Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Central & Cecil Housing Trust

Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014 number 27693R

Central & Cecil Housing Trust

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Central & Cecil Housing Trust

Legal and Administrative Details

Registered office: Grace House, 26 Lodge Road, London NW8 7ER

Legal status: Central & Cecil Housing Trust ('the association') is incorporated under the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014 number 27693R and is a wholly owned subsidary of Aster Group Limited and a member of the Aster Group ('the group').

The association is registered with the Regulator for Social Housing.

Members of the board: The directors of the association who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements, unless otherwise indicated, are set out below.

Non-executive directors

Clive Barnett	
Mike McCullen	
Tracey Peters	Senior Independent Director
Caroline Wehrle	
Claire Whitaker CBE	
Stephen Trusler	Chairman
Mehul Desai	

Executive directors

Bjorn Howard	Group Chief Executive Officer
Chris Benn	Chief Financial Officer
Amanda Williams	Chief Investment Officer

Executive Team:

Bjorn Howard	Group Chief Executive Officer
Chris Benn	Chief Financial Officer
Rachel Credidio	Chief Innovation Officer & Enham Lead
Dawn Fowler-Stevens	Chief of Staff (Chief Strategy Officer to 10 March 2025)
Amanda Williams	Chief Investment Officer
Emma O'Shea	Chief Operating & Technology Officer

Company Secretary:

David Betteridge	Resigned - 1 September 2025
Dawn Fowler-Stevens	Appointed - 1 September 2025

Independent Auditor:
KPMG LLP
New Kings Court
Suite 6, Tollgate
Chandler's Ford
Eastleigh
SO53 3LG

Principal Banker:
Barclays Bank Plc
1 Churchill Place
Canary Wharf
London
E14 5HP

Principal Solicitor:
Trowers and Hamlins
3 Bunhill Row
London
EC1Y 8YZ

Valuer:
Jones Lang LaSalle Limited
30 Warwick Street
London
W1B 5NH

Financial Adviser:
Chatham Financial Europe Limited
12 St. James Square
London
SW1Y 4LB

Central & Cecil Housing Trust

Report of the Board

The board presents its report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025.

Principal activities

Results for the year

The loss for the year was £4.0 million (2024: £3.7 million profit).

The Board

The members of the board are listed on page 1. No members of the board held, at any time during the year, any beneficial interest in the shares of the association.

Directors' indemnities

The association is a member of the Aster Group which has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefits of its directors and officers (which extend to the performance of any duties as a director or officer of an associated company or subsidiary). The provisions have been in place throughout the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

Going concern

The directors, after reviewing the association's budgets for 2025/26 and the group's medium term financial position as detailed in the 30-year business plan, are of the opinion that, the association will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. The directors therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

Reduced reporting disclosures

Section 1.12 of FRS 102 allows subsidiaries to take advantage of certain disclosure exemptions in their financial statements. The following exemptions have been taken:

a) A Statement of Cash Flows as outlined in section 7 of FRS 102;
b) The detailed disclosures of financial instruments, carrying values, terms and conditions and hedging relationships outlined in paragraph 11.41, 11.42, 11.44, 11.45, 11.48, 12.27, 12.29 and 12.29A of FRS 102;
c) The requirement to disclose key management personnel compensation outlined in paragraph 33.7 of FRS 102; and
d) The requirement to disclose related party transactions outlined in paragraph 33.11 of FRS 102.

The association has taken advantage of some of these exemptions this year as set out in note 3. A full set of disclosures are included in the group's consolidated financial statements.

Paragraph 4.4 of the Housing SORP 2018 allows registered providers that are subsidiaries of a group to opt out of providing a Strategic Report. The association has taken this exemption and not produced a Strategic Report. The group's strategic report, including Central & Cecil Housing Trust Limited, is accordingly represented in the financial statements of Aster Group Limited.

Report of the Board (continued)

Review of the Association's business

The association owns approximately 2,000 affordable housing and residential care homes and beds.

Operational performance

Turnover has decreased by £0.6 million to £29.0 million, of which Lettings income decreased by £0.9 million to £16.4 million. The association made a profit on disposal of housing property, plant and equipment of £1.8 million (2024: £1.3 million), driven by 5 SOAP sales (2024: 3). A further £0.3 million bad debt provision (2024: £0.5 million) was taken against the intercompany loan to the association's subsidiary Central & Cecil Innovations Limited. This reflected the delayed sales at the Ridgemont development site. At the end of the year 19 of the 20 units had been sold (2024: 15) with the remaining unit expected to sell during 2026.

Operating expenditure increased by £6.6 million to £34.6 million. The largest increase of £3.5 million relates to Lettings costs, mainly due to an increase of £4.0 million for maintenance and major improvement works carried out within our schemes. Other movements include an increase in bad debt costs of £0.2m million, offset by £0.8 million decrease in management costs which include employment costs and group overheads. There has also been a £1.3 million increase in costs relating to properties managed by agents, £0.8m million increase relating to other commercial costs and £0.6 million increase relating to residential care homes.

Overall operating loss of £3.0 million, compared to a profit of £2.6 million in the prior year.

Housing services

The following table sets out the association's key performance indicators (KPIs) in relation to the lettings side of its business:

	2024/25 Target	2024/25 Actual	2023/24 Actual
% rent loss through vacant properties	1.00%	2.28%	1.92%
Average number of days to re-let	21	85	52
Current tenant arrears %	2.50%	3.97%	4.72%
New homes completed	0	0	0
Overall satisfaction %	80%	71%	77%

Social housing void performance at 2.28% was a decline in comparison to 1.92% in 2024 and above the target of 1.00%. The associations average re-let time of 85 days is greater than the target of 21 days.

The association's arrears percentage of 3.97% was greater than the target of 2.5% but lower than 4.72% in 2024.

A key priority of the group is customer focus, therefore it's disappointing that overall customer satisfaction has decreased when compared to last year with a 71% satisfaction rate (2024: 77%). The group's customers are at the heart of the business and providing a safe and reliable service is a key priority for the group, one which the customer services directorate is charged with continuously improving.

Care Services

Care occupancy increased, averaging 95.0% in comparison with 2024 occupancy of 93.4%. Occupancy remains a key focus and a 95% target was set for the year. The referral pathway for the care homes remains very strong.

The most recent CQC inspection was in February 2023 at Cecil Court, and the outcome was “Good”. All 4 Care Homes have "Good" overall CQC ratings based on last inspections.

Care homes have achieved an average 98% satisfaction ratings from residents with surveys undertaken on a monthly basis.

The Care services have achieved a current 9.3/10 rating based on direct feedback from family, friends and loved ones on the Care Home UK website. The positive comments are welcomed for marketing purposes.

Use of agency staff has decreased across 2024/25 due to a concerted effort to improve recruitment and retention of staff and manage the use of agency hours.

Report of the Board (continued)

Value for Money (VfM) Statement - Aster Group

Value for Money is recorded, and accordingly disclosures below, are on a group basis of which Central & Cecil Housing Trust is part of.

Our operating environment remained highly challenging, with economic uncertainty enduring throughout and likely to persist in the year ahead. The UK economy continues to experience declining business and consumer confidence in response to government policy, while the wider global economy remains changeable following the commencement of a second Trump administration. At the same time, challenges specific to the housing sector continue unabated; including, for example, the increased cost of investing in our stock to ensure our customers live in safe and suitable homes, now and in the long term. The housing market has also remained weaker than in previous years, which has impacted our development and disposal programmes this year, where we saw a slower sales rate being achieved.

The need to deliver value for money (VFM) in all that we do remains paramount. Whilst the rent settlement returned to CPI+1% this year, we continue to feel the substantial impact of previous rent caps. This coupled with the aforementioned investment pressures, means we finish the year more financially constrained than in previous years. However, with plans to continue delivering our ambitious customer services modernisation programme with a sharpened focus on technology, we're confident that we will drive increased efficiency and effectiveness; build back our financial strength while also ensuring we continue to meet the needs of our customers, colleagues and communities.

It is imperative that we seek ways to drive increased VFM as we continue to prioritise quality, safety and good customer service. We believe VFM is about delivering social, financial, and environmental value across everything we do, underpinned by being effective in how we plan, manage and operate our business. One of the key enablers of this is how we make evidence-based decisions, ensuring that we have increasingly accessible data and insight for everything that we do and this year we have started to implement a new data operating model that will strengthen our approach.

Corporate Strategy

VFM forms a central part of our business and organisational culture. We believe our Corporate Strategy reflects this and continues to be fit for purpose. This year we introduced our five long-term Strategic Priorities that are core to the delivery of our strategy over the coming years, ensuring we prioritise activities that deliver against a central tenet of our strategy: to provide safety and security through a range of housing and services. With our resources more stretched than ever, VFM considerations are baked into each priority – not just in terms of delivering our services more efficiently, but also delivering better outcomes for our customers and their communities.

Through our treasury and business planning processes, which have been strengthened in the past 12 months, we understand our future funding requirements, and are making sure they can be effectively put in place to allow us to deliver our Corporate Strategy and Strategic Priorities. The Group looks to make best use of its capacity – analysing risks through scenario testing – by maximising borrowing and effectively utilising security whilst also maintaining credit strength. Achieving VFM is embedded in our capital and treasury structure, augmented by appropriate funding structures such as the Group's bonds, to achieve interest cost savings which are re-invested in maintenance and new developments.

Progress against our Strategic Priorities is monitored quarterly by our Executive and Overlap Boards. Meanwhile, our corporate performance framework continues to provide a complementary view of the business's financial health and performance against our health and safety obligations, legal, contractual and regulatory requirements. This is where we monitor the Regulator's Value for Money metrics. We will continue to benchmark our performance against a limited number of peer organisations that, collectively, we believe provide us with the most suitable barometer against which to assess and challenge how we are doing.

Procurement

Maintaining the financial health of our business requires colleagues to make sound, commercially driven decisions: procuring the right things, at the right time, in the right way. Over the last 12 months we have worked towards successfully embedding new procurement policies and procedures into our ways of working. Our focus remains on maintaining compliance with the Procurement Act 2023, while proactively preparing for and adapting to the evolving requirements being introduced throughout the next couple of years.

By evolving our procurement governance and controls, we continue to empower our colleagues while positioning procurement activities to maximise opportunities and VFM for both the business and our customers.

VFM remains a core principle, not just about cost savings at the expense of quality, but about optimising the use of our resources and assets to drive efficiencies and achieve the best possible outcomes. These principles are deeply embedded in our procurement policy and procedures, ensuring VFM is considered and gained at all stages of the procurement process.

Linked to our wider transformation and customer services modernisation projects, we have increased our focus on realising the benefits of technology to support transparency, VFM, and gaining benefits for our customers and communities. We are implementing management and culture changes in response to the findings of a contract management internal audit, driving benefits from greater visibility, control, and commercialism. This seeks to elevate Aster as a client within third-party relationships and underpin the development of a well-rounded and standardised approach to entire contract life cycle management, ensuring it is embedded in Group-wide practices with measurable and reportable outcomes.

Additionally, we have started to develop a Strategic Alliance contract model to support collaborating with supply chain contractors on long-term partnerships. This model seeks to incentivise participating organisations to deliver better outcomes collectively.

Report of the Board (continued)

Value for Money (VfM) Statement - Aster Group (continued)

Efficiency

Over the last 12 months we have taken action to unlock annually recurring savings of £3.6m and have plans in place to increase by a further £5m over the next three years as our customer services modernisation and technology programmes progress. Our efficiencies are being driven from a range of sources: including but not limited to the further integration of our operational teams following recent acquisitions, initial outputs of our customer service modernisation programme, the roll out of service reviews across many areas of the business, and procurement. Our efficiency programme is also seeking to streamline the provision of our central services; for example, maximising the opportunities provided by the rollout of Microsoft Dynamics in Finance and Dayforce for HR and Payroll.

Governance

Our G1 rating (reaffirmed following a stability check in November 2024) indicates that our governance processes are sound, and we are getting VFM from the investment we make in our governance, risk and assurance frameworks. Our internal governance framework provides assurance through various mechanisms:

- Our VFM measures and targets are monitored and scrutinised by our Operational Scrutiny and Assurance Panel (OSAP) and are also presented regularly to the Overlap Boards.
- The delivery of our efficiency programme is reported through our Corporate Performance Framework, and reported into our Executive Board, Group Treasury and Finance Committee, and Overlap Boards.
- OSAP also monitors and tracks projects and initiatives which deliver savings, efficiency improvements and additional benefits.
- Our Group Investment and Assets Panel (GIAP) considers VFM in all decisions relating to our strategic asset, investment and development programmes. We recognise the challenging economic environment and ensure that contractor performance and viability are key considerations in that decision making.
- We track our social value through the work of the Aster Foundation, and through our wider activity across Aster Group, including within Enham Trust.

For the most part, we have fully implemented the outcomes of the organisation wide governance review conducted in 2023, ensuring our structures and processes remain appropriate for our enlarged Group. Only two elements are ongoing and will be further progressed in the coming year: refining our approach to hearing our customer voice (our new Customer Voice Committee will meet for the first time in June 2025) and commencing, on a phased basis, a streamlining of our corporate structure to ensure it remains fit for the future and offers the right balance between flexibility and VFM.

Report of the Board (continued)

Value for Money performance - Aster Group

2024/25 VFM Performance

The Group's performance in 2024/25 provides strong evidence of the commitment set out in the approach to VFM.

Performance against the VFM key metrics

Set out below is the Group's sector scorecard comparison showing the median and upper quartile positions as well as the Group's target for 2026.

Performance against the VFM key metrics

Performance is in the upper quartile
Performance is median
Performance is in the lower quartile

	Aster Performance				Scorecard 2024		Target
	2025	2024 (Restated)	2024	2023	Median	Upper Quartile Threshold	2026
REINVESTMENT							
Reflects the investment in social housing properties (existing stock and new supply) as a percentage of the total value of social housing properties held (Aster measure the total value of social housing propertes at deemed cost).	10.2%	11.2%	11.2%	11.5%	7.7%	11.0%	Upper Quartile
NEW SUPPLY DELIVERED - SOCIAL HOUSING							
Sets out the number of new social housing units, excluding those homes delivered through the group's joint venture, that have been acquired or developed as a proportion of total social housing units owned at the period end.	2.3%	2.5%	2.5%	3.3%	1.4%	2.2%	Upper Quartile
NEW SUPPLY DELIVERED - NON SOCIAL HOUSING							
Sets out the number of new non social housing units, including those homes delivered through the group's joint venture, that have been acquired or developed as a proportion of total non social housing units owned at the period end.	60.2%	35.5%	35.5%	38.3%	-	-	
NEW SUPPLY DELIVERED - COMBINED							
Sets out the total number of new housing units, including those homes delivered through the group's joint venture, that have been acquired or developed as a proportion of total housing units owned at the period end.	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%	3.6%	-	-	
GEARING							
Calculated as net debt (loans less cash) as a proportion of social housing assets. Shows how much of the social housing assets are made up of debt, and the degree of dependence on debt finance. It also sets out the potential capacity for further borrowing which can be used to fund the future development of new housing.	52.1%	52.2%	52.2%	51.0%	45.6%	54.3%	Upper Quartile
EBITDA MRI[1] INTEREST COVER							
Seeks to measure the level of surplus generated compared to interest payable. It is a key indicator for liquidity and investment capacity.	69.0%	117.6%	125.9%	164.7%	122.0%	153.0%	Median
HEADLINE SOCIAL HOUSING COST PER UNIT (CPU)							
Assesses the headline social housing cost per unit as defined by the regulator. Costs include management costs, service charges, maintenance, major repairs, other social housing costs and other operating costs on housing lettings, but excludes depreciation.	£5,721	£5,461	£5,461	£4,836	£5,136	£6,350	Median
OPERATING MARGIN - OVERALL							
Demonstrates the profitability of operating assets before exceptional expenses. Defined as operating profit, excluding surplus on sale of property, plant and equipment, as a percentage of total turnover.	6.0%	14.1%	15.5%	15.4%	18.5%	23.4%	Median
OPERATING MARGIN - SOCIAL HOUSING ONLY							
Demonstrates the profitability of social housing operating assets before exceptional expenses. Defined as operating profit derived from social housing activities, excluding surplus on sale of property, plant and equipment, as a percentage ofsocial housing turnover.	21.5%	21.4%	21.4%	20.4%	20.4%	25.8%	Median
RETURN ON CAPITAL EMPLOYED (ROCE)							
Compares the operating profit[2] to total assets less current liabilities.	1.7%	2.6%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	3.4%	Median

[1] EBITDA MRI is Earning before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation, excluding profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment, but including the cost of capitalised major repairs (major repairs included). Interest includes the group's interest payable plus interest capitalised during the year but excluding interest on the net pension liability.

[2] Operating profit includes the group's operating profit inclusive of profit from disposal of property, plant and equipment, and the share of profit in joint ventures.

Report of the Board (continued)

Value for Money performance - Aster Group (continued)

The Group is committed to being a leader in the sector for both reinvestment and new supply delivered. This continues to be a priority of the Group as we look to achieve our vision that every one has a home. The business model is worked hard to develop as many new homes as possible within the Group's financial capacity and in 2025 we built 984 homes (of which 863 were affordable), closing the year with 37,608 homes owned (37,407 of which were affordable).

The Reinvestment metric is measured as a proportion of the value of the Group's properties. We delivered slightly fewer homes, compared to 997 units in the prior year, and have spent £227.9 million on development with a higher value of units under construction at 31 March 2025. We have also invested £31.2 million in capital work on existing stock being £1.5 million less than 2024, resulting in the decrease in reinvestment to 10.2% from 11.2% in the prior year, seeing us fall to just below the upper quartile threshold of 11.0%.

Despite delivering slightly less homes than in the prior year, the New supply delivered metric has remained in the upper quartile at 2.3%, reaffirming our belief that the greatest role to play in tackling the housing crisis is "building as many homes as we can" and is a key strategic theme for the Group.

Our ambition is also highlighted by the level of gearing which has remained consistent with the previous years. This underlines the strength of the Group's balance sheet and provides capacity for the Group to borrow further to support its development program. The growth in the Group's housing properties of £157.2 million and increase in net debt of £78.2 million, reflects a consistent risk appetite.

EBITDA MRI interest cover has decreased to 69.0%, primarily due to two one-off costs included in operating costs, being the pension cessation cost of £29.0 million and impairment charge on joint venture loan of £1.6 million, which if excluded would bring the metric to 126.8%, being broadly in line with previous years, reflecting a strong underlying position. The operating costs also includes impairment on housing assets of £2.8 million, which if excluded would result in an EBITDA MRI interest cover metric of 132.0%. Following the restatement of the 2024 operating profit (see note 3), the EBITDA MRI interest cover has decreased from 125.9%, as previously reported to 117.6%. The Group continues to progress with its development programme despite the challenges the sector is facing, including, persistent inflationary pressures and the broader economic environment.

The social housing cost per unit has increased by £260 compared to the prior year, primarily driven by higher spend on major repairs (£167) and routine and planned maintenance (£138), net of a reduction in capitalised major repairs (£52). Our approach to value for money (VFM) is not focused solely on minimising cost, but on delivering excellent value by providing safe, high-quality homes and reliable services for our customers.

While operating margins provide a useful measure of overall profitability, they should be considered in the context of all business activities across the Group. Aster's underlying operating margin was 15.3%, however for statutory purposes decreased to 6.0%, due to the two one-off items totalling £30.6 million, as detailed above. The prior year underlying operating margin of 15.5% has been restated to 14.1% following the recognition of an impairment charge on the Boorley Green loan. Although the Group's overall operating margin continues to perform below the sector median, we are focused on cost and ensuring business operations are as efficient as possible. During the year we achieved annualised recurring savings of over £3.6m, almost double the £2m target set at the beginning of the year. The Group has identified further annualised recurring cost savings of c£5m over the next three years.

Social housing operating margins remain consistent with the prior years and continue to perform slightly above the sector median. This reflects the Group's operational efficiency in delivering high-quality social housing services.

While return on capital employed (ROCE) provides an overall indication of how effectively the Group's assets generate financial returns, our asset management strategy is equally focused on enhancing asset performance and improving the quality of our homes. ROCE declined by 0.9 percentage points to 1.7%, which, includes the two one-off costs, as detailed above; excluding this the ROCE would be 2.9%, being consistent with prior years. This was partially offset by the reduction in the Group's share of joint venture losses and an increase in the Group's asset base. The prior year ROCE of 2.8% has been restated to 2.6% following the recognition of an impairment charge on the Boorley Green loan in 2024.

Full details of the Group's VFM statement are included in the Aster Group's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Report of the Board (continued)

Principal risks

During 2024/25, the Board regularly reviewed the ten strategic risk themes which it believes could adversely impact on the achievement of objectives or impact on the delivery of good services to customers. The Board also focused on the uncertainties which could present opportunity to further deliver the Group's vision and purpose. The following list provides an overview of those principal risks to the Group at the end of March 2025.

Customer Satisfaction and wider perception - Our service delivery doesn't meet customers' needs and expectations, or significant events erode stakeholder trust

Our response:
Through defined strategic priorities, work continues to challenge and improve our repairs service, invest in our customer's homes and focus on our customer contact experience offering a consistent and modern omni-channel approach, known collectively as our Modernisation Programme.
Aster Group is a member of the Institute of Customer Service and conduct customer and colleague surveys. This benchmarking information works alongside wider insight from Tenant Satisfaction Measures, operational performance data and transactional satisfaction data to inform priority setting within the programme. Customer voice comes through consultation forums and involved customer groups, with the overall aim of focusing the Group's change programme on areas that will improve customer satisfaction, reduce complaints and ensure the quality of customer's homes.
Service levels and delivery are monitored by management through a range of Operational Performance Indicators (OPIs) and dashboards with monthly KPI reporting. This data is used to identify and prioritise improvement areas.

Delivery of new homes - External factors restrict the ability to deliver the planned developer led or land led new build programmes

Our response:
The Group takes a proactive approach to building and maintaining stakeholder relations including developers and local authorities.
The Group Investment and Asset Panel (GIAP) monitor delivery and forward forecast. This panel oversight is complemented by a range of management controls, such as development review meetings, tracking of KPIs and OPIs and programme forecasting and monitoring.
The Living Business Plan reflects changes in the forward programme and forecasted handovers.
The Groups land led development programme is delivered under a mini-framework agreement. To manage counterparty risk, all build contracts are financially scrutinised and financial checks undertaken with additional securities implemented proportionate to the risk of the contract.

Investment in Homes and Sustainability - Investing in homes to meet current and future decent home and building fabric requirements, carbon reduction milestones

Our response:
A key part of the Group's assurance about the condition of customers' homes is provided by stock condition survey data. This stock data has been used to update the living business plan, reflecting an increased programme of investment works for the coming years alongside disposal of homes that perform least well for customers and will cost more to improve.
The programming of works includes allowing for the alignment of different workstreams into linked delivery phases where enhanced values for money and minimised customer disruption can be achieved by doing so.

Property Market - The property market experiences a slowdown and/or a reduction in property values

Our response:
The Marketing and Sales intelligence reporting submitted to GIAP quarterly, whilst retrospective, offers assurance on the market environment and acts as an early warning indicator of changing risk profile.
Sales and market performance trends are monitored at GIAP and by the development leadership team monthly which includes analysis on % sales unsold, average first tranche % shares, off plan sales rates, unsold stock and market valuation trends.
The Group conducts continuous stress testing on a wide range of scenarios including a property market downturn. In addition, a property market downturn is modelled at the same time as other significant factors like high borrowing costs.

Financial Performance and Resilience - Below acceptable operating and profit margins and /or challenges accessing viable funding and re-financing options

Our response:
Budgets are rigorously set and re-forecast through the year, flowing into a Living Business Plan. Through KPIs and OPIs, performance is continuously reviewed against budget and against key metrics and golden rules set out in the Group's Treasury Management policy.
Stress testing through multi-variant scenarios covers a range of different potential economic scenarios to ensure the Group can mitigate against potential economic risks. Other relevant scenarios are tested as and when appropriate.
The Group operates a mixed funding strategy and as a result this minimises exposure to a single source of funding.

Report of the Board (continued)

Principal risks (continued)

Regulatory Standing - Our governance, service delivery or an incident result in a decline in our relationship and reputation with a regulator

Our response:
While the priority focus is on prevention of any incident that may result in non-compliance with any regulatory regime, the Group does recognise the value in maintaining transparent and effective relationships with key regulators.
Oversight comes from a comprehensive compliance framework that encompasses all legal and regulatory responsibilities. The Group regularly reviews services and internal controls against regulatory standards, recognising the breakdown in trust that could occur because of a failure and are committed to providing good quality and compliant services.
Strong governance and robust probity arrangements minimise the potential for a corporate crisis event.

Health and Safety - A health & safety issue leads to serious injury or ill health

Our response:
The Group's Health & Safety Policy, arrangements and management system set the framework for a consistent safety culture.
Property safety activity is controlled by a set of system driven programmes. Cyclical inspection and servicing, and remedial works arising from those programmes are similarly captured and fulfilment monitored via KPIs and OPIs, reported monthly. The measures have a defined tolerance reflective of the critical nature and potential consequences.

Technology and change management - Our technology infrastructure is unable to support our current or future needs, and/or our change activity and investment is unsustainable, uncoordinated or misdirected

Our response:
Change programmes are aligned to the identified strategic priorities, key enabling activity or to regulatory driven change. This ensures collective focus on and investment in, the activity most critical to the delivery our strategic aims and core services.
Delivery of the change programme is monitored by the Operational Scrutiny and Assurance Panel (OSAP), supported by focused groups overseeing integration or specific linked projects.
A new Technology Plan, approved during 2024/25 will ensure continued evolution of our technology infrastructure to meet the Group's needs.

People and culture - We don't have the culture, people, diversity of thought or skills we need to realise our potential into the future

Our response:
Colleague voice has shaped a new people and culture plan to be delivered from 2025/26. Through a range of insights this plan focuses on an employment offer that enables everyone to deliver their best work and for the Group to attract and retain a diverse range of talent.
Through a strategic approach to workforce planning the Group can ensure the right skills are identified and developed to meet future needs and operational delivery.
We use our apprentice programme and access to the apprenticeship levy to enable colleagues to develop new skills and have access to professional qualifications. This enables us to provide opportunity for development and to grow our own talent through upskilling and reskilling and to retain top talent and colleagues with potential.

Data Security, Quality and Integrity - A lack of quality data or a breakdown in data integrity control frameworks, or an IT security breach causing data loss and/or system compromise/failure

Our response:
A new Data Plan, data quality framework and records management framework were approved in 2024/25 and alongside establishment of a new data operating model will modernise how the Group governs data. Initiatives were informed and prioritised following a data management maturity assessment during the year.
The Group holds Cyber Essentials accreditation and is continuing to further strength a security rating that already benchmarks higher than peers. There is proactive security monitoring, with disaster recovery and cyber response plans tested regularly.

Full details of the Group's Principal Risks are included in the Aster Group's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Treasury policy

The Group operates a centralised Treasury Management function whose primary purpose is to manage liquidity, funding, investment and the Group's financial risk, including risk from volatility in interest rates and liquidity. The Group Treasury and Finance Committee reviews and approves the Group Treasury Policy before recommending it to the Group Board. Details of the policy are included in the Aster Group's consolidated financial statements.

Report of the Board (continued)

Corporate and Social Responsibility

People & Culture

As part of the Group, Central & Cecil Housing Trust continues to embed the diversity and inclusion principles to support an inclusive culture.

Employee experience
We are serious about creating the best possible environment for our people to thrive and feel at home doing their best work. Right at the heart of that is a belief that a person's ability to do their job is what is important, not their gender, age, sexuality, or any other personal factor.
We are determined that this will be reflected at all points in the colleague journey at Aster. This year, we have continued our commitment to using colleague insight to continually improve our ways of working, recognising that our diverse workforce has a range of different needs and priorities, when it comes to our colleague offer.

This year, we conducted two colleague engagement surveys, in June and December, with digital, paper and Easy Read options to ensure inclusivity. We were pleased to see an increased response rate with nearly 3,100 comments from 1,079 colleagues in our December survey, providing a valuable view into how our colleagues are feeling. Key themes included a continued appreciation for the flexibility that many colleagues benefit from, and the high standard of support provided by line managers and peers. Decision-making and investment in our colleague offer were raised as opportunities to improve, and this insight has been used to inform our people strategy going forward.

In addition to our engagement surveys, we've spent time talking to colleagues to understand their needs when it comes to evolving our approach to workspaces, making sure the way we work in a more digital world helps create the best conditions for our colleagues to connect and collaborate in the ways that work for them. We have continued to offer access to co-working spaces in addition to Aster-specific workspaces, to give colleagues as much choice as possible in finding the best spaces for them and the work they need to do on any given day.

We've brought all our colleagues together each quarter in collaborative calls. One of our most popular engagement channels, these calls have provided a great opportunity to share progress against our strategy and to create a space for open and honest communication, with Q&A sessions allowing colleagues the chance to ask our Executive Board questions directly. We have enhanced our colleague communication approach to be more inclusive by introducing weekly printed news updates to make sure our colleagues who aren't digitally active can easily access key messages. We have also introduced a regular leader cascade, ensuring that all leaders can effectively share key messages with their teams. To help build connections across the business, we have introduced a regular 'Spotlight On' podcast, showcasing the work of different individuals and teams.

Diversity and Inclusion (D&I)
Our D&I learning and awareness offer has continued to develop. This includes our popular 'Active Inclusion' session which covers unconscious bias, micro-behaviours, and inclusive language, along with bespoke Disability Awareness session and e-learning. This year, we have added content to promote understanding of Active Inclusion and Allyship and developed the skills within the team to deliver Inclusive Leadership training to all leaders.

Our colleague networks provide safe spaces for colleagues to come together to share experiences, celebrate key events and help shape key guidance for colleagues and leaders. In January, our Disability Confident Network helped to launch our D&I EnAble magazine, dedicated to celebrating the diverse experiences and talents of individuals with disabilities and those who are neurodivergent, shining a light on the challenges they face while emphasising their invaluable contributions.

We continued to promote the importance of inclusivity by participating in our fifth annual National Inclusion Week, which focused on a week-long programme of sessions and content focused on the theme of 'Impact Matters'.

Our progress in this area has been recognised again this year through our silver Talent Inclusion and Diversity Evaluation (TIDE) award, awarded by the Employers' Network for Equality and Inclusion (Enei). We have continued to work with Enei to measure our D&I approach and outcomes and are delighted that this year our overall score increased by 26% from our first benchmarking submission in 2021, which means we are operating at Enei's highest level of 'sustain'.

Environmental and Social - Energy efficiency action

As part of the Group, Central & Cecil Housing Trust, is acutely aware of the responsibility we have, to work in a conscious way to reduce the impact on our natural environment.

With nearly 38,000 properties across the south of England and London, the Group knows we have a part to play in helping the UK meet its climate change targets. We know there are a raft of ways we can achieve this with energy performance of our homes being one key metric to address. During 2024/25 we:
* Maintained our commitment to energy efficiency in the way we work, by rationalising our office space, using leased space where appropriate, and continuing to facilitate home working. This approach gives us the flexibility to adapt to the evolving needs of our colleagues and the business, and ensure offices are modern, appropriately sized and utilise resources effectively.
* Achieved an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) rating of B or higher for 99.1% of the new homes we built, with the remainder achieving EPC C. All of our new homes achieved an Environmental Impact Rating (EIR) of C or better. We continue to deliver a high standard of energy efficiency while balancing this with the need to deliver affordable homes in a challenging market.
* Delivered over 150 homes with the benefit of air source heat pumps, PV or solar panels.

As part of the group Central & Cecil Housing Trust continues to embed the diversity and inclusion principles to support an inclusive culture.

Report of the Board (continued)

Corporate and Social Responsibility (continued)

Environmental and Social - Energy efficiency action (continued)

During 2024/25 we (continued):

* Through our strategic partnership with Homes England, we have secured uplift funding through the Affordable Homes Programme to deliver 34 homes which meet the Government's Modern Methods of Construction Criteria of Cat 2a. This not only reduces waste and the embodied carbon emissions associated with these homes, but will help us develop our approach to MMC in the future,
* Successfully received over £1.2m from the government's Warm Homes: Social Housing Fund Wave 3 to retrofit around 750 homes across our portfolio, helping to progress towards all properties achieving a minimum EPC rating of 'C' by 2030. Additional funding was also acquired through our membership of the West of England Combined Authority. We have procured a partner to deliver this programme, ensuring work can start in 2026.
* Upgraded 91 homes through our Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund Wave 2 funding, taking the project total to 103 homes and taking us closer to ensuring customer's homes are net zero by 2050.
* Continued to gather feedback from customers on our NextGen and Comfortframe retrofit pilot projects to understand how easy these technologies are to use, as well as how effective they have been.
* Through our planned maintenance programme, improved the loft insulation in 441 individual homes and a further 8 blocks, upgrading almost 500 homes. We also added cavity wall insulation to 66 properties plus 10 blocks and upgraded the windows in 659 properties and 8 blocks.
* Carried out 1241 domestic boiler upgrades, and plant upgrades in 16 blocks, covering more than 400 further households. We also installed 20 air source heat pumps for customers that wanted them, and upgraded 268 storage heaters, with four of these fuel swaps from solid to electric. A further 19 homes had fireplaces removed/ made redundant.
* Took delivery of 111 new vehicles, replacing almost a quarter of our fleet with more efficient, lower emission models.
* Launched a salary sacrifice car scheme in May 2024, offering colleagues a more affordable route to hybrid and electric vehicle ownership. Eight colleagues have signed up so far, with five selecting fully electric vehicles.

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) for period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

		Current reporting year 2024/25	2023/24	2022/23	2021/2022
Energy consumption					
1	Mains gas (MWh)	28,862	28,570	27,031	17,137
2	Transport fuel – company fleet (MWh)	6,195	7,093	6,775	6,702
3	Transport fuel – business travel in employee-owned vehicles (MWh)	2,131	2,094	1,579	1,096
4	Fuel used in plant and equipment) (MWh)	583	577	570	877
5	Purchased electricity (MWh)	8,760	8,857	8,875	7,472
6	Electricity provided by landlord at corporate sites (MWh)	682	392	371	352
7	Energy consumed by staff working from home (MWh)	2,916	2,800	3,343	3,125
8	**Total energy consumption (items 1-7) (MWh)**	**50,130**	**50,385**	**48,544**	**36,761**
Greenhouse gas emissions - mandatory (SECR) reporting					
9	Combustion of gas (Scope 1) (tCO_{2e})	5,279	5,143	4,866	3,139
10	Combustion of fuel for transport (Scopes 1 - owned fleet & Scope 3 - leased fleet) (tCO_{2e})	1,481	1,693	1,635	1,587
11	Combustion of fuel for transport (Scope 3 – business travel in employee-owned vehicles) (tCO_{2e})	510	511	391	270
12	Purchased electricity (Scope 2, location-based) (tCO_{2e})	1,814	1,834	1,716	1,586
13	**Total gross emissions for which SECR reporting required (items 9-12) (tCO_{2e})**	**9,084**	**9,180**	**8,608**	**6,582**
Intensity ratio – mandatory (SECR) reporting					
14	**Total gross emissions per property managed (tCO_{2e}/property)**	**0.252**	**0.259**	**0.255**	**0.209**
Methodology					
15	**Greenhouse Gas Reporting Protocol – Corporate Standard**				
Other emissions - non-mandatory reporting					
16	Emissions from combustion of fuel for transport (Outside of Scopes - owned & leased fleet)	94	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
17	Emissions from fuel used in plant & equipment (Scopes 1&3 + Outside of Scopes) (tCO_{2e})	155	148	156	173
18	Emissions from electricity used in rented offices & yards (Scope 3, location-based) (tCO2e)	141	81	72	75
19	Emissions from electricity (purchased and landlord-provided) (Scopes 2&3, market-based) (tCO_{2e})	1,467	1,215	1,118	414
20	Emissions from electricity consumed in transmission & distribution (Scope 3) (tCO_{2e})	173	166	164	147
21	Emissions from staff home working (Scope 3) (tCO_{2e})	541	502	623	580
22	Emissions from business travel - hotel stays (Scope 3) (tCO2e)	5	5	5	Not reported
23	Fugitive emissions (Scope 1)	82	5	38	Not reported
Total gross emissions – SECR-mandatory plus non-mandatory reporting					
24	Total of all emissions (location-based electricity) (tCO_{2e}) (sum of items 13, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23)	**10,276**	**10,088**	**9,666**	**7,557**
25	Total of all emissions (market-based electricity) (tCO_{2e}) (sum of items 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21,22, 23)	**9,788**	**9,388**	**8,996**	**6,310**
Intensity ratios – SECR-mandatory plus non-mandatory reporting					
26	Total gross emissions (item 24) per property owned & managed (location-based electricity) (tCO_{2e}/property)	**0.285**	**0.284**	**0.287**	**0.240**
27	Total gross emissions (item 25) per property owned & managed (market-based electricity) (tCO_{2e}/property)	**0.272**	**0.265**	**0.267**	**0.200**

Report of the Board (continued)

Corporate and Social Responsibility (continued)

Environmental and Social - Energy efficiency action (continued)

Actions planned for 2025-26 include:
* Starting construction of a 39-unit scheme in Totnes in partnership with Transition Homes Community Land Trust, where all units will meet EPC A. This will deliver the long-term benefit for the local community of efficient, warm and affordable homes.
* Refurbishing our Enham Hub, exploring how we can incorporate sustainable technology to improve energy efficiency.
* Preparing for our 3-year retrofit programme, which will begin in 2026-27 and use the funding from our successful Warm Homes: Social Housing bid to upgrade homes across our portfolio.
* Through our planned maintenance programme and other ongoing projects, upgrading the loft insulation on 259 homes, insulate the cavity walls of 98 homes, and replace the windows on 836 homes. We will also carry out heating upgrades to 1,240 properties and replace the night storage heaters in 350 homes.
* Replacing 94 vehicles with lower emission models, at least 15 of which will be Electric Vehicles. This order will also include mild hybrid vehicles as part of our transition to a low and zero emission fleet.
* Consulting on and publishing our Sustainability Strategy, which will include targets to reduce our emissions and procure materials and services that have a lower carbon impact.

Full details of the Group's Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) are included in the Aster Group's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Viability Statement

In accordance with principle C and provision one of the 2018 Corporate Governance Code, the directors have assessed the viability of the Group and have selected a period of seven years for the assessment. The Group has a property development programme that runs for a rolling seven-year period. This programme forms the basis of the Group's financial plan that covers the seven-year period and is then extrapolated over a further 23 years, resulting in a 30-year plan. For these reasons the Group uses a seven-year strategic planning cycle and the directors have determined that seven years is also an appropriate period over which to provide its viability statement.

The financial plan considers the Group's future financial stability, property development and investment strategies and the viability of future expense reduction programmes by measuring a broad range of financial metrics and other key metrics such as exposure to the property market. In addition, the Group closely monitors its financial covenants being primarily asset cover, interest cover and net worth over the seven-year period together forming the Group's financial plan tolerances.

Based on the results of this analysis, the directors confirm that they have a reasonable expectation that the Group will be able to continue in operation and meet its liabilities as they fall due over the next seven years.

Throughout the year the Group has complied with the RSH's Governance and Financial Viability Standard in full and has maintained its G1/V1 rating, with the ratings being reaffirmed by the RSH during the year.

Full details of the Group's viability statement are included in the Aster Group's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Report of the Board (continued)

Statement of Board's responsibilities in respect of the Board's report and the financial statements

The Board is responsible for preparing the Board's Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations. Co-operative and Community Benefit Society law requires the Board to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under those regulations the Board have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

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

In preparing these financial statements, 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 UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;

- assess the Association's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and

- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Association or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board is responsible for keeping proper books of account that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Association and enable them to ensure that its 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. It is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and has general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to it to safeguard the assets of the Association and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Attendance at board meetings

	Aster Group Limited		
Non-executive directors	Total	Possible*	%
Clive Barnett	8	8	100%
Mike McCullen	8	8	100%
Tracey Peters	5	8	63%
Caroline Wehrle	8	8	100%
Claire Whitaker CBE	8	8	100%
Stephen Trusler	8	8	100%
Mehul Desai	7	8	88%
Executive directors			
Bjorn Howard	8	8	100%
Chris Benn	8	8	100%
Amanda Williams	7	8	88%

*Possible attendance may be lower than the total number of meetings held due to the director only holding office for part of the year.

Disclosure of information to auditor

So far as the board is aware, there is no relevant information of which the association's auditor is unaware. The board has taken all reasonable steps that ought to have been taken to make itself aware of any relevant audit information, and to establish that the association's auditor is aware of that information.



Dawn Fowler-Stevens
Company Secretary
9 September 2025

Independent Auditor's report to the members of Central & Cecil Housing Trust

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Central & Cecil Housing Trust ("the Association") for the year ended 31 March 2025 which comprise the association's the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Reserves and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 3.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view, in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland, of the state of affairs of the Association as at 31 March 2025 and of its income and expenditure for the year then ended;

- comply with the requirements of the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014; and

- have been prepared in accordance with the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008 and the Accounting Direction for Private Registered Providers of Social Housing 2022.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the Association in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

The Association's Board has prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Association or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the Association's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

In our evaluation of the Board's conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the Association's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the Association's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the Board's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate; and

- we have not identified, and concur with the Board's assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Association's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the Association will continue in operation.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of board, the audit committee and internal audit as to the Association's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, including the internal audit function, and the Association's channel for "whistleblowing, as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.

- Reading Board and audit committee minutes.

- Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

As required by auditing standards and taking into account possible pressures to meet profit targets and our overall knowledge of the control environment, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls in particular the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries.

On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition due to limited scope for manual interventions and the homogeneous nature of the majority of the revenue streams. In addition, property sales are recognised on receipt of a legal completion statement and cash and therefore the opportunity to manipulate revenue from sales is remote.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

In determining the audit procedures, we took into account the results of our evaluation of the Association wide fraud risk management controls.

We also performed procedures including:

- pre-screening all journal entries in the year and made inquiries with management based on the screening results with consideration of seldom used accounts, users activities and specific key words.

- identifying journal entries to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included those posted to unusual accounts.

- assessing whether the judgements made in the accounting estimates are indicative of potential bias including assessing the assumptions used in the value of properties developed for sale held in current assets and in the valuation of the defined benefit obligation.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience, and through discussion with the Board (as required by auditing standards), and from inspection of the Association's regulatory and legal correspondence and discussed with the Board the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

The Association is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related co-operative & community benefit society legislation), pensions legislation, specific disclosures required by housing legislation, and requirements imposed by the Regulator for Social Housing and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Whilst the Association is subject to many other laws and regulations, we did not identify any others where the consequences of non-compliance alone could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing 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, the further removed

non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Other information

The Association's Board is responsible for the other information, which comprises the Board's Annual Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work, we have not identified material misstatements in the other information.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Independent Auditor's report to the members of Central & Cecil Housing Trust (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the Association has not kept proper books of account; or

- the Association has not maintained a satisfactory system of control over its transactions; or

- the financial statements are not in agreement with the Association's books of account; or

- we have not received all the information and explanations we need for our audit.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Board's responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 13, the Association's Board is responsible for: the preparation of financial statements which give a true and fair view; such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 it either intends to liquidate the Association or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

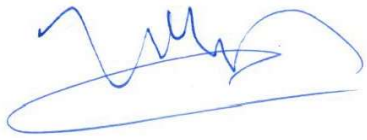
Auditor's responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the Association in accordance with section 87 of the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014 and section 128 of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008 . 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.



Harry Mears (Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
Suite 6 New Kings Court
Tollgate Chandler's Ford
Eastleigh SO53 3LG
Date: 22 September 2025

Central & Cecil Housing Trust

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 31 March 2025

	Note	2025 £000	2024 £000
Turnover	5a	**29,037**	29,554
Operating expenditure	5a	**(34,642)**	(27,970)
Impairment on intercompany loan	5a	**(264)**	(479)
Profit on disposal of housing property, plant and equipment	6	**1,789**	1,262
Increase/(decrease) in fair value of investment property	5a	**1,075**	237
Operating (loss) / profit		**(3,005)**	2,604
(Loss) / profit on disposal of other property, plant and equipment	10	**(29)**	1,761
(Loss) / profit before interest and taxation		**(3,034)**	4,365
Interest receivable and similar income	11	**439**	396
Interest payable and similar charges	11	**(1,430)**	(1,125)
Interest on net pension liability	11	**2**	45
Net finance expense		**(989)**	(684)
(Loss) / profit before taxation		**(4,023)**	3,681
Tax on loss / profit		**-**	-
(Loss) / profit for the year		**(4,023)**	3,681
Other comprehensive income			
Actuarial gains in respect of pension schemes	25	**1,013**	161
Total comprehensive (expense) / income		**(3,010)**	3,842

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Central & Cecil Housing Trust

Statement of Financial Position

as at 31 March 2025

	Note	2025 £000	2024 £000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	13	**679**	984
Property, plant and equipment (social housing)	14	**166,847**	153,701
Property, plant and equipment (other assets)	15	**7,269**	7,018
Investment properties	16	**9,340**	8,265
Investments in subsidiaries	17	**-**	-
		184,135	169,968
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	18	**6,988**	7,039
Shared ownership properties held for sale	19	**7,410**	4,314
Cash and cash equivalents	20	**2,921**	3,731
		17,319	15,084
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	21	**(11,540)**	(12,134)
Net current assets		**5,779**	2,950
Total assets less current liabilities		**189,914**	172,918
Non current liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	22	**(96,808)**	(76,802)
Net assets		**93,106**	96,116
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	26	**-**	-
Profit and loss reserve		**92,789**	95,799
Restricted reserve	29	**317**	317
Total capital and reserves		**93,106**	96,116

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 17 to 41 were approved and authorised for issue by the board on 9 September 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:



Stephen Trusler
Chair



Bjorn Howard
Group Chief Executive Officer



Dawn Fowler-Stevens
Company Secretary

Central & Cecil Housing Trust

Statement of Changes in Reserves

for the year ended 31 March 2025

	2025		
	Profit and loss reserve £000	**Restricted reserve £000**	**Total reserves £000**
Balance at 1 April 2024	**95,799**	**317**	**96,116**
Loss for the year	**(4,023)**	**-**	**(4,023)**
Actuarial gains in respect of pension schemes	**1,013**	**-**	**1,013**
Balance at 31 March 2025	**92,789**	**317**	**93,106**

	2024		
	Profit and loss reserve £000	Restricted reserve £000	Total reserves £000
Balance at 1 April 2023	91,957	317	92,274
Profit for the year	3,681	-	3,681
Actuarial gains in respect of pension schemes	161	-	161
Balance at 31 March 2024	95,799	317	96,116

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Legal status

Central & Cecil Housing Trust is registered under the Cooperative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014, and is registered with the Regulator for Social Housing ('RSH') as a Registered Provider as defined by the Housing Act 2004.

2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the association have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 - "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland" (FRS 102), the Housing SORP 2018: Statement of Recommended Practice for Registered Social Housing Providers, and comply with the Accounting Direction for Private Registered Providers of Social Housing 2022. The association is classified as a Public Benefit Entity under FRS 102.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

Application of accounting policies

The association's accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the year.

Going Concern

The directors, after reviewing the association's budgets for 2025/26 and the group's medium term financial position as detailed in the 30-year business plan, taking account of severe but plausible downsides, are of the opinion that, the association will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. The directors therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

Presentation

The association has elected not to produce a strategic report, statement of cash flows and disclosure relating to key management compensation within the individual subsidiary financial statements in line with exemptions available within FRS 102 and the Housing SORP 2018.

These disclosures are included in the group's consolidated financial statements.

The association has not prepared consolidated financial statements as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of Aster Group Limited and its results are included within the consolidated financial statements of the group.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

3 Accounting policies

Turnover

Turnover represents:

Rental, service charge income and garage lettings - recognised from the point at which the properties under development reach practical completion or otherwise become available for letting.

Service charge income - an amalgamation of the budgeted charge for the year and the under or over recovery from the pre-previous year.

Revenue fees and grants from local authorities and the RSH - recognised over the period the related costs are incurred.

Asset related fees and grants from local authorities and the RSH - recognised over the life of the related asset. For grants relating to completed properties the grant is amortised through turnover over the effective useful life of the property's structure.

Income from first tranche sales of New Build HomeBuy and housing properties developed for sale - recognised at the legal completion of the sale.

Other income, such as domiciliary care and sewerage services - recognised when the performance of a service is completed, or when the requirements of an agreement with a third party or other group subsidiary are met.

Operating Profit

The association has chosen to show operating profit on the face of the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings. This figure represents income, less the costs and expenses incurred to generate it, from the association's principal activities that are not investing or financing activities.

Property managed by agents

The association has a small number of properties that it owns but are managed by agents on its behalf. Where the association carries the financial risk on property managed by agents, all the income and expenditure arising from the property is included in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings for the year. Where the agency carries the financial risk, the profit or loss for the year includes only that income and expenditure which relates solely to the group.

Value added tax (VAT)

The association is registered for VAT and, while turnover is stated excluding VAT, a large portion of its income, including its rents, is exempt for VAT purposes. The majority of its expenditure is subject to VAT which cannot be reclaimed and therefore expenditure is shown inclusive of irrecoverable VAT. The balance of VAT payable or recoverable at the year-end is included as a current liability or asset.

New build shared ownership properties

The cost of developing new build shared ownership properties is split between current assets for that part of the property which is expected to be sold by way of a first tranche sale and property, plant and equipment for the remaining part of the property which is expected to be retained.

First tranche sales on new build shared ownership properties are recognised in turnover, with an appropriate proportion of development build costs being expensed through cost of sales.

Subsequent tranches sold (staircasing) are reflected in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings on sale of property, plant and equipment. Such staircasing sales may result in social housing grant being deferred or abated until it can be recycled or repaid. Cost includes the acquisition of land and buildings, the cost of developing properties, plus expenditure incurred in respect of improvements.

3 Accounting policies (continued)

Social housing properties and depreciation

Properties rented for social benefit are classified as property, plant and equipment and referred to as social housing. These properties are rented at below market rate to people put forward by the relevant local authorities from their housing lists. Social housing properties under construction are stated at cost and are not depreciated. These are reclassified as social housing properties on practical completion of construction with cost apportioned by key components.

Freehold land is not depreciated. Freehold properties are depreciated by component on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic lives of the component categories.

Social housing properties are split between the structure and those major components which require periodic replacement. Capitalised major components are depreciated over the following UEL:

Component	UEL (years)
Structure (see below)	100
Roof	45
Heating Distribution Systems	15
Boiler	15
Bathroom	25
Windows/Doors	35
Kitchen	20
Electrical wiring	20

Impairment reviews are carried out at each reporting date. If an impairment trigger is present the asset's carrying value is reduced to its depreciated replacement cost, as outlined in the impairment policy, unless it is being demolished or remodelled when the carrying value is reduced to that of the remaining components.

Social housing properties held on long leases are depreciated 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.

New build shared ownership properties are split proportionately between property, plant and equipment and current assets based on the proportion of the share of equity sold in the first tranche. The element of a property anticipated to be sold as a first tranche sale is recognised as a current asset, whereas the element relating to second and subsequent tranche sales is treated as property, plant and equipment. If the profit on sale of the first tranche is expected to exceed the total overall profit on sale of all tranches of that property the proportionate value of the first tranche current asset is increased to limit the profit earned to the overall profit

Depreciation on freehold properties and long leasehold social housing properties is provided to write off the cost less the estimated residual value of social housing properties by equal instalments over their remaining estimated UEL. Any additions and improvements are depreciated over the remaining life of the premises. The UEL used are:

Structure	UEL (years)
Freehold	100
Leasehold	Lease term

Freehold land is not depreciated.

It was elected to take the transitional exemption laid out in paragraph 35.10(d) of FRS 102 and use the 31 March 2014 valuation as the deemed cost of social housing properties at that date. All social housing properties completed after that date are recognised at cost.

3 Accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation, non-social housing

Property, plant and equipment, is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost includes the original purchase price of the asset and the costs incurred in bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised where it increases the value of the asset or extends its life. Completed social housing properties are covered by a separate policy. Depreciation is charged on a straight line basis over the expected remaining UEL of the assets as follows:

Asset	UEL (years)
Freehold offices	35-50
Leasehold offices	Lease term
Motor vehicles	4
Office, estate equipment and furniture	3-10

Freehold premises (non-social housing properties) depreciation is provided to write off the cost less estimated residual value over the UEL of the property. Any additions and improvements are depreciated over the remaining life of the premises.

Assets under construction are stated at cost (as defined above). They are presented separately in the note to the financial statements and not depreciated until they are completed and brought into use. The UEL of all property, plant and equipment is reviewed annually.

Capitalisation of internal staff costs

a) Housing development schemes

Internal staff costs that are directly related to the development of housing assets are capitalised to the schemes under construction where the outcome of the scheme is certain. Where the outcome of the scheme is uncertain or aborted, the direct development administration costs are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings for the year.

b) Development of internally created assets

Internal staffing costs relating to internally created other tangible or intangible assets are capitalised to the extent that they are additional costs incurred due to the development of the asset.

An internally generated intangible asset is only recognised if all the following conditions are met:

- The asset created can be identified (such as software or a website);

- It is expected that the asset created will generate future economic benefits; and

- The development cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Capitalisation of internal staff costs (continued)

Internally generated intangible assets are recognised at cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over the useful lives from the date the asset becomes usable.

Capitalisation of interest costs

Interest costs relating to the construction and acquisition of housing assets are charged to the cost of the development scheme, over the period of its development. The amount capitalised represents either:

- Interest costs incurred specifically for financing the development programme after the deduction of social housing grant in advance; or

- Interest costs of the group as a whole after the deduction of interest on social housing grant in advance to the extent that they are funding the development programme.

Other interest costs are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings for the period to which they relate.

Interest receivable and payable

Interest is recognised on an accruals basis, using the effective interest rate method recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the life of the financial instrument.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

3 Accounting policies (continued)

Leased assets

Where assets are financed by leasing agreements that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, they are treated as if they had been purchased outright. The amount capitalised is the lower of the present value of the minimum lease payments payable during the lease term or the fair value of the leased asset. The corresponding leasing commitments are shown as the present value of the obligations to the lessor. Lease payments are treated as consisting of a finance charge and a reduction in the liability. The finance charge is charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings for the period using the effective interest method.

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings for the period on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held for capital appreciation, rented at a market rate where there are no restrictions on who can be a tenant, or both.

Investment properties are re-valued each year to their fair or market value. Any changes in value are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year they occur.

Impairment

a) Other tangible and intangible assets

Other tangible and intangible assets are reviewed for impairment if there is an indication that impairment may have occurred. Where there is evidence of impairment, the affected assets are written down to the recoverable amount. Any such write down is charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings for the year.

b) Social housing

Social housing properties are subject to impairment trigger reviews on completion and then annually thereafter. If there is a trigger and evidence of impairment is found the carrying value of the property is compared to its depreciated replacement cost. This represents the amount it would cost the group to replace the property. For properties built or acquired prior to 1 April 2014 this replacement cost is depreciated from 1 April 2014. For properties built or acquired after 1 April 2014 depreciation starts from the build or acquisition date. If the property's carrying value is higher than its depreciated replacement cost the carrying value must be reduced to the depreciated replacement cost, the write down is charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings for the year.

In the portfolio there are some pre-fabricated reinforced concrete construction properties and bedsits. Where an impairment review indicates that their useful economic life is likely to be less than the standard policy they have been re-life to 10 years.

c) Unsold first tranche current assets

On practical completion shared ownership property assets are spilt between current assets for the unsold first tranche portion and property, plant and equipment for the rental portion.

First tranche current assets are reviewed for impairment if there are indications that the market value of the property has dropped below that included in the investment appraisal. If any current assets are found to be impaired the carrying value is reduced to the selling price less costs to complete and sell.

The rental portion is treated as social housing for impairment purposes.

Accrued income

When, as a result of performing a service or otherwise meeting the requirements of an agreement with a third party, income falls due but has not been invoiced in the period, an accrual is made for this income.

Deferred income

Where payment has been received for goods or services not yet delivered, the amount is initially recorded as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position and recognised as turnover once the delivery has been made.

Service charge sinking funds

The association owns a number of schemes which require it to manage sinking funds in order to maintain the upkeep of the properties. These funds are held separately by the association, and may only be used for the benefit of the relevant schemes. These funds are held in creditors on the Statement of Financial Position.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

3 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

Section 11 Basic Financial Instruments of FRS 102 permits an accounting policy choice for financial instruments. The group has chosen to adopt sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 as permitted by this section.

a) Rent arrears and other debts

Rent arrears, other amounts due from tenants and other miscellaneous debts are recognised and carried at original amount of the charge, less provision for impairment. A provision is made and charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings for the year when there is objective evidence that the group will not be able to collect all amounts due in accordance to the original terms.

Any tenants or miscellaneous debtors who have a payment arrangement to pay their debts over a period of longer than the normal terms of business are treated as having a financing transaction. These transactions are recognised at their present value rather than transaction value. The discount rate used for the present value calculation is based upon an estimate of the rate the debtor could obtain in their own right.

b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash, short-term deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments with an original maturity of twelve months or less.

c) Offsetting financial instruments

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

d) Trade creditors

Trade creditors are not interest-bearing and are stated at their transaction value.

e) Committed borrowings and bank overdrafts

Interest-bearing loans and overdrafts are recorded at the amounts received, net of direct issue costs, using the effective interest method. Direct issue costs are amortised over the period of the loans and overdrafts to which they relate. Finance charges, including premiums payable on settlement or redemption, are charged to the profit or loss for the period as incurred using the effective interest rate method and are added to the carrying value of the borrowings or overdraft to the extent they are not settled in the period in which they arise.

When a loan facility agreement is entered into, any associated costs are capitalised, discounted at the prevailing market rate of interest amortised over the life of the related loans.

Social housing and other grants

Social housing grant (SHG) is receivable from the Regulator for Social Housing (RSH). It is accounted for under section 24 of FRS 102 'Government grants' using the accrual model. Once properties have been completed the grant is classified as a long-term creditor and amortised to the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year over the life of the properties' structure. Where grants are paid in advance, they are included in creditors until performance is completed.

If a property which received a grant is subsequently sold, or another relevant event takes place the SHG appears as a creditor due in less than one year. It can be recycled for use in a project approved by the RSH or repaid to the RSH if it is not used within the agreed timescale.

Prior to transition to FRS 102 the association held its social housing properties at valuation. On transition this became the deemed cost. All SHG received prior to transition on 1 April 2014 was transferred to the profit and loss reserve. It is recycled from this reserve if a relevant event occurs.

Government grants received after 1 April 2014 are recognised in income over periods in which the related costs are recognised for which the grant is intended to compensate, over the useful economic life of the property's structure.

Other Government grants received are also accounted for under section 24 of FRS 102 using the accrual model.

When part of the government grant is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income within creditors and allocated between due within one year and due after more than one year as appropriate.

3 Accounting policies (continued)

Pension Costs

The association also operates a defined benefit pension scheme which is closed to new members. The pension scheme liability shown in the financial statements relates to the association's own defined benefit scheme. The difference between the fair value of the assets held in the association's defined benefit pension scheme and the scheme's liabilities measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method are recognised in the association's balance sheet as a pension asset or liability as appropriate. The carrying value of any resulting pension scheme asset is restricted to the extent that the association is able to recover the surplus either through reduced contributions in the future or through refunds from the scheme.

In 2021/22, the pension scheme was "bought in" which means assets were used to purchase an insurance policy that will meet all future benefits payable from the Scheme. The carrying value of the resulting surplus remains restricted on the basis that this will primarily be used to meet expenses needed for the eventual wind-up of the pension scheme. There are ongoing discussions about the use of any remaining surplus, and so any surplus refund to the employer remains uncertain and unrecognised.

Provisions

a) General provisions

A provision is recognised in the Statement of Financial Position where the association has an obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. The amount of provision is re-assessed each year in the light of estimated future income and costs as appropriate.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

4 Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Preparation of the financial statements requires management to make significant judgements and estimates, which are shown below.

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.

Critical judgements in applying the association's accounting policies

Fair value

The directors have made the following judgements regarding fair value:

- If land is donated at below market cost it is recognised at its fair value. The directors judge this to be its market value at the time of the donation.

Cash generating units

When reviewing social housing properties for impairment the directors are required to consider the level of cash generating unit. For impairment purposes, the directors consider that each individual property constitutes a cash generating unit as it generates cash flows that are largely independent of the cash flows generated by other assets.

Impairment triggers for housing properties

On completion each development scheme is reviewed for impairment triggers using the group's property impairment flow chart. If it is judged that there is evidence that the scheme has activated one of the triggers in the flow chart an impairment review is undertaken. Where impairment is found the carrying value of the properties in the scheme is reduced to their depreciated replacement cost. This process is also applied to completed properties annually.

Useful lives of social housing property assets

Social housing property assets are split into their component parts, with each component being depreciated over a separate estimated useful economic life. The annual depreciation charge for social housing property assets in total is sensitive to changes in these estimated useful economic lives. The useful economic lives of individual components are re-assessed as part of a rolling stock condition survey, examining 20% of the stock annually, and amended where necessary. See note 3 for the useful economic lives for each class of component.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The association makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

Rebalancing surpluses from first tranche shared ownership sales

Where social housing development schemes consist of social rental and shared ownership properties the cost of development is split between the individual properties by property classification. As these costs cannot be accurately assigned to individual properties management assumes that they are evenly spread by floor area.

The shared ownership property costs are then further split between the percentage of the property to remain as property, plant and equipment and the current asset based on the percentage to be sold as the first tranche sale.

The exception to this treatment is where the overall surplus on first tranche shared ownership sales on mixed tenure developments is restricted to the net present value of future cash flows on shared ownership properties.

Pensions

The discount rate used in the calculation of the pension scheme liability and insurance policy asset has been derived from an AAA rated corporate bond yield curve whereas prior to 1 April 2016 a AA rated corporate bond 15-year index yield was used to measure the pension scheme liability. Whilst the use of an AAA rated bond is unusual, the accounting guidance in FRS 102 section 28 states that pension obligations should be discounted by reference to market yields of a high quality corporate bond but is not prescriptive as to the rating of those bonds. The application of the discount rate derived from the AAA rated corporate bond is within the accounting guidance and is a matter of management judgement. Management have used their judgement in this matter, as a valuation based on AAA corporate bonds gives a more realistic view of the pension scheme liability with the scheme buy out and eventual wind-up in mind. This was discussed and agreed with the pension scheme actuaries prior to the change in approach post 1 April 2016 and a consistent approach has been adopted at subsequent year-ends.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

5 Turnover, operating expenditure and profit

5a

	Note	2025 Turnover	2025 Operating expenditure/ cost of sales	2025 Operating profit /(loss)
		£000	£000	£000
Income and expenditure from lettings				
Housing accommodation	5b	**16,420**	**(20,769)**	**(4,349)**
Other income and expenditure				
Social housing				
Residental Care Homes		**9,475**	**(8,546)**	**929**
Properties managed by agents		**1,220**	**(2,426)**	**(1,206)**
Supporting people		**61**	**(61)**	**-**
Community involvement		**-**	**(82)**	**(82)**
Development costs not capitalised		**-**	**(318)**	**(318)**
		10,756	**(11,433)**	**(677)**
Non social housing				
Other lettings		**1,861**	**(1,425)**	**436**
Other - commercial		**-**	**(1,015)**	**(1,015)**
		1,861	**(2,440)**	**(579)**
Total income and expenditure		**29,037**	**(34,642)**	**(5,605)**
Surplus on sale of housing property, plant and equipment	**6**	**3,239**	**(1,450)**	**1,789**
Impairment of intercompany loan				**(264)**
Increase in fair value of investment properties				**1,075**
Operating loss				**(3,005)**

	Note	2024 Turnover	2024 Operating expenditure/ cost of sales	2024 Operating profit /(loss)
		£000	£000	£000
Income and expenditure from lettings				
Housing accommodation	5b	17,315	(17,304)	11
Other income and expenditure				
Social housing				
Residental Care Homes		9,130	(7,920)	1,210
Properties managed by agents		1,189	(1,084)	105
Supporting people		56	(56)	-
Community involvement		5	(78)	(73)
Development costs not capitalised		-	(152)	(152)
		10,380	(9,290)	1,090
Non social housing				
Other lettings		1,859	(1,168)	691
Other - commercial		-	(208)	(208)
		1,859	(1,376)	483
Total income and expenditure		29,554	(27,970)	1,584
Surplus on sale of housing property, plant and equipment	6	2,105	(843)	1,262
Impairment of intercompany loan				(479)
Increase in fair value of investment properties				237
Operating profit				2,604

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

5 Income and expenditure from lettings

5b

	2025				
	General needs housing £000	**Supported housing £000**	**Sheltered Housing £000**	**Shared Ownership £000**	**Total £000**
Income					
Rents	**2,045**	**436**	**8,443**	**42**	**10,966**
Service charges	**52**	**333**	**4,220**	**249**	**4,854**
Amortisation of government grants	**139**	**11**	**217**	**-**	**367**
Other revenue grants	**4**	**225**	**4**	**-**	**233**
Total net rents from lettings	**2,240**	**1,005**	**12,884**	**291**	**16,420**
Expenditure					
Management	**(692)**	**(17)**	**(3,010)**	**(41)**	**(3,760)**
Services	**(849)**	**(513)**	**(4,960)**	**(191)**	**(6,513)**
Routine maintenance	**(688)**	**(201)**	**(1,622)**	**(46)**	**(2,557)**
Planned maintenance	**(143)**	**(32)**	**(699)**	**(1)**	**(875)**
Major improvements and repairs	**(1,205)**	**(140)**	**(3,120)**	**(11)**	**(4,476)**
Bad debts	**(60)**	**112**	**(79)**	**9**	**(18)**
Depreciation of housing properties	**(403)**	**(79)**	**(1,790)**	**(4)**	**(2,276)**
Loss on component disposals	**(113)**	**(1)**	**(180)**	**-**	**(294)**
Operating costs on lettings	**(4,153)**	**(871)**	**(15,460)**	**(285)**	**(20,769)**
Operating (loss) / profit on lettings activities	**(1,913)**	**134**	**(2,576)**	**6**	**(4,349)**
Rental income is stated net of void losses as set out below:					
Void losses	**80**	**50**	**188**	**-**	**318**

	2024				
	General needs housing £000	Supported housing £000	Sheltered Housing £000	Shared Ownership £000	Total £000
Income					
Rents	1,928	437	8,205	37	10,607
Service charges	1,201	135	4,784	60	6,180
Amortisation of government grants	146	11	145	-	302
Other revenue grants	3	184	39	-	226
Total net rents from lettings	3,278	767	13,173	97	17,315
Expenditure					
Management	(896)	(212)	(3,423)	(45)	(4,576)
Services	(1,355)	(305)	(4,492)	(105)	(6,257)
Routine maintenance	(775)	(117)	(1,688)	(9)	(2,589)
Planned maintenance	(406)	(20)	(566)	(4)	(996)
Major improvements and repairs	365	(65)	(663)	(7)	(370)
Bad debts	(5)	103	96	(13)	181
Depreciation of housing properties	(412)	(80)	(1,767)	(4)	(2,263)
Loss on component disposals	(45)	(7)	(382)	-	(434)
Operating costs on lettings	(3,529)	(703)	(12,885)	(187)	(17,304)
Operating profit / (loss) on lettings activities	(251)	64	288	(90)	11
Rental income is stated net of void losses as set out below:					
Void losses	125	372	208	-	705

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

6 Profit on disposal of housing property, plant and equipment

	2025			2024		
	Proceeds £000	**Cost of disposal £000**	**Profit £000**	Proceeds £000	Cost of disposal £000	Profit £000
Void property disposals	**3,239**	**(1,450)**	**1,789**	2,105	(843)	1,262
	3,239	**(1,450)**	**1,789**	2,105	(843)	1,262

7 Operating (loss) / profit

	2025 £000	2024 £000
Operating loss is stated after charging:		
Auditor's remuneration (excluding irrecoverable VAT)		
In their capacity as auditor's:		
Financial statements audit	**85**	83
Depreciation:		
Property, plant and equipment - (social housing)	**2,532**	2,437
Loss on component disposals	**381**	399
Property, plant and equipment - (other assets)	**604**	1,162
Amortisation of intangible assets	**305**	64
Impairment:		
Intercompany loan	**264**	479
Operating lease payments:		
Land and buildings	**152**	152

8 Directors' emoluments

Members of the executive board and executive management team
The association did not directly employ any members of the Executive Board or the executive management team during the year. A charge for their services was made via the group overheads recharge to the association. This recharge included £57,000 (2024: £78,000) for executive directors' services and £40,000 (2024: £54,000) for the executive management team's services. These amounts are included in the association's profit for the year.

Non-executive directors
The association operates as part of the group Overlap Boards. The non-executive directors are paid by Aster Group Limited. A charge of £28,000 (2024: £43,000) was made for their services via the group overheads recharge to the association.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

9 Employee information

	2025 No.	2024 No.
The average number of persons employed during the year (full time equivalents 'FTE') based on 37 hours per week	**123**	124

FTE by salary bands:
Salary includes salary, car allowance, any acting up allowances, bonuses and pension contributions made by the group.

	2025 No.	2025 No.
£59,999 or less	**121**	122
£60,000 to £69,999	**1**	-
£110,000 to £119,999	**-**	1
£120,000 to £129,999	**1**	1
	123	124

None of the above employees received any enhanced pension payments during the year (2024: nil).

		2025 £000	2024 £000
Staff costs:			
Wages and salaries		**5,995**	5,440
Social security costs		**538**	479
Other pension costs	**25**	**651**	452
		7,184	6,371

10 (Loss) / profit on disposal of other property, plant and equipment

	2025 Proceeds £000	2025 Cost of disposal £000	2025 (Loss) / profit £000	2024 Proceeds £000	2024 Cost of disposal £000	2024 Profit £000
Office premises	**-**	**-**	**-**	4,215	(1,985)	2,230
Office equipment	**-**	**(29)**	**(29)**	-	(469)	(469)
	-	**(29)**	**(29)**	4,215	(2,454)	1,761

11 Finance income and expense

	2025 £000	2024 £000
Interest receivable and similar income		
Bank interest receivable	**71**	100
Interest receivable from other group companies	**367**	296
Unwinding of trade debtor discounting	**1**	-
	439	396
Interest payable and similar charges		
Bank loans and overdrafts	**(27)**	(12)
Debtor discounting adjustment	**(23)**	(4)
Loans with other group companies	**(2,425)**	(1,408)
Recycled capital grant fund	**(87)**	(64)
	(2,562)	(1,488)
Interest capitalised	**1,132**	363
Total interest payable on financial liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss	**(1,430)**	(1,125)
Interest on net pension liability		
CCHT pension fund	**2**	45
Net finance expense	**(989)**	(684)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

12 Tax on profit / (loss) on ordinary activities

	2025 £000	2024 £000
(a) Tax expense included in profit or loss		
The tax charge on the profit on ordinary activities was as follows:		
Current tax		
UK corporation tax expense	-	-
Under provision in prior year	-	-
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax for the year	-	-
Total deferred tax	-	-
Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	-	-

	2025 £000	2024 £000
(b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
Profit / (loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	**(4,023)**	3,681
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of Corporation Tax in the UK of 25% (2024: 25%)	**(1,006)**	920
Effects of:		
Profit / (loss) from charitable activities	**1,006**	(920)
	-	-

(c) Deferred tax

The tax charge on ordinary activities for the year is £nil (2024: £nil). There is no deferred tax asset or liability arising during the year (2024: £nil). There are no factors expected to affect future tax charges.

13 Intangible assets

	Computer software £000
Cost	
At 1 April 2024	**1,598**
Additions	**-**
Reclassification	**-**
At 31 March 2025	**1,598**
Accumulated amortisation	
At 1 April 2024	**614**
Charge for year	**305**
Reclassification	**-**
At 31 March 2025	**919**
Net book value as at 31 March 2025	**679**
Net book value as at 31 March 2024	984

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

14 Property, plant and equipment (social housing)

	Housing properties under construction £000	Completed housing properties £000	Shared ownership under construction £000	Shared ownership completed £000	Total £000
Cost					
At 1 April 2024	**9,450**	**160,592**	**7,070**	**502**	**177,614**
Additions	9,386	-	4,643	-	**14,029**
Components	-	4,103	-	-	**4,103**
Disposal of components	-	(786)	-	-	**(786)**
Reclassification	(774)	813	(416)	-	**(377)**
Disposals	(359)	(1,424)	(194)	-	**(1,977)**
At 31 March 2025	**17,703**	**163,298**	**11,103**	**502**	**192,606**
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 April 2024	**-**	**23,901**	**-**	**12**	**23,913**
Charge for year	-	2,526	-	6	**2,532**
Disposal of components	-	(405)	-	-	**(405)**
Disposals	-	(281)	-	-	**(281)**
At 31 March 2025	**-**	**25,741**	**-**	**18**	**25,759**
Net book value at 31 March 2025	**17,703**	**137,557**	**11,103**	**484**	**166,847**
Net book value at 31 March 2024	9,450	136,691	7,070	490	153,701

The cost of completed properties during the year includes £1.1 million (2024: £363,000) of capitalised borrowing costs at an average cost of borrowing of 3.1% (2024: 2.0%).

Net book value of property, plant and equipment - social housing by tenure

	2025 £000	2024 £000
Freehold	**154,166**	142,869
Long leasehold	**8,207**	10,365
Short leasehold	**4,474**	467
Net book value	**166,847**	153,701

Current value of completed social housing properties

The below valuation was carried out by Jones Lang LaSalle Limited Chartered Surveyors on 31 March 2025, on the basis of Existing Use Value - Social Housing. The valuations were carried out in accordance with RICS Appraisal and Valuation Manual effective from 1 January 1996 (as amended).

	Housing properties under £000	Completed housing properties £000	Shared ownership under £000	Shared ownership completed £000	Total £000
Existing Use Valuation - Social Housing					
Valuation at 31 March 2025	**-**	**236,480**	**-**	**1,209**	**237,689**

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

15 Property, plant and equipment (other assets)

	Office Equipment £000	Computer Equipment £000	Total £000
Cost			
At 1 April 2024	**10,730**	**891**	**11,621**
Additions	507	-	**507**
Reclassification	377	-	**377**
Disposals	(357)	(545)	**(902)**
At 31 March 2025	**11,257**	**346**	**11,603**
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 April 2024	**3,887**	**716**	**4,603**
Charge for year	521	83	**604**
Disposals	(328)	(545)	**(873)**
At 31 March 2025	**4,080**	**254**	**4,334**
Net book value at 31 March 2025	**7,177**	**92**	**7,269**
Net book value at 31 March 2024	6,843	175	7,018

16 Investment properties

	Market rented properties £000
Fair value	
At 1 April	**8,265**
Fair value adjustment	**1,075**
At 31 March	**9,340**

The above valuation was carried out by Jones Lang LaSalle Limited Chartered Surveyors on the basis of Market Value using the comparison method at 31 March 2025.

Market value is defined by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) as 'The estimated amount for which an asset or liability should exchange on the valuation date between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction after proper marketing and where the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion'. The valuations were carried out in accordance with RICS Appraisal and Valuation Manual effective from 1 January 1996 (as amended).

17 Investments in subsidiaries

	2025 £	2024 £
Central & Cecil Innovations Ltd - 1 £1 share	**1**	1
Central & Cecil Construction Services Ltd - 1 £1 share	**1**	1
55 London - 1 £1 share	**1**	1
	3	3

18 Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025 £000	2024 £000
Trade debtors	**993**	1,480
Rent arrears	**1,510**	2,090
Service charge under-recovery	**2,763**	1,600
Less discounting of debts payable over more than 12 months	**(26)**	(4)
Less provision for bad debts - rent arrears and service charges	**(583)**	(1,225)
	4,657	3,941
Amounts owing by group undertakings	**5,574**	6,025
Less provision for bad debt	**(3,729)**	(3,465)
Other debtors	**-**	175
VAT recoverable	**-**	158
Prepayments and accrued income	**486**	205
	6,988	7,039

Units held for re-sale by a subsidiary company were valued as at 31 March 2025. The projected proceeds from these sales have been compared to the intercompany loan facility balance and a provision for £3.7 million (2024: £3.5 million) recognised.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

19 Shared ownership properties held for sale

	Under construction £000	Completed £000	Total £000
1 April 2024	**4,314**	**-**	**4,314**
Additions	3,096	-	**3,096**
Disposals	-	-	**-**
31 March 2025	**7,410**	**-**	**7,410**

20 Cash and cash equivalents

	2025 £000	2024 £000
Short term deposits	**-**	50
Cash at bank and in hand	**2,921**	3,681
	2,921	3,731

21 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Note	2025 £000	2024 £000
Trade creditors		**125**	147
Social Housing Grant		**2,772**	2,772
Recycled capital grant	**24**	**846**	946
Taxation and social security		**83**	376
Rent paid in advance		**1,018**	703
Service charge over-recovery		**1,245**	948
Amounts owed to group undertakings		**2,806**	4,835
Other creditors		**212**	117
Pension contributions		**17**	-
Capital grant received in advance		**35**	-
VAT payable		**27**	-
Accruals and deferred income		**2,354**	1,290
		11,540	12,134

22 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Note	2025 £000	2024 £000
Amounts owed to other group undertakings		**60,000**	39,511
Social housing grant	**23**	**35,337**	36,432
Recycled capital grand fund	**24**	**1,471**	859
		96,808	76,802

Amounts owed to other group undertakings represent credit facilities with Aster Group Limited. £20 million of the amounts owed are fixed at an interest rate of 4.5% and £40 million are fixed at an interest rate of 5.41%. Under the terms of an arrangement with Aster Treasury Plc, Central & Cecil Housing Trust has guaranteed the repayment of all amounts due by Aster Communities, Synergy Housing Limited, Aster 3 Limited and East Boro Housing Trust to Aster Treasury plc. In the case of Aster Communities, Synergy Housing Limited, Aster 3 Limited or East Boro Housing Trust not making any repayments of the loan, Central & Cecil Housing Trust will become liable to settle the amount due. The total amount payable by Central & Cecil Housing Trust as at 31 March 2025 is £nil (2024: £nil).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

23 Deferred capital grant

		2025	2024
		£000	£000
At 1 April 2024		**39,204**	40,073
Additions		**-**	-
Disposals		**(633)**	(472)
Amortised within Statement of Comprehensive Income		**(462)**	(397)
Previously amortised grant reinstated		**-**	-
At 31 March 2025		**38,109**	39,204
Recognised in:			
Creditors: Amount falling within one year		**2,772**	2,772
Creditors: Amount falling due after more than one year		**35,337**	36,432
		38,109	39,204

SHG is receivable from the RSH. Grant received for properties under construction is classified as a creditor due in less than one year as the grant would be repayable should the delivery of properties not be completed. Once properties have been completed the grant is classified as a long-term creditor and amortised to the profit or loss for the period over the life structure of the property.

Cumulative government grants received

	2025	2024
	£000	£000
Social housing grant	**48,961**	48,961
Recognised in:		
Profit and loss reserve	**8,535**	7,952
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**3,618**	3,718
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**36,808**	37,291
	48,961	48,961

24 Recycled capital grant

		2025	2024
		£000	£000
Balance as at 1 April		**1,805**	1,297
Additions:			
Grants recycled		**763**	557
Interest		**87**	64
Withdrawals:			
Repayment		**(338)**	(113)
Balance as at 31 March		**2,317**	1,805
Analysis of maturity:			
In less than one year		**846**	946
In one to two years	**21**	**621**	237
In more than two years		**850**	622
		2,317	1,805

25 Pension

Central & Cecil Housing Trust pension schemes

The cost of providing retirement pensions and related benefits is accounted for in accordance with FRS 102 section 28 – 'Employee Benefits'. Central & Cecil Housing Trust participates in three pension schemes.

There is one defined benefit scheme:
- CCHT Pension Fund (closed to new members),

and two defined contribution ('stakeholder') schemes:
- L&G defined contribution scheme (closed on 30 November 2024), and
- Aegon defined contribution scheme (from 1 April 2022).

The accounting treatments for each of the schemes are described below.

The pension cost to the company for the year ended 31 March 2025 was £651,000 (2024: £452,000 before pension insurance buy-out costs) in respect of 270 (2024: 245) employees.

Summary of movements and balances in funding

2025

	Note	Total cost by scheme £000	Total interest on net pension liability by scheme £000	Actuarial gains / (losses) in pension scheme £000	Pension deficit £000
Defined benefit schemes					
CCHT Pension Fund		**531**	**(2)**	**74**	**(939)**
CCHT pension fund asset ceiling		**-**	**-**	**939**	**939**
Defined contribution scheme					
L&G		**73**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Aegon		**47**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		651	**(2)**	**1,013**	**-**

2024

	Note	Total cost by scheme £000	Total interest on net pension liability by scheme £000	Actuarial gains / (losses) in pension scheme £000	Pension deficit £000
Defined benefit schemes					
CCHT Pension Fund		206	(45)	3	(158)
CCHT pension fund asset ceiling		-	-	158	158
Defined contribution scheme					
L&G		188	-	-	-
Aegon		58	-	-	-
		452	(45)	161	-

25a L&G Defined contribution scheme

A defined contribution pension scheme was operated by Central & Cecil Housing Trust. On 30 November 2024 the scheme was closed and members were transferred to the Aegon defined contribution scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the association in an independently administered fund. The pension charge represents contributions payable by the group to the fund and amounted to £73,000 (2024: £188,000).

25b Aegon defined contribution scheme

The scheme is administered by the Aegon UK and is open to all employees of Central and Cecil Housing Trust. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the association in an independently administered fund. The company paid contributions between 4% and 10% (2024: 4% and 10%) and employees paid contributions from 3% (2024: from 3%). At 31 March 2025 there were 124 (2024: 16) active members of the scheme.The pension charge represents contributions payable by the group to the fund and amounted to £47,000 (2024: £31,000).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

25 Pension obligations (continued)

25c Defined benefit pension scheme

Central and Cecil Housing Trust operates a defined benefit pension scheme ('CCHT Pension Fund'). The CCHT Pension Fund is a registered defined benefit (final salary) scheme. We are not aware of any practice of granting discretionary benefits under the pension scheme. The Fund provides pensions in retirement and death benefits to members. Pension benefits are linked to a member's final salary at retirement or leaving service and their length of service. The Fund closed to new entrants and all future accrual from 31 May 2014. Pension benefits depend upon age, length of service and salary level. The Fund transferred its liabilities to an insurer over the year and formally wound up on 28 November 2024.

The Fund was established under trust and is governed by the Fund's definitive trust deed and rules dated 30 January 2004.

The scheme funding valuation as at 31 March 2020 revealed a funding surplus of £188,000. In accordance with the Schedule of Contributions dated 29 March 2021 the Association is expected to pay no contributions over future accounting periods. With the effect from 1 September 2020, except to the extent agreed otherwise in writing, the Association is not expected to meet any expense payments in relation to administering the Fund. These will instead be met out of the Fund's surplus assets. Over the period to 31 March 2022 the Fund disinvested the majority of its invested assets and purchased a buy-in insurance policy with Legal and General to meet all future Fund benefit payments. As at 31 March 2024 the Fund held the value of that insurance policy and surplus funds held as cash. On 26 April 2024 the Fund secured additional benefits for members and converted its buy-in insurance policy to a buy-out insurance policy and surplus funds were returned to the Association before the Fund formally wound up. There was therefore no pension liability on the balance sheet as at 31 March 2025.

As measured at the start of the year, the liabilities of the Fund are based on the current value of expected benefit payment cashflows to members approximately over the next 60 years. The average duration of the liabilities is approximately 14 years.

A full actuarial valuation of the Fund was carried out as at 31 March 2020 and has been updated to 31 March 2024 by a qualified independent actuary.

None of the assets of the Fund are invested in the Association's own financial instruments and none of the assets are properties or other assets used by the Association.

The major assumptions used by the actuary were (in nominal terms) as follows:

Financial assumptions	**2025**	2024
	%p.a.	%p.a.
Price increases - RPI	**3.5**	3.4
Price increases - CPI	**3.0**	2.9
Salary increases	**3.5**	3.4
Discount rate	**5.0**	4.5

Mortality	**2025**	2024
	years	years
Current pensioners		
Females	**24.1**	24.0
Males	**22.1**	22.0
Future pensioners		
Females	**25.8**	25.8
Males	**24.1**	24.0

Fair value of plan assets

	2025	2024
	£000	£000
Insured annuitites	**-**	8,926
Cash and other	**-**	939
	-	9,865

Cost recognised as an expense

	2025	2024
	£000	£000
Interest costs	**(2)**	(45)
Administration expenses	**43**	206
Service cost - inc. current & past service costs, settlements	**488**	-
	529	161
Return on plan assets	**(436)**	603

25 Pension obligations (continued)

25c Defined benefit pension scheme (continued)

Reconciliation of defined benefit obligation

	2025	2024
	£000	£000
Opening defined benefit obligation	**8,926**	8,647
Past service cost	**482**	-
Interest expense	**28**	374
Actuarial losses/(gains)	**(540)**	181
Benefits paid and expenses	**(127)**	(276)
Settlements	**(8,769)**	-
Closing defined benefit obligation	**-**	8,926

Reconciliation of fair value of scheme assets

	2025	2024
	£000	£000
Opening fair value of scheme assets	**8,926**	8,647
Interest income	**30**	419
Actuarial gains	**(466)**	184
Scheme administration costs	**(43)**	(206)
Benefits paid and expenses	**(127)**	(276)
Repaid to employer	**(484)**	-
Settlements	**(8,775)**	-
Closing fair value of scheme assets	**(939)**	8,768
Asset ceiling adjustment	**939**	158
Closing fair value of scheme assets recognised in financial statements	**-**	8,926
Net Pension deficit	**-**	-

Net defined benefit liability / (asset) to be shown in OCI:

	2025	2024
	£000	£000
Return on assets, excluding interest income	**466**	(184)
Experience gains and losses arising on the Fund liabilities	**-**	378
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of the Fund liabilities	**(540)**	(197)
Change in the amount of surplus that is not recoverable (excluding interest income)	**(939)**	(158)
	(1,013)	(161)

26 Share capital

	2025	2024
	£	£
At 1 April	**14**	16
Shares issued in the year	**-**	2
Shares cancelled in the year	**(1)**	(4)
At 31 March	**13**	14

The share capital of the association consists of shares with a nominal value of £1 each, which carry no rights to dividends or other income. Shares in issue are not capable of being repaid or transferred. When a shareholder ceases to be a member, that share is cancelled and the amount paid thereon becomes the property of the association. Therefore, all shareholdings relate to non-equity interest.

27 Operating leases

The group and the association had minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below:

	2025	2024
	£000	£000
Not later than one year	**152**	152
Later than one but not later than five years	**607**	607
Later than five years	**12**	165
	771	924

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

28 Capital commitments

	2025 £000	2024 £000
Capital expenditure that has been contracted for but has not been provided for in the financial statements	**27,825**	14,185
Capital expenditure that has been authorised by the board but has not yet been contracted	**-**	13,377
	27,825	27,562

Capital commitments contracted but not provided for represents the amount committed to develop sites for which the association has proceeds from sales of property in an escrow account and undrawn loan facilities to meet contractual obligations.

29 Other reserves

	Restricted reserve £000
Balance at 1 April / 31 March	**317**

Restricted reserve

Restricted reserves comprise a legacy of £317,000 (2024: £317,000) that was received in 2012 from a deceased resident at Cecil Court. These funds have been left for the specific benefit of the Cecil Court care home.

30 Homes and bed spaces in management and in development

	2025 No.	2024 No.
Under development at end of year:		
Housing accommodation	**126**	42
Shared ownership	**88**	61
Open market sale	**-**	-
	214	**103**
Under management at end of year:		
Owned and managed by Central & Cecil Housing Trust:		
Housing accommodation		
Social rent	**-**	329
Affordable Rent	**-**	76
Supported housing		
Social rent	**-**	1,308
Affordable Rent		
Shared ownership	**-**	20
Market rented	**-**	17
Leasehold	**-**	1
Care homes (bed spaces)	**-**	135
Temporary Social Housing	**-**	-
	-	1,886
Owned but managed by others at the end of the year:		
Housing accommodation		
Social rent	**305**	-
Affordable Rent	**96**	-
Supported housing		
Social rent	**1,057**	-
Affordable Rent	**210**	-
Shared Ownership	**24**	4
Market rented	**17**	-
Care homes (bed spaces)	**135**	-
Sub-market rented	**90**	101
Long leaseholders	**4**	49
	1,938	154
	1,938	2,040

All of Central & Cecil Housing Trust's units are now managed by Aster Communities. The risk and rewards remain unchanged and still lie with the ownership of the relevant Registered Provider, hence there is no impact on the income or expense recognition of the Registered Providers. 2024 unit numbers have moved as part of CCHT's integration onto Aster's treatment.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 Related party transactions

The association receives management and other services from its holding company, Aster Group Limited, and fellow group companies, Aster Communities and Synergy Housing Limited.

The association has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under FRS 102 Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' not to disclose related party transactions within the group. This exemption is available providing the transactions are entered into between two or more members of a group, so long as any subsidiary which is party to the transaction is wholly owned.

The Accounting Direction for Private Registered Providers of Social Housing requires disclosure of the material recharges for services between non-regulated and regulated entities during the year and the balance outstanding as at the year end. The recharges for services in the year are:

		Annual recharges		Balance as at 31 March	
		2025	2024	**2025**	2024
From non-regulated entity	**Nature of supply**	**£000**	£000	**£000**	£000
Aster Property Limited	Property maintenance services	**18,243**	17,496	**1,582**	3,107
Aster Homes Limited	Property development services	**11,243**	9,301	**30**	1,092
CCIL	Management services and loan facility	**-**	-	**(217)**	(108)
CCCS	Property development services	**1**	87	**(2)**	16

		Annual recharges		Balance as at 31 March	
		2025	2024	**2025**	2024
To non-regulated entity	**Nature of supply**	**£000**	£000	**£000**	£000
55 London	Management services	**1,198**	1,353	**11**	119
CCIL	Management services and loan facility	**-**	-	**-**	-
CCCS	Construction services and management services	**-**	-	**-**	-

Construction services from CCCS to its parent CCHT include a 2% mark up on cost. All other services are at cost.

32 Ultimate parent company

Central & Cecil Housing Trust is a wholly owned subsidiary of Aster Group Limited, the ultimate parent entity and controlling party, and whose consolidated financial statements may be obtained from the following address:

The Company Secretary, Sarsen Court. Horton Avenue, Cannings Hill, Devizes, Wiltshire, SN10 2AZ.

Aster Group Limited is the only group entity to consolidate the association's financial statements.