Co-operative and Community Benefit Society registration number: RS007814 Regulator of Social Housing registration number: LH4401

Beyond Housing Limited

Report and financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2023

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Officers and professional advisors

Board members

J D Hayward (Chair) P A Baren (Senior Independent Director) K Abson R Du Rose (Chief Executive) H J Flack S D Hardwick S E Nattress C Owston G Taylor (Senior Independent Director) J P Williams S D Williams F Yeomans

Retired – 23 September 2022

Appointed 19 May 2022 Retired – 23 September 2022 Appointed 19 May 2022 Appointed 23 September 2022

Executive leadership team

R Du Rose (Chief Executive) K Hanlon (Chief Finance Officer) S Rawson (Chief Operating Officer)

Company Secretary

L Peacock

Registered office

Brook House 4 Gladstone Road Scarborough North Yorkshire YO12 7BH

Auditor

Principal Solicitors

BDO LLP Chartered Accountants 3 Hardman Street Manchester M3 3AT Devonshire's Solicitors LLP 30 Finsbury Circus London EC2M 7DT

Principal Bankers

Natwest Bank Plc 1 Trinity Gardens 2nd Floor, Broadchare Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 2HF The board presents its annual report and audited consolidated financial statements for Beyond Housing for the year ended 31 March 2023.

The consolidated financial statements include the results of Beyond Housing Ltd, for the year ended 31 March 2023. They also include the results of its subsidiary companies Beyond Housing Developments Limited and Viola Homes Limited.

Principal activity

The group's principal activity is the provision and management of housing and associated services to people in housing need.

Group structure

On 31 March 2023 Beyond Housing (the 'group') comprised the following entities:

- Beyond Housing Limited (BHL).
- Beyond Housing Developments Limited (BHDL).
- Viola Homes Limited (VHL) (formerly Beyond Housing Sales Limited (BHSL), name change 20 March 2023).

Beyond Housing, the parent is a:

- Community Benefit Society (CBS) registered under the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act (2014), is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA).
- Registered and regulated by the Regulator for Social Housing (RSH).

BHDL and VHL are both limited companies and are wholly owned subsidiaries of Beyond Housing.

Within this report and the financial statements, the consolidated financial position is referred to as 'group' and the parent entity financial position is referred to as 'association'.

An introduction from the Chair of the Board

I am pleased to introduce the 2022/23 annual report and accounts, which highlight another challenging year with many successes for Beyond Housing against the economic backdrop, inflationary pressures, cost of living challenges and regulatory requirements. The year also focused on better understanding the quality of our homes, particularly homes that are susceptible to mould and damp.

Overall business performance for the year end 31 March 2023 resulted in an increased group turnover to £91.4m (£76.5m 2022) and a higher surplus before tax of £7.8m (£2.5m 2022). We strengthened our balance sheet with overall reserves increasing to £157.7m (£118.4m 2022). The operating surplus declined to £14.9m (£17.2m 2022), due to nutrient neutrality regulation and planning delays impacting the development of new homes and revenues. Inflationary pressures significantly increased overall costs across the business, and we had a number of one-off costs; including the £2.7m impairment cost to demolish Beyond Housing's only high-rise block (Spencerbeck House) and a rent refunds provision of circa £700k.

Beyond Housing maintained the regulatory V1 financial viability grading and its annual credit rating assessment from Moody's as A2 but with a move to the status of unstable.

Supporting customers has and always will remain the key priority, especially given the cost-of-living crisis. Once again, we supported customers with Universal Credit and other benefit claims helping them to protect their income and pay their rent. Beyond Housing collected 99.6% of rents and helped customers claim £1.9m of additional benefits. Employment and training was a key focus, and we were extremely proud to support new apprentices.

Despite the challenging building environment, we completed 210 homes and made a start on 48 homes working towards our overall goal to meet circa 2,750 homes by 2030/31. Of the 210 homes, 141 were affordable rent, 17 shared-ownership, 2 rent to buy, and 50 were for outright sale. A Homes England grant of £7.2m was received during the year.

We made significant progress with the £16m project to regenerate Church Lane (Redcar) which will complete in the 2023/24. We continued to support homelessness initiatives in both regions, providing 12 homes in Redcar and 8 homes in Scarborough for rough sleepers.

We invested £19.9m in 58,000 planned and routine repairs, and a further £6.9m in major repairs. Our capital works programme delivered 268 window replacements, 273 new doors, 26 replacement heating systems, 464 energy components, and 766 new/replaced 'A' rated boiler installations. In addition, we worked with Tees Valley Combined Authority and other providers to achieve a successful £3.2m bid for second wave decarbonisation funding.

Our Reach & Respond service continues to support 9,059 (c8,972 at 2022) customers to live independently in their own homes using assistive technology and a responder service. The service is accredited under the Telecare Services Quality Standards Framework.

Following on from remote working during the pandemic, colleagues moved to agile working during 2022/23 and now spend a combination of their time in the office, at customer locations, or at home. The overall colleague engagement survey analysis at the end of 2022/23 indicated that 74% of colleagues think Beyond Housing is a good place to work.

We were pleased to receive The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (RoSPA) President's Award, which recognises that we have achieved their gold standard for 10 consecutive years. In addition, we achieved accreditation from the Institute of Customer Service for our customer service training.

We continually reviewed our key risks during 2022/23, given the economic and cost of living pressures it was prudent to do so. The impact was both immediate and longer term, and our business plans were constantly reviewed, and stress tested to mitigate and control the increased risks.

We were disappointed to find a significant error in the way rents had been previously set within our legacy organisations – dating back to 2010. We self-referred this matter to the Regulator of Social Housing (RSH) and received a regulatory judgement that resulted in a down grade to our governance grading to G2. We continue to work closely with the regulator to prove that our current controls and processes are robust, and we have already refunded most of the customers who were overcharged.

Plans for 2023/24 include further investment in our existing stock, development of new homes and the completion of the Church Lane North regeneration project in Redcar delivering 33 new homes. In Scarborough we also expect completion of our 113 outright sale units at our Mill Meadows development. In addition, our other priority is to improve overall customer satisfaction using the new Tenant Satisfaction Measures (TSM's) as our key indicators. We will further invest in and enhance our voids and repairs offer for customers. ICT and technology change will continue to develop a better 'self-serve' offer that is beneficial to customers and more effective for the business.

Jamen Hayund

James D Hayward RD Chair

Overview of Beyond Housing and our 2020-2025 strategy

Beyond Housing is a registered Community Benefits Society (CBS), with a group turnover of £91.4m. We own and manage 15,184 homes across nine local authorities in the north-east/yorkshire, housing over 30,000 customers. The current regulatory grading is G2/V1 from the Regulator Social Housing. We employ over 700 colleagues and offer homes for rent and sale, including shared ownership.

We also undertake a wide range of activities to improve the lives of our customers, including our independent living services 'Reach and Respond' which supports older and vulnerable people to live independently in their homes for longer.

As a business we aim to deliver our purpose and mission. We launched a new five-year strategy in April 2020 with clear objectives and ambitions for our **services, homes, place and people**.

We are investing in good quality homes and services for people in housing need and for the communities we work with. This year we have achieved a higher net surplus before tax of £7.8m (£2.5m 2021/22), as 2021/22 included one off refinancing costs of c£7.1m. We invested £42.7m in new homes and £39.2m revenue spent in our existing properties (routine/planned maintenance and major repairs).

Our five-year strategy

Our strategy is based on four strategic objectives:

- **Provide quality services to our customers** increase customer satisfaction, grow our ILS business and have 55% of our customers registered using our 'Me and My Home' digital services.
- Build new homes and keep our existing home in good condition build circa 2,000 new homes (2020-25) revised to c2,750 by 2030/31, increase customer satisfaction with the quality of our homes and repairs satisfaction and improve the Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) ratings for all our properties to EPC C or better by 2030.
- Invest in our communities/neighborhoods to create a great place to live and work offer the best information and advice to customers, be a leading training provider and create neighborhoods our customers are proud of.
- A great place to work for our people achieve Investors in People (IIP) accreditation, deliver an agile working environment, increase colleague satisfaction and improve their health and wellbeing.

We intend to target year on year improvements in our business and services. These include investing more in our homes, neighborhoods and communities through high quality repairs and planned capital programs. We intend all properties to be energy efficient by 2030 at EPC C or better. In 2022/23 our operating margin declined due to higher inflation across all costs, rising interest rates and these also impacted our higher Social Housing Costs Per Unit (SHCPU). Our financial performance and VfM metrics are explained in more detail later in this report. Our development program for new homes was hindered by planning (nutrient neutrality, planning delays) and wider economic constraints and units have been reprofiled into future years. Sales of new homes on our Mill Meadows, Filey development performed strongly and the regeneration of Church Lane, North Estate in Eston continued apace. We will continue to invest in our digital infrastructure e.g., 'Me and My Home', telephony and new Customer Resource Management (CRM) system.

Beyond Housing Limited Strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2023

In November 2022 we issued £40m of our retained bond through a forward purchase agreement. This means the pricing (gilt rate) was fixed with the bond recipient in November 2022, but the transaction completes November 2023 when the security and legal documents complete and the cash value is received. Our £250m bond was issued in May 2021, being £165m drawn on issuance and we now have £45m remaining as retained. Our credit rating from Moody's in 2022 was A2 (unstable) a change from A2 (stable) due to the wider housing sector per downgrade to unstable as a result of more challenging economic environment.

Our operating margin will improve by 2030 in line with our business plan to drive greater efficiency and cost saving to allow more investment in homes and to address zero carbon challenges. We will continue to deliver our 2,000 new homes under our current strategy (2020-25 revised to 2,750 by 2030/31) providing affordable homes across our area of operation. We will also look at those areas that may require future regeneration, higher zero carbon investment and continue to build more homes.



Beyond Housing Limited Strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2023

Corporate governance

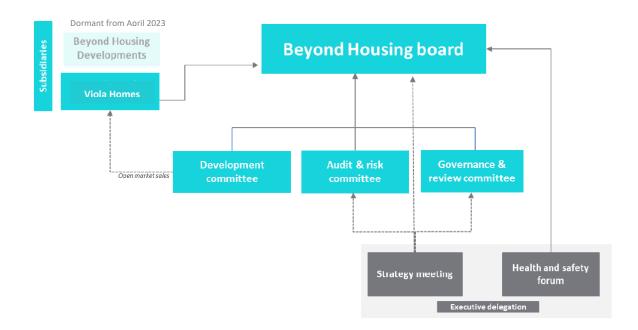
The board comprises of ten members, made up of 70% women and 30% men. Members and committees can be viewed on page 1 and 9-10. Board members are drawn from a wide range of backgrounds bringing together commercial, professional and local skills, experience and knowledge.

The board has overall responsibility for the administration of sound corporate governance throughout the group and recognises the importance of maintaining a strong reputation for the group.

An annual compliance assessment was undertaken by the board of its chosen code of governance in January 2023. Accordingly, the board states Beyond Housing (the parent) are compliant with its adopted code of governance, the National Housing Federation (NHF) Code of Governance 2020. The board has determined the adopted code does not apply and therefore is not adopted by the subsidiary companies, Viola Homes Limited and Beyond Housing Developments Ltd. The subsidiary companies continue to operate within the overarching governance framework of Beyond Housing's structure with the Beyond Housing board retaining control and oversight of the subsidiary companies.

Beyond Housing complies with the Regulator of Social Housing's (RSH) Governance and Financial Viability Standard.

line with the Code of Governance, Beyond Housing will commission a full (three yearly) independent governance review in 2023/4.



Strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2023

Board

The Board met formally seven times during the period 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023 and held two strategic away days. The Board and committees have formal terms of reference which were last reviewed during 2022/23.

Audit and risk committee

The audit and risk committee are responsible for ensuring a sound system of internal control and risk management is embedded across the group. The committee exercises oversight of the internal and external audit functions. The committee met four times during the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023. Board member John Williams chaired the meetings.

Governance and review committee

The governance and review committee are responsible for board director succession planning, recruitment and selection of non-executive directors, board training and development, ensuring the appraisal and remuneration of the chief executive is carried out and for addressing any conduct or standards issues. The committee oversees and reviews governance arrangements to ensure that the best governance standards and practices are upheld, with particular oversight in relation to statutory and regulatory changes. The committee met five times during the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023. Board members Sam Hardwick and Fay Yeomans chaired the meetings.

Development committee

A new development committee was established in 2022 to provide strategic oversight of Beyond Housing's development and regeneration strategic plans and the group's development and sales program, monitoring performance against them. The Committee has fully delegated financial responsibility for scheme approvals up to the board approved development model program agreed as part of annual budget setting and business planning. The committee recommends schemes to Viola Homes Limited as part of the sales program. The committee met six times during the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023. Board members Peter Baren and Cath Owston chaired the meetings.

Regulatory recovery task and finish group (committee)

A regulatory recovery task and finish group was constituted in November 2022 to oversee Beyond Housing's regulatory recovery to G1 which is the highest governance rating in the Regulator of Social Housing's Governance & Viability standard and means governance expectations are fully met. The group is chaired by Gillian Taylor (Senior independent director) and met five times to 31 March 2023. The group report progress quarterly to the parent board.

Strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2023

Board and committee meetings

The table below dates all board and committee meetings.

Beyond Housing Board	Audit & Risk Committee	Governance and Review Committee	Development Committee	Regulatory Recovery Task and Finish Group	
7 April 2022 8 April 2022 (away day)	10 May 2022	26 April 2022	21 July 2022	17 November 2022	
19 May 2022	26 July 2022	16 May 2022	8 September 2022	6 December 2022	
25 August 2022	25 October 2022	14 July 2022	20 October 2022	9 January 2023	
22 September 2022	24 January 2022	18 October 2022	1 December 2022	6 February 2023	
27 October 2022 (away day)		12 January 2022	19 January 2023	3 March 2023	
17 November 2022			1 March 2023		
18 January 2023					
23 February 2023					

Board and committee attendance 2022-23

Name	Beyond Housing	board	Audit risk	and		rnance eview		lopmen nmittee	Regulat Recove and fin	
	Α	В	Α	В	Α	В	Α	В	Α	В
Non-Executives										
K Abson	9	9					6	5		
P A Baren*	5	5	2	2	3	2	2	2		
H J Flack	5	4					5	5		
S D Hardwick*	5	5			3	3				
J D Hayward	9	8								
S E Nattress**	6	6	2	2	3	3			5	5
C Owston***	5	5			2	1	4	4	5	5
G Taylor	9	7	4	4					5	5
J P Williams	9	9	4	4						
S D Williams	9	9	3	3	5	5			5	5
F Yeomans	9	9			5	5			5	4
Greig Lees							6	6		
Executives										
R Du Rose	9	9	4	4	5	3	6	2	5	5

A = maximum number of meetings that could have been attended

B = number of meetings attended

* retired 23 September 2022 ** appointed 19 May 2022

*** appointed 23 September 2022

Viability assessment

Beyond Housing prepares a 30-year business plan 'Plan', incorporating the 2022/23 budget, treasury, asset and development plans and financial assumptions over the medium term. The long-term financial plan to demonstrate it can effectively manage its resources and ensure long term financial stability is maintained and social housing assets are safeguarded.

Beyond Housing has approved and stress tested the current plan using multi-variant analysis which tests against potential economic and business risks. The board held a stress testing workshop in April 2023. The results of the stress testing included considering the impact of movement in interest rates, liquidity, house price falls, inflation, costs, debts, rent caps welfare reform, sales risk and a single/multi-variant risk scenario with mitigation plans. The board also identified actions to mitigate against these risks, quantified through the stress testing and is satisfied these mitigations would be implemented, if the need arises to protect the social housing assets and to maintain compliance with regulatory requirements.

The 30-year business plan and Financial Forecast Return (FFR) submission to the Regulator Social Housing (RSH) was approved by the board in May 2023.

Internal controls

The board acknowledges its overall responsibility for establishing and maintaining the whole system of internal control and for reviewing its effectiveness across the Group.

The board recognises that no system of internal control can provide absolute assurance or eliminate all risk. The system of internal control is designed to manage, not eliminate, risk and to provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The process for identifying, evaluating and managing significant risks faced by the Group has been in place throughout the year ended 31 March 2023 and up to the date of the approval of these financial statements.

The board has received the Chief Executive's annual review of the effectiveness of internal control which concludes that there is sufficient evidence to confirm the operation of adequate systems of internal control and that these systems are aligned to the on-going process of managing the significant risks faced by the Group.

Key elements of the Group's internal control framework include:

- Board approved terms of reference for board and committees.
- Strategic risk registers regularly reviewed by the senior leadership team, board and the audit and risk committee.
- Policies and procedures in place for the Group's operating activities.
- A corporate and planning process with supporting financial information, including long term business plans and annual budgets.
- Programme management framework aligning project activity with corporate objectives.

Strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2023

- A business case and appraisal framework established to support robust investment decisionmaking.
- Business assurance and internal audit functions (provided by PwC) tasked with maintaining and testing the Group's control environment.
- Reporting to the senior leadership team and board of key strategic performance indicators.
- Oversight by the audit and risk committee of the Group's internal control processes; and
- An established health and safety framework.

Housing stock

Beyond Housing operates across the North-East and North Yorkshire covering nine local authorities. We currently have 15,184 homes for rent, 12 of which are managed by a third party giving us 15,172 owned units (Note 3 in the Accounts) and an additional 291 leaseholder units. A breakdown of the housing stock is:

Stock Type	Owned	Managed	Shared ownership	Total
Houses	8,095	1	265	8,361
Bungalows	3,144	-	10	3,154
Flats	3,318	50	1	3,369
Maisonettes	120	-	-	120
Bedsits	168	-	-	168
Total	14,845	51	276	15,172
Third party managed	12	-	-	15,184

Customer experience and outcomes

Across customer service we are proud of what we have achieved for our customers, communities and colleagues. The pandemic made for uncertain times, yet we adapted and flexed with the changes to deliver some great outcomes in the delivery of our purpose and strategic objectives. Creating a great customer experience is a key objective and as a result the below was achieved in 2022/23:

- Supported 469 customers and accessed £1.93m in benefits to support customers.
- Answered 131,581 customer enquiry calls.
- Answered 180,124 calls from customers to our independent living service Reach & Respond.
- Supported 1,188 customers with Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) and safeguarding support.
- 6,112 hours of volunteers' time invested in community projects and services.
- Progressed the implementation of new systems to better improve the customer experience.

Strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2023

Energy performance

SCOPE 1 CO ₂ e (tonnes)	% estimated	Specific exclusions (%)	April 19 - March 20	April 20 - March 21	April 21 - March 22	April 22 - March 23
Natural Gas	0	None	377.0	260.8	388.0	323.5
Company-owned transport	0	None	556.6	567.6	530.2	541.0
Refrigerants	0	None	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other types of fuel	100%	None	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0
Total Scope 1	100%	None	934.1	848.9	938.7	865.0
SCOPE 2 CO ₂ e (tonnes)	% estimated	Exclusions	April 19 - March 20	April 20 - March 21	April 21 - March 22	April 22 - March 23
Electricity	0%	None	327.3	305.6	263.7	235.2
Total Scope 2	0%		327.3	305.6	263.7	235.2
SCOPE 3 CO ₂ e (tonnes)	% estimated	Exclusions	April 19 - March 20	April 20 - March 21	April 21 - March 22	April 22 - March 23
Electricity T & D Losses	0	None	27.8	26.3	23.3	21.5
Private transport for business purposes	0	None	127.3	40.3	80.6	88.1
Total Scope 3			155.1	66.6	103.9	109.6
TOTAL CO ₂ e Scope 1, 2, 3 Gross emissions (tonnes)		1,416.5	1,221.1	1,306.4	1,209.9	
Intensity Metric Measure (employee)		801	773	760	760	
Intensity Metric (Gross emissions) tCO ₂ e/Employee		1.768	1.580	1.719	1.592	
Energy Consumptic	n	Exclusions	April 19 - March 20	April 20 - March 21	April 21 - March 22	April 22 - March 23
kWh		As above	5,835,868	4,671,705	5,886,493	5,467,299

We see as good practice reporting out energy consumption in line with our Environmental, Social and Governance principles. This work was undertaken by Trident Innovative Energy Experts for Beyond Housing and is summarised below till 31 March 2023.

	In Scope	Out of scope
	Scope 1 – Direct emissions: Combustible gases, kerosene heating oil, Owned vehicles	None
Emissions	Scope 2 – Indirect emissions: purchased electricity	None
E	Scope 3 – Other indirect emissions relating to: electricity transmission and distribution losses, and private vehicles used for work purposes	Employee commuting, emissions from hotel accommodation, couriers, and suppliers

This year we are pleased to have reduced our carbon footprint per employee by 10% working towards the Governments carbon neutral targets is set out in more detail in our strategic asset plan approved by our Senior Leadership Team (SLT).

We were also successful in a bid with Tees Valley Combined Authority in securing grant from the wave 2 Government Social Housing Decarbonisation programme securing funds for our home insulation programme.

Value for Money

Beyond Housing consciously looks to deliver Value for Money (VfM) and will take a planned approach to the delivery of efficiencies and financial capacity gains, which provides direction for achieving VfM in order to increase investment in our existing homes and communities and to create new homes.

- **Borrowing capacity** Beyond Housing had in place £104m of Revolving Credit Facility and £45m undrawn bond funding capacity on 31 March 2023.
- Total cost of management and maintenance of each housing unit The target Social Housing Cost Per Unit (SHCPU) for the organisation is circa £3,500 in the medium term as the result of reductions to management costs and overheads, structural costs, efficiencies and improved procurement.
- Delivery of new homes Our current strategy displays our plans to build 2,000 new homes over five years. This has been revised over a longer period to 2031 with aspiration for another 750 aspirational homes.
- **Operating margin** Our operating margin reduced in the year as our maintenance costs increased as a result of higher repair volumes and increased material and subcontractor prices.
- **Development** We seek competitive tenders and test the contracts cash flow, IRR and NPV to meet investment policies.

Procurement – Beyond Housing has actively completed competitive tendering activities to secure long-term contracts for key business areas including kitchen and bathroom installations, development services framework and telephony systems. To better align to our business strategy, grounds maintenance and communal cleaning activities have been outsourced as well as a number of areas including roofing and guttering repairs insourced to be delivered by our internal teams. Savings to the value of £155k have also been achieved through key negotiations on our capital programme contracts such as cyclical painting through tendering our requirements to the supply chain. Beyond Housing has been impacted by supply chain price increases and has looked to mitigate these where possible.

VfM indicators

Beyond Housing has included the nine regulatory VfM metrics from the RSH Technical Note guidance September 2020 sector scorecard, in its board KPIs. We benchmark our VfM indicators where appropriate against a group of comparable housing providers to help understand our performance and inform our improvement plans and targets. Performance is measured against the RSH 2021/22 Global Accounts benchmarking information, due to 2022/23 information not being available at the time of preparing the annual accounts. During 2022/23 and going forward we will benchmark our VfM indicators, to support our strategy to embed VfM into everything we do.

2022/23		2021/22						
RSH VfM Metric	Beyond Housing	Beyond Housing	Global Upper Q	NE^ Upper Q	Global Med Q	NE^ Med	Global Lower	NE^ Lower
Reinvestment	12.9%	11.8%	8.6%	7.7%	6.5%	6.8%	4.7%	5.2%
New supply: Social	1.05%	1.05%	2.10%	1.7%	1.40%	1.1%	0.70%	0.60%
New supply: Non-social	0.003%	-	0.009%	0.002%	-	-	-	-
Gearing	48.5%	50.0%	53.1%	47.3%	44.1%	42.6%	32.1%	22.9%
EBITDA MRI	119%*	182%	197.5%	249.7%	145.7%	169.8%	106.7%	99.2%
Social housing cost per unit	£4,228	£3,787	£5,183	£3,941	£4,150	£3,802	£3,697	£3,410
Operating margin: Social	17.6%	21.8%	28.5%	22.9%	23.3%	19.5%	17.6%	15.0%
Operating margin: Overall	15.4%*	20.9%	25.4%	23.0%	20.5%	19.5%	14.3%	12.9%
Return on capital employed	3.3%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	3.2%	2.8%	2.4%	2.1%

^NE combines average performance for the northeast region and North Yorkshire based RPs

NOTE *: EBITDA – MRI and Operating Margins reflect <u>one off</u> impairment provision to demolish our only high-rise block £2.7m and one-off rent refund provision due to regulatory G2 review of rents £0.7m in 2022/23

We have used the 2021/22 financial statements for last year's figures. **Note:** Our 5-year VfM targets are published separately on our web site in our 5 Year VfM Plan.

Definitions:

- 1. **Reinvestment** % Looks at the investment in properties (existing stock as well as new supply) as a percentage of the value of total properties held.
- New supply Delivered % the new supply metric sets out the number of new social housing and non-social housing units that have been acquired in the year as a proportion of total social housing units and non-social housing units owned at period end. The table reports on two new delivered ratios. New supply delivered (social housing units). New supply delivered (non-social housing units).
- 3. **Gearing**_% Measures how much of the adjusted assets are made up of debt and the degree of dependence on debt finance. It is often a key indicator of growth appetite. Registered providers can be restricted by lenders' covenants and therefore may not have the ability in which to increase the loan portfolio despite showing a relatively average gearing result.
- 4. **EBITDA** Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortization, major repairs included (EBITDA MRI) interest cover measure is a key indicator for liquidity and investment capacity. It seeks to measure the level of surplus that a registered provider generates compared to interest

payable; the measure avoids any distortions stemming from the depreciation charge.

- 5. **Headline social housing cost per unit** Assesses the total housing cost per unit as defined by the Housing Regulator. The cost measures set out in the metric are unchanged from the metric in the Regulator VfM technical note 2018. The metric now however includes lease costs.
- 6. Operating margin Demonstrates the profitability of operating assets before exceptional expenses are deducted. Increasing margins are one way to demonstrate the improving financial efficiency of a business. In assessing this ratio, consideration is given to registered providers' purpose and objectives (including our social objectives). As a registered provider we report on two operating margins. Operating margin (social housing lettings only). Operating margin (overall).
- 7. **Return on capital employed (ROCE)** This metric compares the operating surplus to total assets less current liabilities and is a common measure in the commercial sector to assess the efficient investment of capital resources. The ROCE metric would support registered providers with a wide range of capital investment programmes.

Future analysis

Based on our performance, our plans for the coming years will focus on a number of performance indicators. The Board has agreed the strategy and performance indicators for 2023/24. This includes measuring the new Tenant Satisfaction Measures (TSM) and setting approved 'rules' against key indicators to ensure the financial stability and resilience of the business.

VfM indicator	2022/23 Outcome	Targets 2023/24	Future plans 2024/25 onwards
Reinvestment	Reinvestment at 12.9% was below target 19.0% as development spending was below budget due to nutrient neutrality issues in the Teesside area. We have continued to deliver on our 2,000 homes strategy.	15.6%	Our capital investment plans are to maintain and invest in our existing stock, regenerate Church Lane, North and to develop our carbon reduction plans.
New supply: Social	 210 homes were completed and started a further 48. Of the 210 (133 are affordable rent, 14 shared ownership, 5 rent to buy and 50 outright sale). Starts and completions were below target, due to the matters outlined under reinvestment. 	270 new homes completed.	Our long-term plan is to build to a target of circa 2,750 homes by 2031 (our 2,000 homes strategy and 750 aspirational).
New supply: Non- social	50 homes for outright sale where handed over during 2022/23 at our Filey development.	-	Non-social homes will be a small proportion of social homes built circa 15% of the target.
Gearing	Gearing at 48.5% remains within our target rules reflecting our refinancing.	50.7%.	Gearing will remain within funder requirements. Beyond Housing rules impose more stringent targets <63% than

Strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2023

			those imposed by the funders.
EBITDA - MRI	EBITDA - MRI at 119% is below target 347% reflecting high maintenance expenditure but also the one-off £2.7m impairment of Spencerbeck House which is to be demolished in 2023/24 and one-off £0.7m rent refund provision as part of our G2 rent review. Our EBITDA-MRI is maintained for funder covenants.	267%	The EBITDA (interest cover) has a funder requirement to be above 110% in all years. In addition, a more stringent target 126% has been set to give an additional margin above funder requirements.
Social Housing Cost Per Unit (SHCPU)	SHCPU £4,228 has increased above the target of £3,534 due to higher maintenance costs arising from increased volumes and cost inflation.	£4,258	Our medium-term target is to achieve a costs of under £4,000 but reviewed annually in line with investment needs.
Operating margin: Social	The social operating margin fell per the explanations under EBITDA and SHCPU.	-	The social margin will remain close to the overall operating margin due to housing rents making up c92% of income.
Operating margin: Overall	The operating margin 15.4% fell against target 25.3% due to higher maintenance costs. Note: one of costs have reduced the margin (£2.7m impairment to demolish Spencebeck House and £0.7m rent refunds being, these adjustments represent c3.4% lowering of margin) alongside the annual pension adjustment.	21%	Our business plan is to have an operating margin at the Housemark median of 25% in the next 5 years.
Return on Capital Employed (ROCE)	Our ROCE at 3.3% fell against a target of 4.9% as result of the lower operating margin and lower total assets less current liabilities balance sheet position.	4.7%	ROCE employed will be monitored as our investment plans are delivered to ensure efficient investment is being made.
TSM	n/a	70% overall satisfaction	We are measuring all 22 TSM measures in line with RSH guidance

Other metrics agreed by the board include:

- Liquidity current ratio >1.10.
- Security 15% of all stock buffer to add to funder security valuation ratios.
- Operating surplus reliance on profits from open market sales to be limited to 10% within our business plans. By limiting reliance on profits from open market house sales, focus is on sustained financial stability.
- Cash flow holding cash and cash equivalents (loan facilities) >= 21 months requirements.

Key performance indicators measuring Value for Money (VfM)

Beyond Housing measure Key Performance Indicators (KPI's) and VfM. Beyond Housing has a dashboard system that measures a set of key performance metrics each month. Our dashboard for period 12 can be viewed on page 19.

The dashboard forms an agenda item at all board meetings; hence the board can monitor KPI performance and VfM within the organisation. Board challenge any under performance and discuss the actions set out to improve performance.

The KPI's are also discussed at the monthly performance and strategy meetings attended by executive and leadership teams. The table below shows a sample of year-end metrics.

Indicator - at March year end	Actual 2022/23	Actual 2021/22	Trend	Notes
Rent arrears (current)	£2,120,103	£2,026,604	Ť	Rent arrears increased marginally but remained below target
Level of voids (properties)	232	161	Ť	Voids levels were higher due to resident turnover
Average re-let time (days)	40.6	38.2	Ļ	This increased due to higher property turnover
Rent loss due to voids	£1,324,333	£1,107,609	Ť	With more voids turnover the weekly rent losses increased
Percentage of staff turnover voluntary	9.46%	10%	Ļ	Staff turnover decreased due to competitive jobs market
Social housing cost per unit	£4,228	£3,787	Ť	The SHCPU increased due to higher material prices and volumes of work
Operating margin (overall)	15.4%	20.9%	ţ	The operating margin fell due to higher operating costs, material prices and dealing with repair backlogs. In addition one off cost include £2.7m impairment to demolish Spencerbeck House, £1.7m pension adjustment and £0.7m rent refunds as part of our G2 rent review
Percentage of repairs completed on time	88.9%	88.6%	Ť	Repairs on time was impacted by Covid 19
Number of working days lost to sickness per employee	7.7	9.9	Ļ	Sickness rates decreased with a decline in Covid 19

VfM movements

Strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2023

Our 2022-23 Tier 1 VfM targets and outturn

КРІ	Benchmark (top quartile)	Target	Period 12 Outturn
Operations compliance: Gas	100%	100%	100%
Operations compliance: Electrical	-	100%	99.90%
Operations compliance: Fire Safety	-	100%	100%
Operations compliance: Asbestos	-	100%	100%
Responsive repairs transactional satisfaction	-	80%	73.2%
Assets – Capital Investment	-	£10.7m	£10.8m
New supply: planned model programme all tenures contractual starts	-	447	48 units
New supply: planned model programme all tenures completions	-	380	222 units
New supply: financial performance - affordable 5-year programme average NPV	-	£6m	£7.1m
Unsold sales homes – build complete unreserved	-	20 or less	10
Net profit through outright sales	-	£100k	£1.3m
Colleague satisfaction	-	78%	74%
Current tenant arrears	-	£2.2m	£2,120,103
Percentage of customer base registered for Me and My Home	-	30%	35.9%
Customer satisfaction: 'very' or 'fairly' satisfied with our services (sector scorecard)	75.95%	75%	65.6%
Complaints per 1,000 properties (monthly average)	2.3	2.0	1.4
Complaints: % responded to within target timescales	80.9%	100%	100%
Financial health: cash flow from operations	-	£21.2m	£14.9m
Financial health: net surplus before tax	-	£17.8 m	£12.48m
Operating margin (overall) (sector scorecard)	28.8%	25.3%	20.4%
Headline social housing CPU (sector scorecard)	£3,233	£3,534	£3,979
Cyber security – reportable security issues, data breaches that interrupt the business	-	0	0

Key: Benckmarks (sector scorecard) – HouseMark data.

Note: throughout 2022/23 we were impacted by significant inflationary pressures across our cost and supplier base effecting out operating margin and social housing cost per unit. We had delays to our new homes programme nutrient neutrality in Teesside, planning in Scarborough through the Unitary reorganisation alongside the wider economic environment challenges. These have all have impacted

Strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2023

on our metrics e.g. supply of new homes, customer satisfaction, SHCPU and margins. Green are targets met, orange (within 5% of target) or red >5% outside target.

VfM Self-Assessment

We will publish on our web site a VfM self-statement alongside the published accounts for 2022/23.

Risk

Managing risk (page 26) is a responsibility of the board and is fundamental to the management of corporate challenges. Beyond Housing has put in place a risk management framework that identifies and plans to mitigate potential risks while exploring future opportunities. The Audit & Risk Committee undertake a more detailed review of risks that might affect the viability or reputation of Beyond Housing.

James Hayund

James D Hayward RD Chair of the Board Beyond Housing Ltd

12 September 2023

Beyond Housing Limited Strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2023

Structure and business overview – group and association

Beyond Housing, the parent organisation is a charitable organisation. It is a registered provider of affordable housing regulated by the Regulator of Social Housing. See Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) 710900 and Government website LH4401 for details.

Beyond Housing Developments Limited was originally incorporated (by a legacy organisation) to develop properties for outright sale, generating surplus for the group to reinvest. It has not been active during 2022/23. BHD will become dormant in 2023/24. Viola Homes Limited (formerly Beyond Housing Sales Limited (BHS Ltd)) was incorporated to carry out non-charitable open market sales activities generating surplus for the group to reinvest. Viola Homes will transact outright home sales, though it has not been active during 2022/23. In 2022/23 a business plan was approved by parent board, on-lending facilities established, and legal and financial structures updated to enable trading in 2023/24.



Strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2023

Financial review 2022/23

The group financial results show a group turnover of £91.4m and a surplus before tax of £7.8m. The operating surplus before tax is higher than 2022 due to higher repairs and maintenance costs in year arising from inflation and volumes.

Summarised Financial performance:

Group income and expenditure	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Turnover	91,400	76,521
Operating surplus	14,911	17,184
Surplus before tax	7,843	2,496

Balance sheet		2022
	£'000	£'000
Non-current assets (includes intangible assets)	429,893	399,617
Housing property assets net of depreciation	428,168	398,411
Cash	27,344	35,784
Loans	235,000	235,000
Reserves	157,704	118,413
Investment in new properties during the year	41,996	36,786
Total capital and revenue expenditure on repairs and improvements	39,596	33,879

Information and statistics	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Total housing stock managed in units	15,184	15,113
Social rental income as a % of turnover	82.5%	92.2%
Operating surplus per housing stock unit	982	1,137
Average loan per unit	15,477	15,550
Reported reserves per unit	10,386	7,835
Operating surplus % of turnover	16.3%	22.5%
Surplus before tax % of turnover	8.58%	3.26%
Interest cover (operating surplus/interest payable on loans)	2.05	1.17

For the year to 31 March 2023 turnover increased by £14.9m compared to that of the prior year at £91.4m (£76.5m 2021/22). During the year our social rents increased by CPI+1% in line Government's rent policy, arrears were under budget, and we had increased shared ownership development sale proceeds.

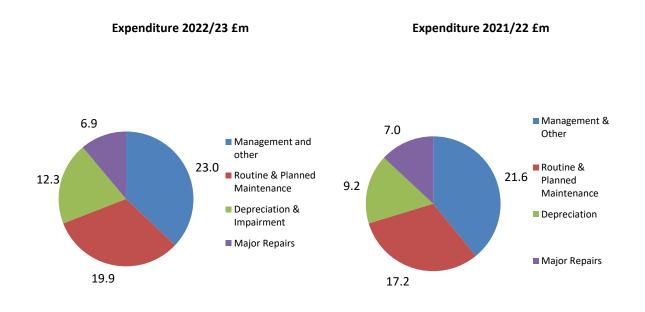
Social housing income remains the largest proportion of our turnover from operations at 82.5% (92.2% 2021/22). Shared ownership sales represented 1.05% (2.3% 2021/22) of our turnover. Non-housing

Beyond Housing Limited Strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2023

activity including outright sales at our Filey development, and our independent living service represented 14.8% (3.5% 2021/22).

Operating costs increased to £66.6m (£59.0m in 2021/22) as a result increased spend on social housing operating expenditure due to higher maintenance expenditure arising from increased repairs volumes, high-cost inflation and higher subcontractor expenditure. A one-off impairment was also processed for £2.7m which relates to the proposed demolition of Spencerbeck House.

The majority of our operating costs for the year is social housing lettings expenditure by the group being £62.1m (£55m 2021/22). The charts show management and planned/routine expenditure increased partly a reflection of the Covid 19 pandemic but also due to inflationary pressures. Major work spends remain the same as we invested in estate improvement expenditure. Depreciation showed no change in line with capital investment in stock and relatively flat new housing numbers.



Our operating surplus decreased to £14.9m from the £17.2m achieved in the prior year and largely reflected increased maintenance expenditure occurring due to increased repair volumes and high-cost inflation along with the impairment of £2.7m to demolish Spencerbeck House processed in the year. Our net surplus for the year at £7.8m (£2.5m 2021/22) increased compared to 2021/22 as in the prior

Strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2023

year we incurred one off £7.2m loan breakage costs as part of the refinancing exercise completed in May 2021.

There has been an increase from £400m to £430m (7.8%) in the fixed assets housing property values due mainly to property improvements, completion of shared ownership units and housing schemes completed.

Cash held on 31 March 2023 decreased to £27.3m from (£35.8m 2021/22). No new loan drawdowns were required during the 2022/23 year. We did issue £40m of our retained bond in November 2022 but on a 12month forward purchase arrangement, with the proceeds due November 2023.

Pension provision liabilities have decreased to nil from (£26.0m 2021/22) following the annual review of the North Yorkshire and Teesside Pension Funds by the actuaries. A pension asset of £3m relating to the North Yorkshire pension fund has been recognised as it has led to reduced employer contributions.

We met all lender covenants during the year and the net worth 'reserves' of the group increased to £157.7m (£118.4m 2021/22) due to the net surplus.

The Accounts 2022/23 also include a one-off provision of £0.7m for rent refunds expected on our affordable rent stock. This arising from ongoing work due to our G2 grading to correct historic rent matters, this work of reviewing all our rents has progressed well and will complete in 2023/24.

Summary loan facility per lender

Beyond Housing loan structure is set out in the table below. The debt consists of loans from four lenders: M&G (our bond custodian on behalf of investors being 59% of the portfolio), Lloyds (7% of the portfolio), Nationwide (20% of the portfolio) and Royal Bank of Scotland (RBS) (14% of the portfolio). Some £320m of the debt term loan repayable by 2036 alongside the £104m represents Revolving Credit Facility (RCF) expiring 2031. Undrawn facilities total £189m of which £104m is Revolving Credit Facility and £85m bond. The high proportion of the £104m RCF available provides liquidity and flexibility for Beyond Housing as it builds up its development portfolio, none is drawn in 2022/23. The group has currently sufficient liquidity for its proposed investment programme over the next 2-3 years after completing its £250m bond refinancing in May 2021 (£165m issued and £85m retained) and additional issuance of £40m of the retained bond in November 2022 through a forward purchase agreement. The undrawn bond proceeds are subject to volatility in the gilt markets and the cash value can be less than face value.

Lender	Fixed/RCF	Libor/Sonia	Sub total	Undrawn	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
HSBC (bond)	165,000,000	-	165,000,000	85,000,000	250,000,000
Lloyds	8,000,000	4,333,333	12,333,333	20,000,000	32,333,333
RBS	28,333,333	-	28,333,333	30,000,000	58,333,333
Nationwide	29,333,334	-	29,333,334	54,000,000	83,333,334
Total	230,666,667	4,333,333	235,000,000	189,000,000	424,000,000

Strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2023

Subsidiaries

Beyond Housing Developments Limited (formerly Coast & Country Developments Ltd)

During 2022/23 no new construction opportunities for the organisation have been identified and subsequently the organisation has remained in a discontinued state and will be closed 31 March 2023. The organisation results before taxation for the year ended 31 March 2023 of £0 (2022: loss of £1,000). It is envisaged that Beyond Housing Development Limited will be wound up after the reporting date. The company's net assets were transferred to the parent company during 2022/23 and totalled £220k.

Beyond Housing Sales Limited (formerly Coast & Country Sales Ltd). BHS Ltd has been renamed Viola Homes Ltd

The organisation has made a loss before taxation for the year ended 31 March 2023 of \pm 1,000 (2021: loss of \pm 1,000) which is broadly in line with budget expectations. No sales activity occurred during the year.

Strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2023

Risk and assurance framework

Working with appointed internal auditors (PricewaterhouseCooper (PwC), a programme of audits and reviews which underpin the risk and assurance framework are carried out annually. Current key risks and mitigation strategies are set out below.

Key Risk	Mitigation in place
Health and safety - Non-compliance with H&S	Health and safety management system
legislation/standards:	Mandatory training matrix, job descriptions and
Non-compliance	role profiles
Unclear or weak processes/systems	Health & Safety Policy and annual statement of intent
Lack of competence	Health and safety governance framework
Poor or ineffective performance reporting	established
Poor communication	Management systems and servicing cycles
Poor data quality/record keeping	Operations compliance KPI monitoring
Poor or ineffective health & safety culture	Qualified health and safety advisors in post
Significant event (e.g., Grenfell Tower)	Health and safety briefings
Lack of buy in from senior leaders / board members	Accident, incident and near miss reporting
Poor or ineffective H&S management framework	Lessons learned from near misses/incidents
Ineffective crisis management	Asset management systems
Contractors/3rd parties not following policies/procedures.	Team structures established
	Effective relationship with relevant stakeholders
	Established customer involvement framework aligned to the tenant Involvement and Empowerment Standard Risk based internal audit plan.
	Building safety action plan
Breach of regulatory standards or legislative requirements: Poor governance	Governance framework, including rules, articles of association, standing orders and financial regulations
Unclear or weak processes	Board training and appraisal processes
Lack of competence	Annual board certification of compliance
Loss of corporate knowledge	Delegated authorities
Lack of or ineffective delegated authorities' framework	Risk based internal audit plan
Changes to or gaps in structure/process	Mandatory training matrix
Poor communication of legal and/or regulatory	Housing/asset management systems
obligations	Intranet utilised for storage of operational
Human error	procedures;
Poor data quality/record keeping	Insurance cover
Ineffective systems	Data governance processes, ICT firewalls and
Lack of independent audit/review	security.
Breach of governance, viability or code of conduct	Annual self-assessment programme
Failure to maintain the integrity of data –	Suite of data governance processes in place and
Unclear or weak processes for collecting, storing and using data	available through intranet

	Regular articles - monthly messages
	communicated to colleagues
	Data Protection Officer (DPO) appointed Data protection champions appointed for all
	business areas
Poor record keeping	Information governance policy established
Poor security and access controls	Key systems mapped and owners identified
Poor of memective process for system upgrades and	Core systems integrated
pater management	Mandatory training
	Data handbook and communication processes
	established
	Privacy notices communicated to colleagues and
Reliance on spreadsheets and databases holding.	customers
	ICT firewalls, security processes in place
	Disaster recover/business continuity plans in
	place
	Off-site archiving contract in place.
	Clear brand guidelines
	Marketing and Communications team
	Crisis communication plan in place and aligned to major Incident response plan
	Media awareness training
	Emergency Response team established
	Customer surveys
	Customer Experience team managing complaints
	and customer feedback
Poor relationships with public bodies and Local	White paper review
Authority partners.	Customer experience programme
Poor, or insufficiently embedded, culture –	Colleague involvement in purpose, mission
Lack of clear vision/strategy	values and strategy
	Performance reporting on people indicators
induceduate training and development opportunities	Training budget
	Colleague consultation forums
	Employee representatives in place
Laak of onange readiness	Quarterly colleague engagement surveys
increasive reducising and management and does not	Colleague engagement action plans
	Customer Experience team managing complaints
r oory meensistent systems, processes	and customer feedback
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Strategic people plan Colleague conferences
corra 15 Territore Working, isolation	LOVED (living our values everyday) programme
Large percentage of detractors exist within colleague base	LOVED (IIVING OUL VAIUES EVELYUAY) PLOBLAHIIIIE
Values are not understood, role modelled or applied Lack of autonomy and trust.	
Ineffective development and regeneration	Development and Sales team
plan/programme –	

Failure to agree development appetite	Model Development Programme (MDP)
Inability to identify or act upon development	established development KPI on performance dashboard (units committed)
opportunities	Development committee
Ineffective stakeholder plans/networks	Development opportunities group and insight
Contractor failure/delays	framework established
Poor project management	Investment Policy, Treasury Policy in place
Increased development costs	Relationships established with local authority
Lack of demand within operating area	partners (Redcar and Cleveland, Scarborough,
Housing market crash	Tees Valley Combined Authority)
Limited customer and market intelligence	Contract management arrangements, including
Development of the wrong product/tenure type (inc. modular)	credit alerts (Dun & Bradstreet) and due diligence
Poor or inadequate capacity planning	Homes England compliance audits
Failure of the 21/26 AHP funding model	Subsidiaries – Beyond Housing sales and
Increased costs of delivering future homes standard by 2025	development.
Ineffective group structure for sales.	
Planning delays	
Tender costs	
Breach of loan covenants as a result of Ineffective	Cash flow forecasting
Treasury Management –	Market sales units included within Business Plan
Inflation	projections
Bank interest rates	Borrowing strategy / Treasury management
Funders withdrawal from market	Monitoring of interest rate fluctuations and
Rent reductions	general market conditions
Significant expenditure greater than income.	Risk based annual audit
Ineffective asset management plan – Ineffective	Asset management/performance systems
strategic asset management plan	Regular stock condition surveys
Lack of external validation of stock condition data	House type surveys to inform annual investment
Poor system controls on data integrity and quality (e.g.,	programme
housing and customer data, and asset data)	Adequate budget provision assigned to deliver
Failure to meet decarbonisation and energy efficiency targets	property maintenance programmes (based on decency requirements)
Asset's data not being up to date or integrated with reporting systems	In-house repairs and maintenance service to support greater control and flexibility
Insufficient investment in stock	Acquisitions and Disposals Policy in place
Incomplete assets and liabilities register	Stress areas identified
Lack of single source data (Asset Management System)	Voids project/internal focus to raise standards
Lack of investment in energy efficient products.	Business intelligence around terminations, reasons for leaving, turnover and demand
	Contract management arrangements, including credit alerts and due diligence
	Health and safety audits.
	Stock condition surveys
	Bids for carbon zero funding
	, v

Material loss of revenue	Benefit and money advice to customers
Welfare reform	Skilled Finance team and systems in place
Further changes in government policy	Prudent assumptions within the business plan
Loss of key contracts	Income Management Policy and performance
Increased competition	scorecards
Housing market crash	Treasury Management Policy including spread of
Inability to access cash	risk, monitoring of interest rate fluctuations and
Poor financial management.	general market conditions
	Procurement procedures support contractual
High Void levels	due diligence
Increase poverty and deprivation levels across our geography	Effective relationships with key stakeholders.
geography	Rent first culture established
	Robust stress testing of our business plan
	Initiatives to tackle fuel poverty and cost of living
Liquidity/cash flow pressures - Limited/poor quality	Significant cash reserves in place and access to
oversight of financial performance	additional capacity through the merger
Significant and uncontrolled increases in costs	Confirming liquidity and flexibility to respond to
Increased cost of borrowing	external risks
Breach of one or more of our funder covenants	Refinancing exercise complete
Changes in government policy	Treasury Management Policy in place
Major contractor failure	In-house repairs and maintenance service
UK recession, Brexit, inflation	reduces reliance on sub-contractors to deliver
Universal Credit, loss of rental income	repairs and maintenance services to customers
Housing market crash.	Monitoring of interest rate fluctuations and general market conditions
	Robust covenant compliance reporting
	Reduce/remove market sales
	Monitoring of interest rate fluctuations and general market conditions.
Increased Pension Liabilities –	Actuarial review
Increased life expectancy	Governance arrangements
Redundancies/restructures	Annual review by External Audit as part of the
Economic downturn	year-end Financial Statements audit
Increased interest rates/inflation	Assets & Liabilities Register.
Consolidation within pension scheme	
McCloud and GMP contingent liability risks 2018/19	
Financial Statements.	
Cyber Security - Deliberate, unauthorised or accidental	Regular patching of servers and PC's
breaches of security –	Annual cyber security penetration testing
Lack of training/awareness	(including RedTeam testing)
Human error (incl. poor active directory hygiene)	Security awareness programme developed
Malicious breach/phishing attack	New technology file systems
Breach of policy/procedures Ineffective security controls (including patch	Local administrator password solution
application)	Cyber security awareness updates provided
Loss of colleagues/key staff	quarterly
Weak password policy enforcement	Migration to office 365
Poorly configured servers and applications	

Strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2023

Credentials stored in network shares Insecure Privileged Account Management (PAM) Incident response gaps Gaps in EDR controls Major utility outage Poor/ineffective business continuity arrangements	Mandatory training Crisis communication plan in place and aligned to major incident response plan. 24/7 SOC, with immediate response and escalation Cyber security specialist within the ICT Operations Team Immutable storage (rolling period of 7-day back- ups)
Failure to meet customers' expectations	Customer surveys
Ineffective approach to customer insight, complaints, feedback and engagement	Customer Experience team managing complaints and customer feedback
Lack of/poor communication plan (for customers and other external stakeholders)	Customer involvement and engagement framework
Lack of/poor marketing strategy and branding	Management information and analytics
Lack of understanding of customers wants and needs	Partnership services
Poor culture / lack of buy-in from staff	CSAT scores
Lack of clear policies/procedures	Benefit caseworker campaign plan
	Income management support
	Overarching customer service plan

Risk scenarios and stress testing

Beyond Housing uses various risk scenarios to stress test the business with board and to determine where financial, operational and reputational weaknesses might occur in adverse operating conditions. This testing influences our internal procedures in mitigating risks.

The main risks faced by the group and subsidiaries are discussed by the board and executive team.

Risk is captured on a specific software system and regularly reviewed and updated by the senior leadership team.

Key risks such as health and safety, financial stability and data security take a high priority. Significant emerging risks are also monitored (rising interest rates, rent caps and inflation). Risks are analysed according to their impact and likelihood. Management is focused on higher impact and higher likelihood risks.

Interest Rates have been raised by the BoE significantly from historic lows of 0.1% to 4.25%% at year end. This will raise the costs of borrowing to the organisation and has been assessed in the 30-year business plans. These risks will continue to be monitored by the executive team with its treasury advisors (Centrus) and board in 2023/24.

Inflation has increased significantly in 2022/23 and represents a risk on material and wage prices that is being managed through budgets and revised efficiencies.

Rents (G2) We discovered a number of legacy organisation rent errors in 2021 and self-referred to the RSH whom reviewed our grading down to G2. We appointed consultants to review our rents and agreed with the RSH and board an action plan to address matters. Last year a prior period adjustment

was made in the accounts to reclassify c486 legacy housing association intermediate rents we discovered were incorrectly classified in our legacy organisations to correct to affordable rents and a small number social. We committed to working with the Regulator to review all our rents and this will be completed in 2023. We have identified amendments needed to affordable rents and we will make a further in year provision for c£0.7m to correct c500 affordable rents again arising in legacy organisations. We have strengthened internal controls in rents including: training staff, secondary checks by managers on rent setting, systems controls and more detailed reporting to the Audit & Risk Committee. All amendments and actions in our G2 rent recovery plan have been reviewed by the board (and appointed rents recovery task and finish group) and been discussed with our funders and the RSH with whom we hold regular meetings.

Covid 19 has declined as a risk in 2022/23 though it remains a risk that could resurface with new variants or strains.

Development has been impacted by the wider economic environment but for Beyond Housing more locally by planning. Across our area in Teesside we have been impacted by nutrient neutrality and in Scarborough planning delays to Unitary reorganisation.

Recent Events

The impact of the recent economic turbulence, corresponding inflation, Ukraine war, interest rate increases, and uncertainty for the supply chain has meant that the executive team and board have been reviewing revised financial plans for the next five years more frequently reflecting updated economic information to ensure Beyond Housing remains a going concern. Our Board's attention to these forecasts, banking covenants, VfM metrics, customer needs, and liquidity levels ensured appropriate scrutiny in these difficult times. Our modelled 30-year business plans included higher inflation costs on the business, higher borrowing costs, changes to government rent policies (rent caps), significant cash requirements for changing development plans or other supplier support and slowdowns in our development and sales programmes.

This additional scrutiny has delivered some excellent lessons for the organisation and has proven our financial resilience under more extreme conditions.

Post Balance Sheet Event

Canvas Homes entered into a contract in August 2021 for the delivery of 117 homes at Events Car Park, Stockton with Beyond Housing. The provider of homes to the site for Canvas Homes, Ilke Homes went into administration June 2023. Canvas Homes through there solicitors have disputed some invoices payments due in 2023/24. Beyond Housing working with its solicitors have identified omissions and errors in the claim and believe maximum exposure to be approximately £700,000 in the actual dispute.

Statement of the responsibilities of the board for the report and financial statements

The board is responsible for preparing the report and financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Co-operative and Community Benefit Society law and social housing legislation require the board members to prepare financial statements for each financial year in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). In preparing these financial statements, the board is required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently.
- Make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent.
- State whether applicable UK accounting standards and current Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) for Registered Housing Providers have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements.
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group and association will continue in business.

The board members are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the group and association's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and association and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014, the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008 and the Accounting Direction for Private Registered Providers of Social Housing 2022. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the group and association and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities. The board is responsible for ensuring that the report of the board is prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting by registered social housing providers 2018. Financial statements are published on the group and association's website in accordance with legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements, which may vary from legislation in other jurisdictions. The maintenance and integrity of the group and association's website is the responsibility of the board members. The board members' responsibility also extends to the ongoing integrity of the financial statements.

Statement of compliance

The board has sought assurance of the group's compliance with all regulatory requirements. A key element of the Regulator for Social Housing, Governance and Financial Viability Standard is the requirement to comply with all relevant laws. The board has taken reasonable steps to seek necessary assurance. On this basis the board confirms that the group complies with the requirements of the Regulator of Social Housing Governance & Financial Viability Standard.

Auditor

A resolution to appoint BDO LLP, as auditor for 2023/24, will be put to the AGM members on 21 September 2023.

Statement of the Board's responsibilities for the year ended 31 March 2023

Going concern

When preparing their financial results', the board of Beyond Housing considers whether the association and the group are a going concern. The directors of the subsidiaries undertake a similar exercise. Beyond Housing has put together a budget for 2023/24 and a long-term financial plan together with the associated cash flow position and a Treasury Management Policy to maintain sufficient liquidity. The group has in place financial resources to run the organisation's day to day operations and manage known risks despite any current uncertainties in the social housing sector. It has in place long-term debt facilities which provide adequate resources to finance committed investment and medium-term development activities. The group has a long-term business plan, which shows it is able to service these debt facilities whilst continuing to comply with current lenders' covenants. Beyond Housing maintained the regulatory V1 financial viability grading and its annual credit rating assessment from Moody's was retained as A2 (the second highest rating) but with a move to the status of unstable. The move to unstable was not specific to Beyond Housing but Moody's reflection of all its Housing Association clients reflecting rent caps, inflation and rising interest rates in the sector. The business has also carried out additional stress testing on its business plan as a result market pressures as set out on page 27-30 to demonstrate its continuing financial resilience. On this basis the board has prepared the 2022/23 financial statements on the going concern basis.

Disclosure of information to the auditor

The board members who were in office on the date of approval of these financial statements have confirmed, as far as they are aware, that there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor is unaware. Each of the board members have confirmed they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as board members in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that it has been communicated to the auditor.

Strategic report

The board submits its report and the financial statements of Beyond Housing Limited ('the group') for the year ended 31 March 2023.

By order of the board

James Hayund

James D Hayward Chair of the Board Beyond Housing Ltd

12 September 2023

Independent Auditors report for the year ended 31 March 2023

Independent auditor's report to the members of Beyond Housing Limited

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and of the Association's affairs as at 31 March 2023 and of the Group's and the Association's surplus for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014, the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies (Group Accounts) Regulations 1969, the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008 and the Accounting Direction for Private Registered Providers of Social Housing 2022.

We have audited the financial statements of Beyond Housing Limited ("the Association") and its subsidiaries ("the Group") for the year ended 31 March 2023 which comprise the consolidated and Association statements of comprehensive income, the consolidated and Association statements of financial position, the consolidated and Association statements of changes in reserves, the consolidated statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remain independent of the Group and the Parent Association in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard as applied to listed entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Board's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Our evaluation of the Board's assessment of the Group and the Parent Association's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included:

- Obtaining management's assessment that supports the board's conclusions with respect to the disclosures provided around going concern;
- Considering the appropriateness of management's forecasts by testing their mechanical accuracy, assessing historical forecasting accuracy and understanding management's consideration of downside sensitivity analysis;Obtaining an understanding of the financing

Independent Auditors report for the year ended 31 March 2023

facilities from the finance agreements, including the nature of the facilities, covenants and attached conditions;

- Assessing the facility and covenant headroom calculations and re-performing sensitivities on management's base case and stressed case scenarios; and
- Reviewing the wording of the going concern disclosures and assessing its consistency with management's forecasts.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Group and the Parent Association's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Board with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Coverage	100% (2022: 100%) of Group surplus before tax 100% (2022: 100%) of Group revenue 100% (2022: 100%) of Group total assets		
Key audit matters	2023 2022 Recoverable amount of properties held for sale \checkmark Accounting for bond issue x Accounting for bond issue is no longer considered to be a key audit matter because the bond was issued in prior year and is a non-recurring transaction. There was no bond issue in current year		x ✓ sidered to be a sued in prior
Materiality	Group financial statements as a whole £1.0m (2022: £1.2m) based on 7% (2022: 7%) of adjusted Group operating surplus as defined by the Group's lending covenants.		

Overview

An overview of the scope of our audit

Our Group audit was scoped by obtaining an understanding of the Group and its environment, including the Group's system of internal control, and assessing the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. We also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including assessing whether there was evidence of bias by the Board that may have represented a risk of material misstatement.

Full scope statutory audits were carried out by BDO UK for all subsidiary undertakings. Audit work on all components was performed for the purposes of group reporting and for reporting on the individual financial statements. The only significant component identified was Beyond Housing Limited (the Association) based on its size and risk characteristics.

Independent Auditors report for the year ended 31 March 2023

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) that we identified, including those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy, the allocation of resources in the audit, and directing the efforts of the engagement team. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Variandia matter					
Key audit matter		How the scope of our audit addressed the key audit matter			
The recoverable amount of property developed for sale is materially misstated Accounting policies - note 1 Properties held for sale balance - note 15	As explained in the accounting policies as per note 1, properties developed for sale, including shared ownership first tranches, properties developed for outright sale and property under construction, are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value resulting in an amount recognised in the balance sheet of £10.3m. For properties in development at the balance sheet date (see note 15) an assessment is needed of an anticipated selling price and a determination of the expected costs to complete and sell. Due to the volume of properties developed for sale and the level of judgement required there is inherent estimation uncertainty for both sales proceeds and costs to complete and sell. We consider there is a significant risk that the carrying amount of properties developed for sale is misstated and we have therefore considered this to be a key audit matter.	 Having obtained management's assessment of the net realisable value of properties developed for sale, we tested all schemes under construction that meet a certain set of criteria at the year-end. For an additional sample of developments under construction, we obtained details of the expected costs to complete and agreed a proportion of costs to the latest third-party contract documentation. We assessed the accuracy of cost forecasting by looking at outturn costs compared to budget on schemes that completed in the year. We assessed the design and implementation of controls associated with the approval of development proposals as well as the creation, updating and monitoring of development appraisals. We obtained details of the expected proceeds from the in year sale of properties and agreed the amounts involved to supporting documentation or compared the expected proceeds to similar developments in the same locality. For a sample of completed properties, we agreed the amounts involved to supporting market information to confirm that properties were held at the lower of cost and net realisable value. 			

Independent Auditors report for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Key observations: No material exceptions were noted from our testing.
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Our application of materiality

We apply the concept of materiality both in planning and performing our audit, and in evaluating the effect of misstatements. We consider materiality to be the magnitude by which misstatements, including omissions, could influence the economic decisions of reasonable users that are taken on the basis of the financial statements.

In order to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that any misstatements exceed materiality, we use a lower materiality level, performance materiality, to determine the extent of testing needed. Importantly, misstatements below these levels will not necessarily be evaluated as immaterial as we also take account of the nature of identified misstatements, and the particular circumstances of their occurrence, when evaluating their effect on the financial statements as a whole.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined materiality for the financial statements as a whole and performance materiality as follows:

	Group financial	statements	Parent Association financial statements		
	2023	2022	2023	2022	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Materiality	991	1,219	980	1,207	
Basis for	Adjusted opera	1		g surplus as defined	
determining	defined by the Group's lending			lending covenants	
materiality	cover	1 0			
Rationale for the benchmark applied	business based o covenants. It is t	n adjusted opera	ting surplus as define riate to adjust mater		
	Based on the toughest loan covenants definition, depreciation is added back and surplus on property developed for sale, capitalised major repairs and amortisation of grants is excluded.			talised major repairs	
	adjusted operati	ing surplus to tak	we have used a three-year average of the s to take account of a one-off impairment ition of Spencerbeck building due to a cladding		
Performance materiality	595	731	588	724	
Basis for determining performance materiality	Performance materiality is set at 60% of overall materiality.				
Rationale for determining performance	Performance materiality was determined by considering factors such as expected total value of known and likely misstatements (based on past significant misstatements and other factors), management's attitude				
materiality	toward proposed adjustments, number of areas of the financial statements where amounts are subject to estimation and are not able to be determined with precision, and number of locations and components, and the extent of planned sampling procedures.				

Independent Auditors report for the year ended 31 March 2023

Component materiality

For the purposes of our Group audit opinion, we set materiality for each component of the Group, apart from the Parent Association whose materiality is set out above, based on a percentage of between 5% and 10% (2022: 5% and 10%) of Group materiality. In the audit of each component, we further applied performance materiality levels of 60% (2022: 60%) of the component materiality to our testing to ensure that the risk of errors exceeding component materiality was appropriately mitigated.

Reporting threshold

We agreed with the Audit and Risk Committee that we would report to them all individual audit differences in excess of £20k (2022: £24k). We also agreed to report differences below this threshold that, in our view, warranted reporting on qualitative grounds.

Other information

The Board are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report and financial statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where we are required by the Cooperative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014 to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the Association has not kept proper books of account;
- the Association has not maintained a satisfactory system of control over its transactions;
- 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.

Responsibilities of the Board

As explained more fully in the statement of the responsibilities of the board for the report and financial statements, the Board is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Board members determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board are responsible for assessing the Group and the Association's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board either intend to liquidate the Group or the Association or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent Auditors report for the year ended 31 March 2023

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

Non-compliance with laws and regulations

Based on:

- Our understanding of the Group and the industry in which it operates;
- Discussion with management and those charged with governance including the Audit and Risk Committee; and
- Obtaining and understanding of the Group's policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations

we considered the significant laws and regulations to be the applicable accounting framework and the Regulator of Social Housing's Regulatory Standards. We considered the extent to which noncompliance might have a material effect on the Group Financial Statements or their continued operation. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as compliance with the Accounting Direction for Private Registered Providers of Social Housing 2022 and tax legislation.

The Group is also subject to laws and regulations where the consequence of non-compliance could have a material effect on the amount or disclosures in the financial statements, for example through the imposition of fines or litigations. We identified such laws and regulations to be the Financial Conduct Authority regulations, data protection and health and safety legislation.

Our procedures in respect of the above included:

- Review of minutes of meeting of those charged with governance for any instances of noncompliance with laws and regulations;
- Review of correspondence with regulatory and tax authorities for any instances of noncompliance with laws and regulations;
- Review of financial statement disclosures and agreeing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Involvement of tax specialists in the audit; and
- Review of legal expenditure accounts to understand the nature of expenditure incurred.

Fraud

We assessed the susceptibility of the financial statements to material misstatement, including fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiry with management and those charged with governance also considered Audit and Risk Committee, regarding any known or suspected instances of fraud;
 - Obtaining an understanding of the Group's policies and procedures relating to:
 - Detecting and responding to the risks of fraud; and
 - \circ $\;$ Internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud.

Independent Auditors report for the year ended 31 March 2023

- Review of minutes of meeting of those charged with governance for any known or suspected instances of fraud;
- Discussion amongst the engagement team as to how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements;
- Performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud; and
- Reviewing items included in the Group's fraud register for any potential weaknesses in internal control which could result in fraud susceptibility.

Based on our risk assessment, we considered the areas most susceptible to fraud to be management override of controls through accounting estimates and inappropriate journal entries, judgements made in relation to recoverability of properties held for sale, existence of property sales and grant income.

Our procedures in respect of the above included:

- testing a sample of journal entries throughout the year, which met defined risk criteria, by agreeing to supporting documentation;
- assessing significant accounting estimates and judgements made by management for bias in particular in relation to the following:
 - whether indicators of impairment exist
 - recoverable amount of housing properties and properties held for sale
 - appropriate allocation of costs between tenure types and between first and subsequent shared ownership tranches
 - useful economic lives of housing property components
 - assumptions used in calculating pension liabilities.
- testing a sample of property sales and agreeing the sales value to completion statements;
- agreeing proceeds of property sales to bank receipts;
- testing pre and post year end sales to check that all sales transactions close to the year end had been recorded in the correct accounting period; and
- agreeing grant income to supporting documentation, including bank statements.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the members of the Association, as a body, in accordance with the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008 and the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Association's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose.

Independent Auditors report for the year ended 31 March 2023

To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Association and the members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



BDO LLP Statutory Auditor Manchester, UK 12 September 2023

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Group statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Notes		
		2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Turnover	2	91,400	76,521
Cost of sales	2	(10,714)	(1,512)
Operating expenditure	2	(66,607)	(59 <i>,</i> 028)
Gain on disposal of housing properties	5	832	1,203
Operating surplus	4	14,911	17,184
Interest receivable	6	210	25
Interest and financing costs	7	(7,278)	(14,713)
Surplus on ordinary activities before taxation		7,843	2,496
Taxation	10	(153)	-
Surplus for the year		7,690	2,496
Actuarial gain in respect of pension schemes	23	31,615	14,117
Total comprehensive surplus for the year		39,305	16,613

The consolidated results relate wholly to continuing activities. The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. The financial statements were authorised and approved by the Board on 12 September 2023 and were authorised for issue and signed on its behalf by:

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James D Hayward Chair of the Board

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Lyn Peacock Company Secretary

John Williams Board Member

Association statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Notes		
		2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Turnover	2	91,621	76,521
Cost of sales	2	(10,714)	(1,512)
Operating expenditure	2	(66,614)	(59,031)
Gain on disposal of housing properties	5	832	1,203
Operating surplus	4	15,125	17,181
Interest receivable	6	210	25
Interest and financing costs	7	(7,278)	(14,713)
Surplus on ordinary activities before taxation		8,057	2,493
Taxation	10	(153)	-
Surplus for the year		7,904	2,493
Actuarial gain in respect of pension schemes	23	31,615	14,117
Total comprehensive surplus for the year		39,519	16,610

The results relate wholly to continuing activities. The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. The financial statements were authorised and approved by the Board on 12 September 2023 and were authorised for issue and signed on its behalf by:

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James D Hayward

Lyn Peacock

John Williams

Chair of the Board

Company Secretary

Board Member

Group statement of financial position as at 31 March 2023

	Notes		
		2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Fixed assets			
Housing properties	11	428,168	398,411
Other tangible fixed assets	12	1,205	720
Intangible fixed assets	13	388	320
Investments – homebuy loans	14	132	166
		429,893	399,617
Current assets			
Properties held for sale	15	10,349	11,975
Trade and other debtors	16	5,155	11,208
Cash and cash equivalents		27,344	35,784
		42,848	58,967
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	17	(18,032)	(19,525)
Net current assets		24,816	39,442
Total assets less current liabilities		454,709	439,059
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	18	(300,234)	(294,642)
Defined Pension Benefit assets/ (liabilities)	23	3,229	(26,004)
Net assets		157,704	118,413
Reserves			
Income and expenditure reserve		155,561	116,456
Restricted reserve		2,143	1,957
Total reserves		157,704	118,413

The financial statements were authorised and approved by the Board on 12 September 2023 and were authorised for issue and signed on its behalf by:

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James D Hayward Chair of the Board

Lyn Peacock Company Secretary

John Williams Board Member

Association statement of financial position as at 31 March 2023

	Notes	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Fixed assets			
Housing properties	11	428,680	398,930
Other tangible fixed assets	12	1,205	720
Intangible fixed assets	13	388	320
Investments – homebuy loans	14	132	166
		430,405	400,136
Current assets			
Properties held for sale	15	10,349	11,975
Trade and other debtors	16	5,154	11,207
Cash and cash equivalents		27,315	35,742
		42,818	58,924
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	17	(18,031)	(19,732)
Net current assets		24,787	39,192
Total assets less current liabilities		455,192	439,328
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	18	(300,234)	(294,642)
Defined Pension Benefit assets/ (liabilities)	23	3,229	(26,004)
Net assets		158,187	118,682
Reserves			
Income and expenditure reserve		156,044	116,725
Restricted reserve		2,143	1,957
Total reserves		158,187	118,682

The financial statements were authorised and approved by the Board on 12 September 2023, and were authorised for issue and signed on its behalf by:

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James D Hayward Chair of the Board Lyn Peacock Company Secretary John Williams Board Member

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Group statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Notes	2023	2022
		£'000	£'000
Net cash inflow from operating activities	24	34,863	24,853
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(46,458)	(36,353)
Purchase of intangible fixed assets		(160)	(73)
Capital grants received		11,098	7,342
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(35,520)	(29,084)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Interest paid and breakage costs		(7,737)	(13,987)
Proceeds of new borrowings		-	161,291
Loan arrangement Fees	20	(46)	(1,492)
Repayments of borrowings		-	(130,000)
Net cash (outflow)/ inflow from financing activities		(7,783)	15,812
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(8,440)	11,581
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		35,784	24,203
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		27,344	35,784

Group statement of changes in reserves for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Income and expenditure reserve £'000	Restricted reserve £'000	Total £'000
As at 31 March 2021	100,106	1,774	101,880
Surplus for the year	2,496	-	2,496
Actuarial gain in respect of pension schemes (Note 23)	14,117	-	14,117
Transfer of restricted expenditure from unrestricted reserve	(183)	183	-
Transfer to disposal proceeds /recycled capital grant funds	(80)	-	(80)
As at 31 March 2022	116,456	1,957	118,413
Surplus for the year	7,690	-	7,690
Actuarial gain in respect of pension schemes (Note 23)	31,615	-	31,615
Transfer of restricted expenditure from unrestricted reserve	(186)	186	-
Transfer to disposal proceeds/recycled capital grant funds	(14)	-	(14)
As at 31 March 2023	155,561	2,143	157,704

Restricted reserves are for lift replacement and property refurbishment. The lift replacement reserve represents amounts collected from tenants living in specific blocks for the future replacement of the lift in the building(s). The property refurbishment reserve represents income received for future investment in empty properties in the local area.

Association statement of changes to reserves for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Income and expenditure reserve £'000	Restricted reserve £'000	Total £'000
As at 31 March 2021	100,378	1,774	102,152
Surplus for the year	2,493	-	2,493
Actuarial gain in respect of pension schemes (Note 23)	14,117	-	14,117
Transfer of restricted expenditure from unrestricted reserve	(183)	183	-
Transfer to disposal proceeds /recycled capital grant funds	(80)	-	(80)
As at 31 March 2022	116,725	1,957	118,682
Surplus for the year	7,904	-	7,904
Actuarial gain in respect of pension schemes (Note 23)	31,615	-	31,615
Transfer of restricted expenditure from unrestricted reserve	(186)	186	-
Transfer to disposal proceeds/recycled capital grant funds	(14)	-	(14)
As at 31 March 2023	156,044	2,143	158,187

Restricted reserves are for lift replacement and property refurbishment. The lift replacement reserve represents amounts collected from tenants living in specific blocks for the future replacement of the lift in the building(s). The property refurbishment reserve represents income received for future investment in empty properties in the local area.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

1) Legal status

Beyond Housing Limited (the association) is a Community Benefit Society (CBS) incorporated in the United Kingdom, registered with the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) as a registered society and with the Regulator Social Housing (RSH) as a registered provider.

The association's registered office and principal place of business is:

Brook House 4 Gladstone Road, Scarborough, North Yorkshire, YO12 7BH

Beyond Housing Limited is a Public Benefit Entity and its principal activity is noted in the Report of the Board of Management on page 3.

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (UK GAAP), including The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS102); and
- The Housing SORP 2018 Statement of Recommended Practice for registered social housing providers (SORP 2018).

Disclosure exemptions

In preparing the separate financial statements of the parent Association, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available in FRS 102:

- no cash flow statement or net debt reconciliation has been presented for the parent association;
- disclosures in respect of the parent Association's financial instruments have not been presented as equivalent disclosures have been provided in respect of the group as a whole; and
- no disclosure has been given for the aggregate remuneration of the key management personnel of the parent Association as their remuneration is included in the totals for the group as a whole.

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

The numbers in the financial statements are represented in pound sterling and rounded to the nearest thousand unless otherwise stated.

A summary of the group's significant accounting policies is set out below.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Going concern

The group's business activities, its current financial position and factors likely to affect its future development are set out within the report of the board and strategic report. The May 2021 bond issuance was for £250m over 30 years at a coupon rate 2.125%. On refinancing £165m was drawn May 2021, £40m November 2022 issued through a Forward Purchase Arrangement (meaning cash is not received for 12 months) leaving £45m retained. The majority of the bond was used to refinance existing loans. The refinancing lowered overall costs of debt finance, aligned bank covenants, increased fixed debt and provided more attractive debt structures. The group also has a long-term business plan which shows that it can service these debt facilities whilst continuing to comply with lenders' covenants. The 2022 business plan has been updated and reflects the current economic circumstances experienced including higher interest, higher inflation, cost of living 'crisis' and supply chain uncertainty. Our Board and Executive team are continually monitoring the business plan in relation to these pressures and are appropriately stress testing the business plan for deteriorating conditions including higher interest and inflation, and lower rent levels and rent collection.

On this basis, the board has a reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least twelve months after the date on which the report and financial statements are signed. For this reason, it continues to adopt the going concern basis in the financial statements.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements present the results of Beyond Housing Limited (Association) and its subsidiaries ("the Group") as if they formed a single entity. Intercompany transactions and balances between group companies are therefore eliminated in full.

Significant judgements and estimates

Preparation of financial statements requires management to make significant judgements and estimates. The judgements and estimates which have the most significant impact on amounts recognised in the financial statements are set out below.

Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the key judgements have been made in respect of the following:

• The housing portfolio of the group is assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. Where indicators of impairment are identified then a detailed assessment is undertaken to compare the carrying amount of assets or cash generating units for which impairment is indicated to their recoverable amounts. The recoverable amount is taken to be the higher of the fair value less costs to sell or value in use of an asset or cash generating unit. The assessment of value in use may involve considerations of the service potential of the asset or cash generating units concerned or the present value of future cash flows to be derived from them appropriately adjusted to account for any restrictions on their use. The group defines a cash generating unit as a single property. Where the recoverable amount of the asset or cash generating unit is lower than its carrying value an impairment is recorded through a charge to income and expenditure.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

- Estimating the economic useful lives ("UEL") of components; management have estimated the UEL of components by liaising with the Assets team to gain their professional opinion based on knowledge and experience.
- Estimating the value of properties under construction; management liaise with the Development team, review scheme appraisals and review construction/scheme progress on an ongoing basis to determine the level of completeness of schemes and in relation to shared ownership properties the likely first tranche sale.
- The group makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors based on age, level of arrears and if the property has become void. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the age profile of the debtors, is the property void, risk and historical experience. Current tenant performance is assessed by monitoring the movement on tenant accounts on a periodic basis and whether the balance is growing or reducing. Former tenants are assumed to be almost all unrecoverable in our bad debt provision. See note 16 for the net carrying amount of the debtors and associated impairment provision.

Estimation uncertainty

Information about estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is provided below.

Useful lives of depreciable assets

Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date based on the expected utility of the asset. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technological obsolescence that may change the utility of certain software and IT equipment and changes to decent homes standards which may require more frequent replacement of key components. Accumulated depreciation and impairment on housing properties on 31 March 2022 was £102m (2021: £96m).

Impairment of housing properties

In line with the accounting policy for impairment a review of the housing properties has been undertaken and management have estimated recoverable amount of properties.

Defined benefit pension assets/liabilities

The North Yorkshire Pension Fund (NYPF) and Teesside Pension Fund (TPF) defined benefit pension asset and liability estimates are based on a series of assumptions including inflation rates, mortality, discount rates and future salary increases. Variations in these assumptions may significantly impact the cost of the defined benefit pension fund's benefits and future liabilities. The funds asset on 31 March 2023 is £3m (2022: Liability £26m). The assets allocated to the association in the funds are notional and are assumed to be invested in line with the investments of the funds for the purposes of calculating the return to be applied to those notional assets over the accounting period.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Accounting Policies: The following principal polices have been applied:

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. The group generates the following material income streams:

- rental income receivable (after deducting lost rent from void properties available for letting)
- first tranche sales of housing properties developed for sale
- service charges receivable
- income from Homebuy activities
- revenue grants; and
- other income.

Rental income is recognised from the point where properties under development reach practical completion or otherwise become available for letting, net of any voids. Income from first tranche sales and sales of properties built for sale is recognised at the point of legal completion of the sale. The Group adopts the variable method (based on actual spend in the prior 12 months) for calculating and charging service charges to its tenants and leaseholders. Expenditure is recorded when a service is provided and charged to the relevant service charge account or to a sinking fund. Income is recorded based on the estimated amounts chargeable.

Other revenue is included at the invoiced value (excluding VAT where recoverable) of goods and services supplied in the year and grants receivable in the year.

Housing properties

Housing properties constructed or acquired (including land) on the open market since the date of transition to FRS 102 are stated at cost less depreciation and impairment (where applicable). The cost of housing land and property includes the cost of acquiring land and buildings, development costs, interest capitalised during the development period and, directly attributable administration costs.

Interest payable on borrowing which has been drawn in order to finance the relevant construction or acquisition is capitalised. Where housing properties are under construction, finance costs are only capitalised where construction is on-going and has not been interrupted or terminated.

Expenditure on major refurbishment to properties is capitalised where the works increase the net rental stream over the life of the property. An increase in the net rental stream may arise through an increase in the net rental income, a reduction in future maintenance costs, or a subsequent extension in the life of the property. All other repair and replacement expenditure is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Housing properties under construction, excluding the estimated cost of the element of shared ownership properties expected to be sold in first tranche, are included in PPE and held at cost less any impairment, and are transferred to completed properties when ready for letting.

Gains and losses on disposals of housing properties are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and incidental costs of sales and recognised within gain/loss on disposal of fixed assets, which is included in the operating surplus for the year.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Accounting policies (continued)

Shared ownership properties and staircasing

Under low-cost home ownership arrangements, the Group disposes of a long lease on low-cost home ownership housing units for a share ranging between 25% and 75% of value. The Buyer has the right to purchase further proportions up to 100% based on the market valuation of the property at the time each purchase transaction is completed.

Low-cost home ownership properties are split proportionately between current and fixed assets based on the element relating to expected first tranche sales. The first tranche proportion is classed as a current asset and related sales proceeds included in turnover. The remaining rental element is classed as fixed assets and included in completed housing property at cost less any provision for impairment. Sales of subsequent tranches are treated as a part disposal of fixed asset property and included in operating surplus.

Properties for sale

Shared ownership first tranche sales completed properties for outright sale and property under construction are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises materials, direct labour and direct development overheads. Net realisable value is based on estimated sales price after allowing for all further costs of completion and disposal.

Depreciation of housing properties

The group separately identifies the major components of its housing properties and charges depreciation to write down the cost of each component to its estimated residual value, on a straight-line basis, over its estimated useful economic life. Land is not depreciated owing to its infinite economic life.

Assets in the course of construction are not depreciated until they are completed and ready for use to ensure that they are depreciated only in periods in which economic benefits are expected to be consumed.

Housing properties are split between the structure and the major components which require periodic replacement. The costs of replacement or restoration of these components are capitalised and depreciated over the determined average useful economic life on a straight-line basis as follows:

Component	Estimated useful economic life
	(years)
Property structure	100
Roof	60
Windows	30
Kitchen	20
Bathroom	30
Electrical	30
Doors	30
Boiler	15
Heating system	30
Shared ownership properties	50

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Other Properties	50
Lifts	20
Independent Supported Living equipment	15

Accounting policies (continued)

Other tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided evenly on the cost of other tangible fixed assets to write them down to their estimated residual values over their expected useful lives. The expected useful lives for the purposes of these financial statements are:

Fixtures and fittings	5 years
Computers and office equipment	3-5 years
Other equipment	3-5 years

Intangible fixed assets

Amortisation is provided evenly on the cost of intangible fixed assets to write them down to their estimated residual values over their expected useful lives. The expected useful lives for the purposes of these financial statements are:

Computer software	3-5 years

Impairment

Reviews for indicators of impairment of housing properties are carried out on an annual basis and any impairment in an income generating unit is recognised by a charge to the Statement of Comprehensive Income. An impairment is recognised where the carrying value of an income generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount being the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Government/other grants

Government grants include grants receivable from the Homes England, local authorities, and other government organisations. Government grants received for housing properties are recognised in income over the useful life of the housing property structure and, where applicable, its individual components (excluding land) under the accruals model.

Grants relating to revenue are recognised in income and expenditure over the same period as the expenditure to which they relate once reasonable assurance has been gained that the entity will comply with the conditions and that the funds will be received. This includes the Government Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme ('Furlough'). Grants due from government organisations or received in advance are included as current assets or liabilities. Government grant received for housing properties is subordinated to the repayment of loans by agreement with the Homes England. Government grants released on sale of a property may be repayable but are normally available to be recycled and are credited to a Recycled Capital Grant Fund and included in the Statement of Financial Position in creditors.

Where social housing grant (SHG) funded property is sold, the grant becomes recyclable and is transferred to a recycled capital grant fund until it is reinvested in a replacement property. If there is

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Accounting policies (continued)

no requirement to recycle or repay the grant on disposal of the assets any unamortised grant remaining within creditors is released and recognised as income within the income and expenditure account.

Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the SOCI on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Group's Consolidated Statement of Financial Position consists of cash at bank, in hand, deposits and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense. The best estimate of the expenditure required to settle an obligation for termination benefits is recognised immediately as an expense when the RP is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

Pension costs

The association participates in a defined benefit pension fund and operates two defined contribution schemes.

Defined contribution plans

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to income and expenditure is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

Defined benefit plan

The net defined benefit asset/liability represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation minus the fair value of the plan assets out of which obligations are to be settled. Any asset resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of available refunds or reductions in future contributions to the plan. The rate used to discount the benefit obligations to their present value is based on market yields for high quality corporate bonds with terms and currencies consistent with those of the benefit obligations.

Gains or losses recognised in the profit or loss:

- The change in the net defined benefit liability arising from employee service during the year is recognised as an employee cost
- The cost of plan introductions, benefit changes, settlements and curtailments are recognised as incurred

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Accounting policies (continued)

• Net interest on the net defined benefit asset/liability comprises the interest cost on the defined benefit obligation and interest income on the plan assets, calculated by multiplying the fair value

of the plan assets at the beginning of the period by the rate used to discount the benefit obligations.

Gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income:

- Actuarial gains and losses
- The difference between the interest income on the plan assets and the actual return on the plan assets.

Taxation

Current tax is recognised for the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable surplus for the current or past reporting periods using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Value Added Tax (VAT)

The group is partially exempt from VAT. A small proportion of VAT is reclaimed. The balance of VAT payable or recoverable at the year-end is included as a current liability or asset.

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at cost and are assessed for impairment at each reporting date.

Properties held for sale

Properties held for sale represents work in progress and completed properties, including housing properties developed for transfer to other registered providers; properties developed for outright sale; and shared ownership properties. For shared ownership properties the value held as stock is the estimated cost to be sold as a first tranche.

Stock is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises materials, direct labour, capitalised interest and direct development overheads. Net realisable value is based on estimated sales proceeds after allowing for all further costs to completion and selling costs.

An assessment of net realisable value is made at each reporting date. Where a write down is required it is immediately recognised in the statement of consolidated income.

HomeBuy

HomeBuy loans are treated as concessionary loans. They are initially recognised at the amount paid to the purchaser and reviewed annually for impairment. The associated HomeBuy grant is recognised as deferred income until the loan is redeemed.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the group become a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and are offset only when the group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Debtors

Debtors which are receivable within one year and which do not constitute a financing transaction are initially measured at transaction price. Trade debtors and other debtors are subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled and any impairment losses.

Where the arrangements with a trade debtor constitute a financing transaction, the debtor is initially and subsequently measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

A provision for impairment of debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the amounts due will not be collected according to the original terms of the contract. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit or loss for the excess of the carrying value of the trade debtor over the present value of the future cash flows discounted using the original effective interest rate. Subsequent reversals of an impairment loss that objectively relate to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors payable within one year that do not constitute a financing transaction are initially measured at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled.

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at the transaction price, including transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and other similar charges. Basic financial instruments: Beyond Housing has various borrowings, all of which have been assessed and categorised as basic. The assessment of certain loans and interest rates fixes as basic financial instruments require judgement. The Association does not undertake any stand-alone hedging and does not deal in derivatives. Bonds have been classed as a "basic financial instrument" as they meet the criteria under Section 11.9 of FRS 102. Management have considered how bond and loan discount on issue should be dealt with in the financial statements and determined that these should be written off over the life of bond (30 years) using the effective interest rate method. Management have considered how bond and loan issue costs should be dealt with in the financial statements and determined that these should be written off over the life of bond (and loan issue costs should be dealt with in the financial statements and determined that these should be written off over the life of bord (and loan issue costs should be dealt with in the financial statements and determined that these should be written off over the life of bord issue costs should be dealt with in the financial statements and determined that these should be written off over the life of the respective instruments in equal annual instalments.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Accounting policies (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset is derecognised only when the contractual rights to cash flows expire or are settled, or substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to another party, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party. A financial liability (or part thereof) is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Holiday pay accrual

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

Restricted reserve

The group has established a restricted reserve for the purposes of lift replacement and property refurbishment funding. The reserve is restricted as the funding received is for a specific use and cannot be used for other purposes identified by management.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

2a) Turnover, cost of sales, operating expenditure and operating surplus

Group – Year ended 31 March 2023	Turnover £'000	Cost of sales £'000	Operating expenditure £'000	Operating surplus £'000
Social housing lettings (note 2b)	75,438	-	(62,161)	13,277
Other social housing activities				
First tranche shared ownership sales	961	(586)	-	375
Other	1,473	-	(2,317)	(844)
Non-social housing activities				
Lettings	545	-	(160)	385
Sale of non-social housing properties	10,931	(10,128)	-	803
Other	2,052	-	(1,969)	83
	91,400	(10,714)	(66,607)	14,079

Group – Year ended 31 March 2022	Turnover £'000	Cost of sales £'000	Operating expenditure £'000	Operating surplus (000)
Social housing lettings (note 2b)	70,578	-	(55,210)	15,368
Other social housing activities				
First tranche shared ownership sales	1,787	(1,512)	-	275
Other	1,461	-	(1,914)	(453)
Non-social housing activities				
Lettings	567	-	(103)	464
Sale of non-social housing properties	-	-	-	-
Other	2,128	-	(1,801)	327
	76,521	(1,512)	(59,028)	15,981

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

2a) Turnover, cost of sales, operating expenditure and operating surplus (continued)

Association – Year ended 31 March 2023	Turnover £'000	Cost of sales £'000	Operating expenditure £'000	Operating surplus £'000
Social housing lettings (note 2b)	75,438	-	(62,169)	13,269
Other social housing activities				
First tranche shared ownership sales	961	(586)	-	375
Other	1,473	-	(2,316)	(843)
Non-social housing activities				
Lettings	545	-	(160)	385
Sale of non-social housing properties	10,931	(10,128)	-	803
Other	2,272	-	(1,969)	303
	91,620	(10,714)	(66,614)	14,293

Association – Year ended 31 March 2022	Turnover £'000	Cost of sales £'000	Operating expenditure £'000	Operating surplus £'000
Social housing lettings (note 2b)	70,578	-	(55,217)	15,361
Other social housing activities				
First tranche shared ownership sales	1,787	(1,512)	-	275
Other	1,461	-	(1,910)	(449)
Non-social housing activities				
Lettings	567	-	(103)	464
Sale of non-social housing properties	-	-	-	-
Other	2,128	-	(1,801)	327
	76,521	(1,512)	(59,031)	15,978

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

2b) Income and expenditure from social housing lettings

Group	General Housing £'000	Supporting Housing & Housing for Older People £'000	2023 Total £'000	2022 Total £'000
Income				
Rent's receivable	70,431	1,889	72,320	68,335
Service charges receivable	1,475	139	1,614	1,723
	71,906	2,028	73,934	70,058
Other revenue grants	148	-	148	80
Grant amortisation	1,356	-	1,356	440
Turnover from social housing lettings	73,410	2,028	75,438	70,578
Expenditure				
Management	(20,108)	(533)	(20,641)	(19,599)
Service charge costs	(1,851)	(145)	(1,996)	(2,024)
Routine maintenance	(15,278)	(184)	(15,462)	(13,279)
Planned maintenance	(4,400)	(83)	(4,483)	(3,898)
Major repairs expenditure	(6,718)	(181)	(6,899)	(7,244)
Rent losses from bad debts	(368)	(10)	(378)	49
Impairment of housing properties	(2,718)	-	(2,718)	-
Depreciation of housing properties	(9,357)	(227)	(9,584)	(9,215)
Total expenditure on social housing lettings	(60,798)	(1,363)	(62,161)	(55,210)
Operating surplus on social housing lettings	12,612	665	13,277	15,368
Rent losses from voids	1,235	102	1,337	1,113

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

2b) Income and expenditure from social housing lettings (continued)

Association	General Housing £'000	Supporting Housing & Housing for Older People £'000	2023 Total £'000	2022 Total £'000
Income				
Rent's receivable	70,431	1,889	72,320	68,335
Service charges receivable	1,475	139	1,614	1,723
	71,906	2,028	73,934	70,058
Other revenue grants	148	-	148	80
Grant amortisation	1,356	-	1,356	440
Turnover from social housing lettings	73,410	2,028	75,438	70,578
Expenditure				
Management	(20,108)	(533)	(20,641)	(19,599)
Service charge costs	(1,851)	(145)	(1,996)	(2,024)
Routine maintenance	(15,278)	(184)	(15,462)	(13,279)
Planned maintenance	(4,400)	(83)	(4,483)	(3,898)
Major repairs expenditure	(6,718)	(181)	(6,899)	(7,244)
Rent losses from bad debts	(368)	(10)	(378)	49
Impairment of housing properties	(2,718)	-	(2,718)	-
Depreciation of housing properties	(9,365)	(227)	(9,592)	(9,222)
Total expenditure on social housing lettings	(60,806)	(1,363)	(62,169)	(55,217)
Operating surplus on social housing lettings	12,604	665	13,269	15,361
Rent losses from voids	1,235	102	1,337	1,112

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

3) Housing stock

The end of the year unit of housing accommodation in management were as follows:

	2022 Units	Additions Units	Disposals Units	Transfer Units	Other Units	2023 Units
Social housing:						
General needs social	13,344	14	(55)	(63)	-	13,240
General needs affordable	989	93	(3)	67	-	1,146
Intermediate	80	2	-	-	-	82
Shared ownership	273	17	(13)	(1)	-	276
Supported housing social	-	-	-	2	-	2
Supported housing affordable	63	33	-	(2)	-	94
Housing for older people social	205	-	-	-	-	205
Housing for older people affordable	73	-	-	-	-	73
Total Social Housing Units	15,027	159	(71)	3	-	15,118
Market rent	3	-	-	-	-	3
Staff accommodation	3	-	-	(3)	-	-
Total Owned	15,033	159	(71)	-	-	15,121
Accommodation managed for others	68	-	-	-	(17)	51
Total managed accommodation	15,101	159	(71)	-	(17)	15,172
Units owned but not managed	12	-	-	-	-	12
Total owned and managed accommodation	15,113	159	(71)	-	(17)	15,184

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

4) Operating surplus

	Group		Association	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Depreciation of housing properties	9,314	8,898	9,321	8,905
Depreciation of other tangible fixed assets	235	257	235	257
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	92	116	92	116
Operating lease rentals	1,278	1,480	1,278	1,480
External auditor's remuneration for audit services	110	80	108	78
External auditor's remuneration for non-audit services:				
- Taxation compliance and advice	4	2	4	2
- All other non-audit services	14	36	14	36

5) Gain on disposal of housing properties group and association

	Shared Ownership 2023 £'000	Other Housing Property 2023 £'000	Total 2023 £'000	Total 2022 £'000
Disposal proceeds	1,277	3,148	4,425	4,370
Cost of Disposal	(957)	(2,636)	(3,593)	(3,167)
Surplus on disposal of fixed assets	320	512	832	1,203

6) Interest receivable

	Gro	Group		iation
	2023	3 2022	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Interest on bank deposits	204	17	204	17
Interest from other investments	6	8	6	8
	210	25	210	25

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

7) Interest and financing costs

	Gro	Group		ation
	2023	2023 2022		2022
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Interest payable on bank loans and overdrafts	7,763	7,696	7,763	7,696
Loan breakage costs	-	7,098	-	7,098
Loan Arrangement Fee Amortisation	67	56	67	56
Defined benefit pension charge	631	787	631	787
	8,461	15,637	8,461	15,637
Less interest capitalised on housing properties under construction (3.2%)	(1,183)	(924)	(1,183)	(924)
	7,278	14,713	7,278	14,713

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

8) Emoluments of the board, executive directors and senior staff

Board members' emoluments	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
S Hardwick (left Oct 2022)	3	7
P Baren (left Oct 2022)	4	9
J Hayward (Chair)	15	15
F Yeomans	7	6
A Gambles (left Sept 2021)	-	3
J Jones (left Sept 2021)	-	3
G Taylor	8	6
K Abson	6	7
S Williams	6	6
J Williams	9	9
A Baraskina - trainee	2	1
E Dixon – trainee (left Sept 2021)	-	1
D Rose – trainee (left Feb 2022)	-	1
H Flack	5	-
G Lees – Independent Committee Member	2	-
S Nattress	5	-
C Owston	4	-
	76	74

Expenses reimbursed to board and committee members not chargeable to UK income tax were £2,792 (2022: £1,422).

Rosemary Du Rose is the Chief Executive, and her emoluments are included in the executive director's emoluments below. The Chief Executive is a member of a Beyond Housing defined contribution scheme. Employer pension contributions for 2022/23 were £16k (2021/22 were £15k). The board had three trainee members.

The following disclosures relate to members of staff who are directors as defined in the Accounting Direction for Private Registered Providers of Social Housing 2022.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

8) Emoluments of the board, committee, executive directors and senior staff (continued)

Executive directors' emoluments	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Remuneration	433	421
Pension contributions	34	33
Total	467	454

The total remuneration of key management personnel, who equate to the group's executive directors, was £467,000 (2022: £454,000). Expenses reimbursed to executive directors not chargeable to UK income tax were £1,936 (2022: £1,327).

The emoluments of the highest paid directors excluding pension and benefits were as follows:

Emoluments of the board, executive directors and senior staff (continued)	2023 £000	2022 £000
K Hanlon	131	127
R Du Rose	171	166
S Rawson	131	127

No. of executive directors to whom retirement benefits are accruing under:	2022	2021
Defined contribution schemes	3	3
Defined benefit schemes	-	-

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

8) Emoluments of the board, committee, executive directors and senior staff (continued)

FTE number of staff who received remuneration over £60k, including Executive Directors.

Remuneration range	2023 No.	2022 No.	
£60,001 - £70,000	7	6	
£70,001 - £80,000	2	1	
£80,001 - £90,000	-	2	
£90,001 - £100,000	1	2	
£100,001 - £110,000	6	4	
£110,001 - £120,000	1	1	
£120,001 - £130,000	-	-	
£130,001 - £140,000	1	2	
£140,001 - £150,000	1	-	
£150,001 - £160,000	-	-	
£160,001 - £170,000	-	-	
£170,001 - £180,000	-	-	
£180,001 - £190,000	1	1	

9) Employees

The average number of employees employed during the period, expressed in full time equivalents (FTE)

	Group and as	Group and association		
	2023	2022		
Office staff	435	429		
Domestic	19	18		
Workforce	251	246		
	705	693		

The basis of the FTE calculation is to average the total monthly closing full time equivalent over the twelve-month period. Each month the closing FTE position is calculated by adding starters, removing leavers and adjusting for the time people are employed in a given month. Changes to contracted hours are also captured in the calculation. Employee costs for the above employees were:

	Group and as	Group and association		
	2023	2022		
	£'000	£'000		
Wages and salaries	22,626	21,307		
Social security costs	2,225	1,964		
Other pension costs	4,488	4,700		
	<u>29,339</u>	<u>27,971</u>		

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

10) Taxation

	Group		Association	
	2023 £'000	2022 £'000	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Current tax				
UK corporation tax on surplus for the year	153	-	153	-
Deferred tax				
Net origination and reversal of timing differences	-	-	-	-
Total tax reconciliation				
Surplus on ordinary activities before taxation	7,843	2,496	8,057	2,493
Theoretical tax at current UK Corporation tax rate of 19% (2022: 19%)	1,490	474	1,531	474
Effects of:				
- Charitable companies' surplus	(1,337)	(474)	(1,378)	(474)
- Deferred tax adjustment		-		-
Total tax charge	153	-	153	-

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

11) Fixed assets – Housing properties

Group	Social housing properties held for letting	Housing properties for letting under construction	Completed shared ownership housing properties	Shared ownership housing properties under construction	*Other property	Total housing properties
Cost	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
1 April 2022	437,431	27,382	22,466	937	12,764	500,980
		•	22,400		12,704	
Additions	18	27,864	-	2,504	-	30,386
Property improvements	12,345	-	-	-	2,103	14,448
Schemes completed	17,840	(17,948)	1,377	(1,377)	108	-
Disposals	(4,899)	-	(1,059)	-	(128)	(6,086)
Impairment	(3,472)	-	-	-	(145)	(3,617)
Capitalised interest	-	838	-	66	-	904
Transfers between classes	(33)	-	-	-	(540)	(573)
At 31 March 2023	459,230	38,136	22,784	2,130	14,162	536,442
Depreciation and impairment						
	(98,610)	(702)	(1,707)		(1,550)	(102,569)
1 April 2022		(702)	• • •	-		
Charge for year	(8,833)	-	(347)	-	(134)	(9,314)
Released on disposal	2,609	-	101	-		2,710
Released on impairment	878	-	-	-	21	899
At 31 March 2023	(103,956)	(702)	(1,953)	-	(1,663)	(108,274)
Carrying amount:						
31 March 2023	355,274	37,434	20,831	2,130	12,499	428,168
31 March 2022	338,821	26,680	20,759	937	11,214	398,411

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

11) Fixed assets – Housing properties (continued)

Association	Social housing properties held for letting	Housing properties for letting under construction	Completed shared ownership housing properties	Shared ownership housing properties under construction	*Other property	Total housing properties
Cost	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
1 April 2022	438,017	27,382	22,466	937	12,764	501,566
Additions	18	27,864	,	2,504	,	30,386
Property improvements	12,345	-	-	-	2,103	14,448
Schemes completed	17,840	(17,948)	1,377	(1,377)	108	-
Disposals	(4,899)	-	(1,059)	-	(128)	(6,086)
Impairment	(3,472)	-	-	-	(145)	(3,617)
Capitalised interest	-	838	-	66	-	904
Transfers between classes	(33)	-	-	-	(540)	(573)
At 31 March 2023	459,816	38,136	22,784	2,130	14,162	537,028
Depreciation and impairment						
1 April 2022	(98,677)	(702)	(1,707)	-	(1,550)	(102,636)
Charge for year	(8,840)	-	(347)	-	(134)	(9,321)
Released on disposal	2,609	-	101	-		2,710
Released on impairment	878	-	-	-	21	899
At 31 March 2023	(104,030)	(702)	(1,953)	-	(1,663)	(108,348)
Carrying amount:						
31 March 2023	355,786	37,434	20,831	2,130	12,499	428,680
31 March 2022	339,340	26,680	20,759	937	11,214	398,930

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

11) Fixed assets – Housing properties (continued)

	Gro	Group		iation
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Freehold land and buildings	388,320	370,530	388,832	371,049
Long leasehold land and buildings	284	264	284	264
	388,604	370,794	389,116	371,313

*Other Properties included in the Housing Properties table includes office accommodation, garages, shops and land bank assets that are held for the benefit of our communities and social housing.

Expenditure on works to existing properties comprises:

	Group and association		
	2023	2022	
	£'000	£'000	
Components capitalised	12,345	9,234	
Amounts charged to income and expenditure	27,251	24,645	
	39,596	33,879	

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

12) Fixed assets – Other tangible fixed assets group and association

	Fixtures and	Computers and Office	Other Equipment	Total
	Fittings £'000	Equipment £'000	£'000	£'000
Cost				
At 1 April 2022	320	1,824	1,123	3,267
Additions	553	146	21	720
Disposal	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2023	873	1,970	1,144	3,987
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 April 2022	(300)	(1,255)	(992)	(2,547)
Charged for year	(4)	(167)	(64)	(235)
Disposal	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2023	(304)	(1,422)	(1,056)	(2,782)
Carrying amount: 31 March 2023	569	548	88	1,205
31 March 2022	20	569	131	720

13) Fixed assets - intangible

	Software	Total
Group and Association	£'000	£'000
Cost		
At 1 April 2022	1,565	1,565
Additions	160	160
31 March 2023	1,725	1,725
Amortisation		
At 31 March 2022	(1,245)	(1,245)
Charged for year	(92)	(92)
At 31 March 2023	(1,337)	(1,337)
Carrying amount: 31 March 2023	388	388
31 March 2022	320	320

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

14) Investment – Home loans

Group and Association	HomeBuy Ioan	Total
	£'000	£'000
Cost		
At 1 April 2022	165	165
Disposals	(40)	(40)
31 March 2023	125	125
Reversal of impairment	7	7
Carrying amount: 31 March 2023	132	132
31 March 2022	165	165

Investments in home buy loans represent an equity stake in third party properties purchased under the Homebuy Scheme. Interest rates charged on the Homebuy loans are at 2.1% (2022 - 2.1%). Security for the loans is based on the assets the loans relate to. Interest is to be charged on the loans after the first five years until such point that the loan is redeemed.

15) Properties held for sale

	Gro	up	Asso	ciation
	2023 £'000	2022 £'000	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Shared ownership properties:				
- Completed properties	546	189	546	189
- Work in progress	1,667	820	1,667	820
Properties for outright sale:				
- Completed properties	738	440	738	440
- Work in progress	7,398	10,526	7,398	10,526
	10,349	11,975	10,349	11,975

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

16) Debtors

	Group		Assoc	iation
	2023 £'000	2022 £'000	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Amounts falling due within one year:				
Rent and services receivable	3,057	3,863	3,057	3,863
Less: Provision for bad and doubtful debts	(1,507)	(1,531)	(1,507)	(1,531)
	1,550	2,332	1,550	2,332
Social Housing Grant receivable	876	4,827	876	4,827
Amounts owed by subsidiary undertakings	-	-	-	-
Trade debtors	306	277	306	277
Other debtors	126	559	125	558
Prepayments and accrued income	2,269	3,185	2,269	3,185
	5,127	11,180	5,126	11,179
Amounts falling due after one year:				
Other debtors	28	28	28	28
	5,155	11,208	5,154	11,207

17) Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	Group		Association	
	2023 £'000	2022 £'000	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Rent and service charges received in advance	1,602	1,611	1,602	1,611
Trade creditors	2,765	1,787	2,765	1,788
Amounts owed to subsidiary undertaking	-	-	-	212
Other taxation and social security costs	684	534	684	534
Other creditors	2,204	2,470	2,204	2,470
Deferred Capital Grant (note 22)	655	461	655	461
Accruals	10,122	12,662	10,121	12,656
	18,032	19,525	18,031	19,732

Amounts owed to subsidiaries undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand. Included in 2022 Accruals was a £2.5m provision for rent refunds. During 2023 £1.86m was released from this provision. An additional £0.7m has been added during 2023 for further rent refunds assessed during 2023. The total provision at 31 March 2023 is £1.34m..

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

18) Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	Group and a	ssociation
	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Housing loans (note 19)	230,077	229,948
Camphill Village Trust Loan (note 19)	55	55
Recycled Capital Grant Fund (note 21)	760	139
Deferred Capital Grant (note 22)	69,342	64,500
	300,234	294,642

In addition, the organisation had a Camphill Village Trust interest free loan of £55,000 which relates to the cost of purchasing 50% of a property to specifically house a tenant of the trust. The loan will be repaid when the tenant vacates the property.

19) Debt analysis

At 31 March 2023, the group had drawn loans of £235m. Three are bilateral loans with three separate lenders whilst we issued a public bond in May 2021. All with the exception of other Revolving Credit Facility loans are secured by a charge over the group's housing properties.

	Group and association	
	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Bank and Building Society Loans	70,000	70,000
Camphill Village Trust Loan	55	55
Bond	165,000	165,000
Bond Discount	(3,072)	(3,184)
Bond Issue Costs	(1,851)	(1,868)
	230,132	230,003

The interest rate risk profile of the loans comprises:

	Group and a	Group and association	
	2023	2022	
	£'000	£'000	
Fixed rate borrowings	230,667	230,667	
Floating rate borrowings	4,333	4,333	
	235,000	235,000	

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

19) Debt analysis (continued)

Beyond Housing loan structure consists of loans from four lenders: M&G (our bond custodian on behalf of investors being 59% of the portfolio), Lloyds (7% of the portfolio), Nationwide (20% of the portfolio) and Royal Bank of Scotland (RBS) (14% of the portfolio). Some of the debt term c£70m loan is repayable by 2036 alongside the £104m represents Revolving Credit Facility (RCF) expiring 2031. Undrawn facilities total £189m of which £104m is Revolving Credit Facility and £85m bond. Interest rates on fixed rate borrowings range between 2.13% and 5.59%, with a weighted average of 2.96%. There were no other changes to the loan agreements other than the replacement of LIBOR with SONIA and the FRS 102 practical expedient has been applied such that the adjustments to the contractual cash flows will be reflected as an adjustment to the effective interest rate. Therefore, the replacement of the loans' benchmark interest rate will not result in an immediate gain or loss recorded in profit or loss, which may have been required if the practical expedient was not available or adopted.

Interest rates on floating rate borrowings are linked to SONIA and are charged SONIA + margin.

At 31 March 2023 the group had undrawn RCF loan facilities of £104.0m secured and available (2022: £104.0m).

The loans are repayable as follows:

	Group and a	ssociation
	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Due within one year	-	-
Between two and five years	-	-
More than five years	235,000	235,000
	235,000	235,000
Loan Arrangement Fees	(1,970)	(1,924)
Loan Arrangement Fees Amortisation	122	56
Bond Discount	(3,277)	(3,277)
Bond Discount Amortisation	202	93
	230,077	229,948

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

20) Net Debt Reconciliation

	2022 £'000	Cash (inflows/ outflows) £'000	Non-Cash Movement £'000	Amortisation £'000	2023 £'000
Group					
Cash and cash equivalents	35,784	(8,440)	-	-	27,344
Housing Loans	(235,000)	-	-	-	(235,000)
Loan arrangement fees	1,868	46	-	(66)	1,848
Bond discount	3,184	-	-	(109)	3,075
Non-Housing Loans	(55)	-	-	-	(55)
At 31 March	(194,219)	(8,394)	-	(175)	(202,788)

21) Recycled capital grant fund

	Group and association		
	2023	2022	
	£'000	£'000	
At 1 April	139	628	
Grants recycled	710	80	
Interest on Grant Recycled	14	-	
Grants transferred from other PRP's	-	148	
Recycling of grant	(103)	(717)	
At 31 March	760	139	
Amounts 3 years old or older where repayment may be required	52	-	

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

22) Deferred capital grant

	Gr	oup	Assoc	iation
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 1 April	64,961	52,871	64,961	52,871
Grant received in the year	7,147	11,893	7,147	11,893
Grant recycled from the recycled capital grant fund	103	717	103	717
Grant recycled to the recycled capital grant fund	(710)	(80)	(710)	(80)
Capital grant released to revenue	(1,504)	(440)	(1,504)	(440)
At 31 March	69,997	64,961	69,997	64,961
Net deferred capital grant due in less than one year	655	461	655	461
Net deferred capital grant due in more than one year	69,342	64,500	69,342	64,500
At 31 March	69,997	64,961	69,997	64,961

23) Pensions

The group participates in five pension schemes. Two of the schemes, the North Yorkshire Pension Fund and the Teesside Pension Fund, are defined benefit plans. The other three schemes are defined contribution plans and are provided by Standard Life, the National Employment Savings Trust workplace pension scheme (NEST) and The Pensions Trust. The disclosures below relate to the association's membership of the North Yorkshire Pension Fund and the Teesside Pension Fund (the fund) which are part of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS). The funded nature of the LGPS requires participating employers and its employees to pay contributions into the fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension liabilities with investment assets. The last actuarial valuation was completed on 31 March 2022. The next actuarial valuation of the fund will be carried out on 31 March 2025.

The Fund Administering Authorities, North Yorkshire Country Council and Middlesbrough Borough Council, are responsible for the governance of the funds. The assets allocated to the association in the funds are notional and are assumed to be invested in line with the investments of the funds for the purposes of calculating the return to be applied to those notional assets over the accounting period. The funds are large and hold a significant proportion of their assets in liquid investments. As a consequence, there will be no significant restriction on realising assets if a large payment is required to be made from the funds in relation to an employer's liabilities.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

23) Pensions (continued)

There are a number of key risks associated with the fund in relation to accounting:

Asset volatility

The liabilities used for accounting purposes are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to corporate bond yields. If assets underperform this yield this would create a deficit in the accounts. The fund holds a significant proportion of growth assets which, while expected to outperform corporate bonds in the long term, creates volatility and risk in the short term in relation to the accounting figures. A decrease in corporate bond yields will increase the value placed on the liabilities for accounting purposes although this will be marginally offset by the increase in the assets as a result.

Inflation risk

The majority of the pension liabilities are linked to either salary or price inflation. Higher inflation expectations will lead to a higher liability value of the fund. The fund assets are either unaffected, or loosely correlated, with inflation, meaning that an increase in inflation will increase the fund deficit.

Life expectancy

The majority of the fund's obligations are to provide benefits for the life of the member following retirement, so increases in life expectancy will result in an increase in the fund's liabilities.

Exiting employers

Employers who leave the fund may have to make an exit payment to meet any shortfall in assets against their pension liabilities. If the employer is not able to meet this exit payment the liability may, in certain circumstances, fall upon the other employers in the fund. Furthermore, the assets at exit in respect of 'orphan liabilities' may, in retrospect, be insufficient to meet the liabilities. This risk may therefore fall upon other employers. 'Orphan liabilities' are currently a small proportion of the fund's overall liabilities. The key specific disclosures in relation to the fund are shown below.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

23) Pensions (continued)

Financial assumptions

The financial assumptions used to calculate the defined benefit section liabilities under FRS102 are:

	North Yorkshire		Tees	side
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	% p. a	% p.a	% p.a	% p.a
Valuation method	Projected unit	Projected unit	Projected unit	Projected unit
Discount rate	4.70%	2.70%	4.75%	2.70%
Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation	2.70%	2.90%	2.95%	3.20%
Pension increases	2.70%	2.90%	2.95%	3.20%
Salary increases	3.95%	4.15%	3.95%	4.20%

Mortality assumptions

Mortality assumptions are based on the recent mortality experience of members within the fund and allow for expected future mortality improvements. Sample life expectancies resulting from these mortality assumptions are:

	North Yorkshire		Teesside	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	No. of	No. of	No. of	No. of
	years	years	years	years
Males				
Members aged 65 (current life expectancy)	22.6	21.8	20.6	21.7
Members aged 45 (life expectancy at 65)	23.5	23.5	21.5	22.9
Females				
Members aged 65 (current life expectancy)	25.0	23.8	23.7	23.5
Members aged 45 (life expectancy at 65)	26.0	25.7	25.2	25.3

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

23) Pensions (continued)

Amounts recognised in the surplus for the year

	North Yorkshire		Tees	side	Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Current service cost	591	745	2,863	3,083	3,454	3,828
Interest expense (see note 7)	(89)	(10)	720	797	631	787
Past service cost/Curtailment	-	-	-	-	-	-
	502	735	3,583	3,880	4,085	4,615

Amount of gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income

	North Yor	kshire	Teess	ide	Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Actuarial gains/(losses) on fund assets	(4,596)	(52)	(3,325)	10,154	(7,921)	10,102
Actuarial gains on fund liabilities	10,814	3,397	50,894	3,418	61,708	6,815
Actuarial gains before restrictions	6,218	3,345	47,569	13,572	53,787	16,917
Actuarial (losses) not recognised due to restrictions	(2,669)	(2,800)	(19,503)	-	(22,172)	(2,800)
Total actuarial gains	3,549	545	28,066	13,572	31,615	14,117

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

23) Pensions (continued)

Amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Position

	North Yorkshire		Tees	side	Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Present value of funded obligations	(22,915)	(32,797)	(89,616)	(135,871)	(112,531)	(168,668)
Present value of unfunded obligations	-	-	(172)	(210)	(172)	(210)
Closing fair value of assets	31,989	35,973	109,291	110,077	141,280	146,050
Fund gain/(deficit) before restrictions	9,074	3,176	19,503	(26,004)	28,577	(22,828)
Assets not recognised due to asset restrictions	(5,845)	(3,176)	(19,503)	-	(25,348)	(3,176)
Fund net asset/(deficit) recognised	3,229	-	-	(26,004)	3,229	(26,004)

According to FRS102, pension assets should not be recognised unless they lead to lower employer contributions or a refund. The North Yorkshire pension fund asset has led to a reduction in employer contribution rates whereas the Teesside pension fund has not.

Reconciliation of fund liabilities

	North Yorkshire		Teesside		Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
-	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Opening fund liabilities	(32,797)	(35,243)	(136,081)	(135,122)	(168,878)	(170,365)
Current service cost	(591)	(745)	(2,863)	(3,083)	(3,454)	(3,828)
Curtailments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest cost	(878)	(735)	(3,684)	(2,852)	(4,562)	(3,587)
Contributions by participants	(95)	(99)	(426)	(442)	(521)	(541)
Actuarial gains on fund liabilities	10,814	3,397	50,894	3,418	61,708	6,815
Net benefits paid	632	628	2,372	2,000	3,004	2,628
Closing fund liabilities	22,915	(32,797)	89,788	(136,081)	112,703	(168,878)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

23) Pensions (continued)

Reconciliation of fund assets

	North Yorkshire		Teesside		Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Opening fair value of fund assets	35,973	35,619	110,077	97,989	146,050	133,608
Actuarial (losses)/gains on fund assets	(4,596)	(52)	(3,325)	10,154	(7,921)	10,102
Interest income	967	745	2,964	2,055	3,931	2,800
Contributions by employer	182	190	1,521	1,437	1,703	1,627
Contributions by participants	95	99	426	442	521	541
Net benefits paid	(632)	(628)	(2,372)	(2,000)	(3,004)	(2,628)
Closing fund assets	31,989	35,973	109,291	110,077	141,280	146,050
Actual return	(3,629)	693	(361)	12,209	(3,990)	12,902

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

24) Reconciliation of surplus to net cash inflow from operating activities

Group		
	2023 £'000	2021 £'000
Surplus for the year	7,690	2,496
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	9,549	9,155
 Impairment of tangible fixed assets 	2,718	-
 Amortisation of intangible fixed assets 	92	116
Grant amortisation	(1,356)	(440)
Increase/(Decrease) in stock	1,905	(5,519)
 Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other debtors 	2,102	(1,585)
 (Decrease)/increase in trade and other creditors 	(71)	1,012
(Decrease) in deferred capital grants	(148)	(80)
Pensions costs less contributions payable	1,751	2,201
 Proceeds from disposal of tangible fixed assets 	4,242	4,012
 Amortisation of loan arrangement/Bond discount 	175	149
Taxation expense	153	-
Adjustments for investing or financing activities:		
Interest paid	7,103	14,564
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	(832)	(1,203)
Interest received	(210)	(25)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	34,863	24,853

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

25) Capital commitments

	Group		Association	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Capital expenditure contracted for but not provided in the financial statements (development schemes)	59,774	85,688	59,774	85,688
Capital expenditure approved but not contracted for	-	-	-	-
	59,774	85,688	59,774	85,688
Capital commitments will be funded by:-				
Social Housing Grant	8,610	13,628	8,610	13,628
Sale of properties	23,305	35,597	23,305	35,597
Existing reserves/loan facilities	27,859	36,463	27,859	36,463
	59,774	85,688	59,774	85,688

Operating Lease commitments

		Group and Association	
	Associa		
	2023	2022	
	£'000	£'000	
Amounts due: Within one year	770	1,116	
Within two-five years	174	728	
Greater than five years	-	6	

26) Financial instruments

The policy on financial instruments is included in the notes to these financial statements. Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise:

	Group		Association	
	2023 £'000	2022 £'000	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Fixed asset investments	132	166	132	166
Short term debtors	2,010	3,196	2,009	3,195
Total financial assets	2,142	3,362	2,141	3,361

Short term debtors comprise net rental debtors, trade debtors, other debtors and amounts due from group undertakings. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise:

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

26) Financial instruments (continued)

	Group		Assoc	tion	
	2023 £'000	2022 £'000	2023 £'000	2022 £'000	
Short term liabilities	16,693	18,530	16,692	18,737	
Housing loans	235,000	235,000	235,000	235,000	
Total financial liabilities	251,693	253,530	251,692	253,737	

Short term liabilities comprise rent and service charges received in advance, trade creditors, other creditors, accruals and deferred income and amounts due to group undertakings. Details relating to the housing loans are included in Note 19.

27) Related party transactions

The group consists of the following entities:

Beyond Housing Limited (the association)

The association is an exempt charity registered with the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) as a registered society and with the Homes and Communities Agency as a Registered Provider and is the parent organisation of the group.

Beyond Housing Development Limited

BHD is a non-charitable private limited company, and wholly owned subsidiary of the association, established for the purpose of carrying out construction activity.

Viola Homes Limited

Viola Homes Limited is a non-charitable private limited company, and wholly owned subsidiary of the association, established for the purpose of transacting outright property sales activity.

Neither Beyond Housing Developments Limited or Viola Homes Limited traded during 2022/23 and as such there was no material transaction between Beyond Housing Limited and its subsidiaries during 2022/23.

The group has a relationship of joint control over the following entities:

Prosper Ltd

The group is a member of Prosper Limited, a consortium set up by northeast based social landlords for the purpose of creating commercial procurement savings for planned maintenance and new build works and investing in the improvement of member organisations' communities.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

27) Related party transactions (continued)

The Spirit Partnership (Spirit)

The group is a member of Spirit, a consortium set up by northeast based social landlords to build quality affordable homes more cost effectively and efficiently.

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Invoiced to Prosper Ltd in respect of services provided	53	50
Invoiced by Prosper Ltd in respect of services provided	-	3
Purchase of property development services from the Spirit Partnership	11,607	9,981
Amounts owed by Prosper Ltd at year end	12	12
Amounts owed to the Spirit Partnership at year end	636	1,300

All transactions are conducted on an arms-length basis.

28) Post Balance Sheet Event

Canvas Homes entered into a contract in August 2021 for the delivery of 117 homes at Events Car Park, Stockton with Beyond Housing. The provider of homes to the site for Canvas Homes, Ilke Homes went into administration June 2023. Canvas Homes through there solicitors have disputed some invoices payments due in 2023/24. Beyond Housing working with its solicitors have identified omissions and errors in the claim and believe maximum exposure to be approximately £700,000 in the actual dispute.