the new model in the future. Tenancy support remains a crucial function, particularly in times of cost-of -living challenges for households and our Key Project continues to support our most vulnerable tenants.

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 2023 (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 £1,594,000 on planned maintenance of which £1,136,000 was capitalised and represents replacement heating systems, kitchens and bathrooms. This increase in spend from prior years reflects that we are beginning the catch up on kitchen and bathroom replacements delayed during Covid, but also the challenges we face in terms of increasing contractor costs. We continue to prioritise all aspects of compliance work as we are committed to tenant safety. In this regard we were pleased to be able to complete our programme of fire detection upgrades across all housing tenures early on in the financial year.

We have successfully negotiated a transfer of funding responsibility from the City Council to Aberdeen Health & Social Care Partnership with regards to core funding for Care & Repair. We are working with the partnership to develop a commissioning approach to secure future funding on a stable basis that will allow us to ensure future service delivery for all aspects of Care & Repair.

Changes in fixed assets

Details of fixed assets are set out in notes 13 and 15.

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.

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.

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.

REPORT OF THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 (continued)

Statement of committee's responsibilities (continued)

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 2023. 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.

Secretary - D Lappin
28 August 2023
Date

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

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Castlehill Housing Association Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023, 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 Association's affairs as at 31 March 2023 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 Association'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 Association'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 Association'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 Association and the Association'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 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 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 Association 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 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 directors either intend to liquidate the Association 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 company'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 their 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

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STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover Less: Operating costs	3	13,124,737 (11,500,297)	12,647,730 (10,643,590)
Operating surplus		1,624,440	2,004,140
Gain on sale of fixed assets		75,691	152,127
Surplus on operating activities before Interest		1,700,131	2,156,267
Interest receivable Interest payable	10 11	17,470 (1,354,257)	1,137 (800,691)
Surplus for the year		363,344	1,356,713

All of the Association's activities relate to continuing operations.

The notes on pages 13 to 36 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Surplus for the year		363,344	1,356,713
Other comprehensive income/(expense)			
Remeasurement of net defined benefit obligation	27	(383,920)	1,077,567
Total comprehensive (expense)/income for the year		(20,576)	2,434,280
Total completions (expense) modific for the year		(20,070)	=

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 31 MARCH 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2023 £	2022 £
Tangible fixed assets Social housing properties	13		111,953,667	113,333,551
Investment in subsidiary Other fixed assets	14 15		1,822,051 719,801	1,822,051 768,981
			114,495,519	115,924,583
Current assets Stocks Debtors Cash on term deposit Cash at bank and in hand	16	15,465 1,001,730 1,914,789 2,185,859		32,217 788,982 1,401,233 5,236,491
		5,117,843		7,458,923
Creditors Amounts falling due within one year	17	(5,599,895)		(5,880,733)
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(482,052)	1,578,190
Total assets less current liabilities			114,013,467	117,502,773
Creditors Amounts falling due after more than one year	18		(88,461,588)	(91,835,401)
Provision for liabilities Pension liability	27		(2,247,618)	(2,342,537)
Net assets			23,304,261	23,324,835
Capital and Reserves				100
Share Capital	19		41	41
Capital Reserve Revenue Reserve	20		161 23,304,059	159 23,324,635
Referred Reserve			23,304,261	23,324,835

The notes on pages 13 to 36 were approved by the Committee of Management on 28 August 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:

Committee Member BOB HUTCHESON

Committee Member JANICE LYON

Chief Executive/Secretary: D Lappin

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Share capital £	Capital reserve £	Revenue reserve £	Total equity
At 31 March 2021	41	156	20,890,355	20,890,552
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	2,434,280	2,434,280
Shares issued	3	-	-	
Shares cancelled	(3)	3	-	-
At 31 March 2022	41	159	23,324,635	23,324,835
At 31 March 2022	41	159	23,324,635	23,324,835
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	-	(20,576)	(20,576)
Shares issued	2	-	-	2
Shares cancelled	(2)	2	-	-
At 31 March 2023	41	161	23,304,059	23,304,261

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2023 £	2022 £
Net cash inflow from operating activities	21		1,993,612	2,904,565
Cash flow from investing activities Improvement and construction of properties Purchase of other fixed assets Receipts from the sale of tangible fixed assets Interest Received		(1,681,903) (12,419) 162,141 17,470		(3,097,536) (5,671) 278,533 1,137
Net cash outflow from investing activities			(1,514,711)	(2,823,537)
Cash flow from financing activities Interest paid Grant disposed Grant received Issue of share capital Repayment of bank loans Receipts of mortgages and other loans		(1,229,676) (10,293) - 2 (1,776,010)		(723,543) - 1,004,492 3 (2,013,175) 1,972,000
Net cash inflow from financing activities			(3,015,977)	239,777
Net change in cash and cash equivalents			(2,537,076)	320,805
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April		_	6,637,724	6,316,919
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March		_	4,100,648	6,637,724
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March Cash at bank and in hand Cash on term deposit Bank overdraft		,	2,185,859 1,914,789 - 4,100,648	5,236,491 1,401,233

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 13 to 36 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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 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.

Castlehill Housing Association Limited is a public benefit entity. These financial statements relate to the Association only with separate consolidated accounts prepared for the Group.

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 and includes the increase in pension benefit liability arising from employee service during the year. 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 2023 (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 Related party transactions

Castlehill is involved in the management of two companies that are classed as related parties.

Castlehill Housing Trust 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 2023 between Castlehill and these companies are given in note 26.

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

1.11 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.

1.12 Depreciation and impairment

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.12 Depreciation and impairment (continued)

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.

1.13 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

1.14 Other land and buildings

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

1.15 Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.16 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.

1.17 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.

1.18 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

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 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.22 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.

1.23 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 2023 (continued)

Accounting policies (continued)

1.24 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.

1.25 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 2023 (continued)

3. Particulars of turnover, operating costs and operating surplus

	Operating Surplus 2022 E	1,732,917 271,223	2,004,140	
	Operating surplus 2023 £	1,365,878 258,562	1,624,440	2,004,140
	Operating cost £	10,448,548	11,500,297	10,643,590
	Turnover	11,814,426	13,124,737	12,647,730
Notes		4 2		
		Social lettings Other activities	Total	Totals for previous reporting period

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 (continued)

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

Total 2022 £	8,543,218	9,814,299 (333,028)	9,481,271 1,740,438 200,152	11,421,861	2,946,094 1,338,051 406,207 1,959,057 153,229 2,886,306	9,688,944	
Total Housing £	9,324,925 845,635	10,170,560 (335,918)	9,834,642 1,754,806 224,978	11,814,426	3,110,489 1,053,996 650,687 379,521 2,164,275 121,914 2,967,666	10,448,548	1,732,917
Shared Ownership E	226,325 82,888	309,213 (161)	309,052	309,052	39,705 105,981 - - (2,868)	142,818	152,986
Supported Housing £	67,288 8,062	75,350 (5,093)	70,257	84,766	14,983 8,385 12,358 851 31,704 467 7,000	75,748	5,667
Sheltered Housing E	2,531,260 466,972	2,998,232 (267,996)	2,730,236 324,980 224,978	3,280,194	783,615 781,271 325,643 234,549 828,985 8,464 630,239	3,592,766	(412,449)
General Needs E	6,500,052 287,713	6,787,765 (62,668)	6,725,097 1,415,317	8,140,414	2,272,186 158,359 312,686 144,121 1,303,586 115,851 2,330,427	6,637,216	1,986,713
	Rent receivable net of identifiable service charges Service Charges	Gross rents receivable Less : Rent losses from voids	Net income from rents and service charges Grant released from deferred income Other revenue grants	Total turnover from social letting activities	Management and Admin Costs Service Costs Planned and cyclical maintenance Property Costs Reactive Maintenance Costs Bad Debts Depreciation of housing properties	Operating costs for social letting activities Operating surplus/(deficit) on social lettings	Operating surplus/(deficit) for previous reporting period

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 (continued)

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

6. Accommodation in management

Total Units	2,068	(2)	2,076
Managed Property	29	_	30
Shared Ownership	107	(1)	106
Supported Housing	10	1	10
Sheltered Housing	523	1	523
General Needs	1,399	(2)	1,407
	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 2023 (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:

	2023 £	2022 £
Total emoluments (including pension contributions and benefits in kind)	100,651	96,216
Emoluments (excluding pension contributions) of the highest paid director amounted to	91,512	87,480

No emoluments were paid to the Convener or to any committee member other than the Chief Executive/Secretary.

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 £100,000.

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 £9,139 in the year (2022: £8,736).

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

	2023	2022
	£	£
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	1,160	187

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 (continued)

8. Employee information

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

		2023	2022
	Other Staff	55	57
	Direct labour, scheme based staff & others	17	18
		72	75
		2023	2022
		£	£
	Staff Costs (including director's emoluments):		
	Wages and salaries	2,440,454	2,354,132
	Social security costs	222,862	213,357
	Pension costs	292,727	285,891
		2,956,043	2,853,380
9.	Operating surplus		
		2023	2022
		£	£
	Operating surplus is stated after charging: Auditors' remuneration:		
	In their capacity as auditors of the Association	16,770	15,804
	For other services		
10.	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2023	2022
		£	£
	Interest receivable	17,470	1,137

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 (continued)

11. Interest payable and similar charges

	2023 £	2022 £
Interest payable wholly or partly in more than 5 years: Interest payable to lenders Interest on net pension liability (note 27)	1,296,168 58,089	723,543 77,148
	1,354,257	800,691

12. Taxation

The Association has charitable status for tax purposes.

13. Tangible fixed assets - social housing properties

	Completed houses held for letting £	Houses for letting under construction £	Completed shared ownership housing £	Total £
Cost	_	_	_	_
Opening balance	145,647,454	4,337,454	4,222,573	154,207,481
Schemes completed	1,867,147	(1,867,147)	•	-
Additions	1,261,141	420,763	(20.077)	1,681,904
Disposals	(618,233)		(38,977)	(657,210)
Closing balance	148,157,509	2,891,070	4,183,596	155,232,175
Depreciation				
Opening balance	40,873,930	-	-	40,873,930
Charge for year	2,967,666	-	-	2,967,666
Disposals	(563,088)	-	-	(563,088)
Closing balance	43,278,508	-		43,278,508
Net book value as at				
31 March 2023	104,879,001	2,891,070	4,183,596	111,953,667
31 March 2023	104,773,524	4,337,454	4,222,573	113,333,551

A surplus of £75,691 (2022 surplus: £152,127) was realised on disposals of housing property, land and % share change in shared ownership. Interest capitalised during the year amounted to £nil (2022: £nil).

All the above properties are heritable properties and are owned by the Association.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 (continued)

14. Tangible fixed assets - investment in subsidiary

Subsidiary company £

Net book value as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022

1,822,051

This investment relates to Castlehill Housing Trust £1,822,050 and Castlehill Solutions Ltd £1. The financial statements of Castlehill Housing Trust disclose a surplus for the year ended 31 March 2023 of £76,275 (2022: £194,146). The total funds at 31 March 2023 were £4,615,996 (2022: £4,539,721).

The financial statements of Castlehill Solutions Limited disclose a profit for the year ended 31 March 2023 of £30,491 (2022: £31,508). The net assets at 31 March 2023 were £1,663 (2022: £1,172).

15. Tangible fixed assets - other fixed assets

	Office Buildings £	Vehicles, furniture and equipment £	Total £
Cost Opening balance Additions Disposals	1,490,595 - -	705,765 12,419 -	2,196,360 12,419 -
Closing balance	1,490,595	718,184	2,208,779
Depreciation Opening balance Charge for year Disposals	758,814 22,930 -	668,565 38,669 -	1,427,379 61,599 —
Closing balance	781,744	707,234	1,488,978
Net book value as at 31 March 2023	708,851	10,950	719,801
31 March 2022	731,781	37,200	768,981

The office buildings are heritable properties.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 (continued)

16. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year: Rental debtors Less provision for bad doubtful debts	497,303 (219,236)	466,191 (204,238)
Net rental debtors	278,067	261,953
Other debtors Amount due from related parties Prepayments and accrued income	468,504 84,409 170,750 1,001,730	349,330 36,181 141,518 788,982

17. Creditors due within one year

2023	2022
£	£
28,711	32,528
1,743,624	1,862,652
56,992	66,937
1,087,153	1,277,723
1,754,806	1,740,438
155,355	144,755
194,133	184,940
579,121	570,760
5,599,895	5,880,733
	£ 28,711 1,743,624 56,992 1,087,153 1,754,806 155,355 194,133 579,121

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 (continued)

18. Creditors due after more than one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Housing loans Commercial loan Deferred grant income	25,908,018 253,221 62,300,349	27,468,211 279,702 64,087,488
	88,461,588	91,835,401

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 £10,967,703 are at rates of 3.5% to 6.97%. Variable rate loans amounting to £16,965,871 are at rates of 0.33% to 2% above base rate or 3 month SONIA. The Association has 4 fixed loans with the Energy Savings Trust over 10 years. The final repayment date for loans is March 2041. Borrowings are repayable as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Within one year From one to two years Between two and five years In five years or more	1,772,335 1,760,228 4,882,909 19,518,102 27,933,574	1,895,180 1,929,162 5,391,567 20,427,184 29,643,093
The deferred income balance is made up as follows:		
	Housing Association Grant £	Total Deferred Income £
Deferred income as at 1 April 2022 Additional income received Grants disposed Released to the Statement of Comprehensive Income	65,827,926 - (17,965) (1,754,806)	65,827,926 - (17,965) (1,754,806)
Deferred income as at 31 March 2023	64,055,155	64,055,155
Included in creditors as follows: Amounts due within one year Amounts due after more than one year		1,754,806 62,300,349 64,055,155

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 (continued)

19. Called up share capital

	2023 £	2022 £
Allotted, issued and fully paid: Opening balance Issued during year Transfer to capital reserve	41 2 (2)	41 3 (3)
Closing balance	41	41
Capital reserve		

20.

	2023	2022
	£	£
Opening balance	159	156
Transfer from share capital		3
Closing balance	161	159

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

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

2023	2022
£	£
363,344	1,356,713
3,029,265	2,953,945
(1,754,806)	(1,740,438)
(536,928)	(469, 135)
16,752	(20,962)
(212,748)	(78,909)
(172,363)	255,924
(75,691)	(152, 127)
1,354,257	800,691
(17,470)	(1,137)
1,993,612	2,904,565
	£ 363,344 3,029,265 (1,754,806) (536,928) 16,752 (212,748) (172,363) (75,691) 1,354,257 (17,470)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 (continued)

22. Operating lease commitments

The Association is committed to make the following payments under non-cancellable operating leases:

	2023 Other £	2022 Other £
Expiring: Within one year Between one and five years	5,555 5,916	6,242 1,665
	11,471	7,907

23. Contingent liabilities

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.

24. Contracted expenditure commitments

	2023 £	2022 £
Expenditure that has been contracted for but not provided for in the financial statements		926,861
The Association expects its contracted expenditure to be finan	2023 £ ced as follows:	2022 £
Loan finance Grant Own reserves	- - -	710,971 - 215,890 926,861

25. 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 (continued)

26. Related party transactions

Throughout the year the company had two subsidiary companies, Castlehill Solutions Limited and Castlehill Housing Trust. Transactions with related parties included in the Association's accounts for the year to 31 March 2023 are as follows.

Related party and transactions	2023 £	2022 £
Castlehill Housing Trust: Management charges including repair and development charges	267,820	233,825
Lease income	23,080	23,080
Castlehill Solutions Limited: Sales Lease income Purchases Charitable donation received	9,324 112,234 - 30,000	3,359 113,111 44 31,000
Loan interest Loan (repaid)/drawn down	-	0

Amount due from Castlehill Housing Trust of £52,698 (2022: £4,742) and from Castlehill Solutions Limited of £31,712 (2022: due to £31,439).

27. Pension

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Social housing pension scheme (SHPS) (note 27 (a)) Growth plan (note 27 (b))	2,244	2,337
Total provision	2,247	2,342

Defined benefit costs recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income (SOCI) is as follows:

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Scheme expenses	15	15
Net interest expense - SHPS	58	77
- Growth Plan	<u>.</u>	<u> </u>
Defined benefit costs recognised in SOCI	73	92

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 (continued)

27. Pension (continued)

Defined benefit costs recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) is as follows:

·	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Experience on plan assets less interest income	(6,069)	(31)
Effects of changes in assumptions on present value of defined benefit obligation	5,685	1,094
	(384)	1,063
Remeasurement arising on Growth Plan	-	15
Defined benefit costs recognised in OCI	(384)	1,078

(a) Social Housing Pension Scheme

Castlehill Housing Association Limited participates in the Social Housing Pension Scheme (the Scheme). The provision at 31 March 2023 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 1^{st} April)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 (continued)

27. Pension (continued)

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

asset/(liability)			
		31 March 2023 £'000	31 March 2022 £'000
Fair value of plan assets Present value of defined benefit obligation		10,363 (12,607)	16,160 (18,497)
Surplus (deficit) in plan	_	(2,244)	(2,337)
Reconciliation of scheme assets and liabilities:			
	Assets £'000	Liabilities £'000	Total £'000
At 1 April 2022 Benefits paid	16,160 (726)	(18,497) 726	(2,337)
Employer contributions	550	-	550
Interest income/(expense)	448	(506)	(58)
Expenses	-	(15)	(15)
Remeasurement gains/(losses):			
Actuarial gains (losses)	-	5,685	5,685
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	(6,069)	<u>-</u>	(6,069)
At 31 March 2023	10,363	(12,607)	(2,244)
Key Assumptions		31 March	31 March
		2023	2022
		% per annum	% per annum
Discount rate		4.87	2.79
Inflation (RPI)		3.19	3.59
Inflation (CPI)		2.75	3.20
Salary Growth		3.00	3.20
Allowance for commutation of pension for cash at		75% of	75 % of
Retirement		maximum	maximum
		allowance	allowance

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 (continued)

27. Pension (continued)

The mortality assumptions adopted at 31 March 2023 imply the following life expectancies:

Male retiring in 2023 21.0 Female retiring in 2023 23.4 Male retiring in 2043 22.2 Female retiring in 2043 24.9 The fair value of the scheme assets was: 2023 E*000 E*000 Global equity 193 3,102 Absolute return 112 648 Distressed opportunities 314 578 Credit relative value 391 537 Alternative risk premia 19 533 Emerging markets debt 56 470 Risk sharing 763 532 Insurance-linked securities 262 377 Property 446 436 Infrastructure 1,184 1,151 Private debt 441 414 Opportunistic liquid credit 443 543 Corporate bond fund - 1,078 High yield 36 139 Opportunistic credit 1 57 Long lease property 313 416 Secured income 476 602 Liability driven investment 4,772 4,510 Cash 75 55 Currency hedging 20 (63) <th></th> <th>Life expectanc (Years)</th> <th></th>		Life expectanc (Years)	
Female retiring in 2023 Male retiring in 2043 23.4 Male retiring in 2043 Female retiring in 2043 22.2 Female retiring in 2043 The fair value of the scheme assets was: 2023 £'000 Global equity 193 3,102 Absolute return 112 648 Distressed opportunities 314 578 Credit relative value 391 537 Alternative risk premia 19 533 Emerging markets debt 56 470 Risk sharing 763 532 Insurance-linked securities 262 377 Property 446 436 Infrastructure 1,184 1,151 Private debt 461 414 Opportunistic liquid credit 443 543 Corporate bond fund - 1,078 High yield 36 139 Opportunistic credit 1 57 Long lease property 313 416 Secured income 476 602 Liability driven investment 4,772 4,510 Cash 75 55 Currency hedging 20 (63) Net current assets 26 45	Male retiring in 2023	21.0	
Female retiring in 2043 24.9 The fair value of the scheme assets was: 2023 2022 E*0000 £*0000 Global equity 193 3,102 Absolute return 112 648 Distressed opportunities 314 578 578 572 572 572 574 574 574 572 573 574 574 446 436 436 151 574 446 436 436 1,151 574 1,151 574 5	Female retiring in 2023	— -	
The fair value of the scheme assets was: 2023			
Global equity 193 3,102 Absolute return 112 648 Distressed opportunities 314 578 Credit relative value 391 537 Alternative risk premia 19 533 Emerging markets debt 56 470 Risk sharing 763 532 Insurance-linked securities 262 377 Property 446 436 Infrastructure 1,184 1,151 Private debt 461 414 Opportunistic liquid credit 443 543 Corporate bond fund - 1,078 High yield 36 139 Opportunistic credit 1 57 Long lease property 313 416 Secured income 476 602 Liability driven investment 4,772 4,510 Cash 75 55 Currency hedging 20 (63) Net current assets 26 45	Female retiring in 2043	24.9	
Global equity 193 3,102 Absolute return 112 648 Distressed opportunities 314 578 Credit relative value 391 537 Alternative risk premia 19 533 Emerging markets debt 56 470 Risk sharing 763 532 Insurance-linked securities 262 377 Property 446 436 Infrastructure 1,184 1,151 Private debt 461 414 Opportunistic liquid credit 443 543 Corporate bond fund - 1,078 High yield 36 139 Opportunistic credit 1 57 Long lease property 313 416 Secured income 476 602 Liability driven investment 4,772 4,510 Cash 75 55 Currency hedging 20 (63) Net current assets 26 45	The fair value of the scheme assets was:		
Global equity 193 3,102 Absolute return 112 648 Distressed opportunities 314 578 Credit relative value 391 537 Alternative risk premia 19 533 Emerging markets debt 56 470 Risk sharing 763 532 Insurance-linked securities 262 377 Property 446 436 Infrastructure 1,184 1,151 Private debt 461 414 Opportunistic liquid credit 443 543 Corporate bond fund - 1,078 High yield 36 139 Opportunistic credit 1 57 Long lease property 313 416 Secured income 476 602 Liability driven investment 4,772 4,510 Cash 75 55 Currency hedging 20 (63) Net current assets 26 45		2023	2022
Absolute return 112 648 Distressed opportunities 314 578 Credit relative value 391 537 Alternative risk premia 19 533 Emerging markets debt 56 470 Risk sharing 763 532 Insurance-linked securities 262 377 Property 446 436 Infrastructure 1,184 1,151 Private debt 461 414 Opportunistic liquid credit 443 543 Corporate bond fund - 1,078 High yield 36 139 Opportunistic credit 1 57 Long lease property 313 416 Secured income 476 602 Liability driven investment 4,772 4,510 Cash 75 55 Currency hedging 20 (63) Net current assets 26 45		£'000	£'000
Distressed opportunities 314 578 Credit relative value 391 537 Alternative risk premia 19 533 Emerging markets debt 56 470 Risk sharing 763 532 Insurance-linked securities 262 377 Property 446 436 Infrastructure 1,184 1,151 Private debt 461 414 Opportunistic liquid credit 443 543 Corporate bond fund - 1,078 High yield 36 139 Opportunistic credit 1 57 Long lease property 313 416 Secured income 476 602 Liability driven investment 4,772 4,510 Cash 75 55 Currency hedging 20 (63) Net current assets 26 45			
Credit relative value 391 537 Alternative risk premia 19 533 Emerging markets debt 56 470 Risk sharing 763 532 Insurance-linked securities 262 377 Property 446 436 Infrastructure 1,184 1,151 Private debt 461 414 Opportunistic liquid credit 443 543 Corporate bond fund - 1,078 High yield 36 139 Opportunistic credit 1 57 Long lease property 313 416 Secured income 476 602 Liability driven investment 4,772 4,510 Cash 75 55 Currency hedging 20 (63) Net current assets 26 45			
Alternative risk premia 19 533 Emerging markets debt 56 470 Risk sharing 763 532 Insurance-linked securities 262 377 Property 446 436 Infrastructure 1,184 1,151 Private debt 461 414 Opportunistic liquid credit 443 543 Corporate bond fund - 1,078 High yield 36 139 Opportunistic credit 1 57 Long lease property 313 416 Secured income 476 602 Liability driven investment 4,772 4,510 Cash 75 55 Currency hedging 20 (63) Net current assets 26 45			
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High yield 36 139 Opportunistic credit 1 57 Long lease property 313 416 Secured income 476 602 Liability driven investment 4,772 4,510 Cash 75 55 Currency hedging 20 (63) Net current assets 26 45	Opportunistic liquid credit	443	
Opportunistic credit 1 57 Long lease property 313 416 Secured income 476 602 Liability driven investment 4,772 4,510 Cash 75 55 Currency hedging 20 (63) Net current assets 26 45	·	-	•
Long lease property 313 416 Secured income 476 602 Liability driven investment 4,772 4,510 Cash 75 55 Currency hedging 20 (63) Net current assets 26 45	High yield	36	
Secured income 476 602 Liability driven investment 4,772 4,510 Cash 75 55 Currency hedging 20 (63) Net current assets 26 45	Opportunistic credit	1	57
Liability driven investment 4,772 4,510 Cash 75 55 Currency hedging 20 (63) Net current assets 26 45		* * *	
Cash 75 55 Currency hedging 20 (63) Net current assets 26 45	Secured income	476	602
Currency hedging 20 (63) Net current assets 26 45	Liability driven investment	4,772	4,510
Net current assets 26 45	Cash	75	55
	Currency hedging	20	(63)
Total scheme assets 10,363 16,160	Net current assets	26	45
	Total scheme assets	10,363	16,160

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 (continued)

27. Pension (continued)

(b) Growth Plan

Castlehill Housing Association Ltd participates in the scheme, a multi-employer scheme which provides benefits to some 638 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 '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.

A full actuarial valuation for the scheme was carried out at 30 September 2020. This valuation showed assets of £800.3m, liabilities of £831.9m and a deficit of £31.6m. To eliminate this funding shortfall, the Trustee has asked the participating employers to pay additional contributions to the scheme as follows:

Deficit	contribu	itions:

From 1 April 2022 to January 2025:	31 £3,312,000 per ani	num (payable monthly with no annual increase)
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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	VALUOS	of pre	ハノミミスハハ
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Present values of provision	2023	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Present value of provision	3	5	26

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

Reconciliation of opening and closing provision

Remeasurements - impact of any change in assumptions

27. Pension (continued)

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Provision at start of period	5	26
Unwinding of the discount factor (interest expense)		-

Deficit contribution paid (2) (6)

Provision at end of period 3 5

(15)

Assumptions

Assumptions	2023	2022	2021
	% per annum	% per annum	% per annum

Rate of discount 5.52 2.35 0.66

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	2023 £'000	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Year 1	2	2	6
Year 2	1	2	7
Year 3	-	1	7
Year 4		-	6
	3	5	26

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

Anderson Anderson + Brown Andrie UP

Chartered Accountants Registered Auditor

Aberdeen

28 AULUST 2027