

Downland Regeneration Limited

**Annual Report and Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2021**

Companies House No. 06456605

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BOARD AND ADVISERS

Board

Richard Cook (Chair)
Rob Lane
Michelle Reynolds

Company Secretary

Louise Hyde

Registered Office

Level 6
6 More London Place
Tooley Street
London
SE1 2DA

Principal Solicitors

Winckworth Sherwood LLP
Minerva House
5 Montague Close
London
SE1 9BB

Auditors

KPMG LLP
15 Canada Square
London
E14 5GL

Bankers

NatWest Bank plc
143 High Street
Bromley
Kent
BR1 1JH

REPORT OF THE BOARD

Downland Regeneration Limited ("DRL"), registered company no. 06456605, presents its annual report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Principal Activities

The company is a member of two joint venture LLPs involved in the development of residential accommodation: Linden/Downland Graylingwell LLP ("Graylingwell") and Wilmington Regeneration LLP ("Wilmington"). The other member of both LLPs is Linden Limited.

Graylingwell is developing a site in Chichester, West Sussex, and Wilmington developed a site in Haywards Heath, West Sussex: these developments include units for sale on the open market as well as Affordable units for Clarion Housing Association Limited ("Clarion Housing"), the company's immediate parent.

Review of the Year

The company made a £1,000 profit in the year (2020: £15,000 loss); £12,000 of the loss in the prior year related to fully-releasing a historic deferred tax asset. DRL is liable for any tax due on its share of LLP profits, but neither LLP made a profit this year.

During the year Graylingwell sold 2 units on the open market (2020: 12 units), the equivalent of 40 Affordable units to Clarion Housing (2020: 24 units) and, in the prior year only, a parcel of land. Total revenues were £13.8 million (2020: £17.6 million) with a net loss of £4.8 million (2020: £5.0 million) due to £4.7 million of interest payable (2020: £5.9 million).

As at 31 March 2021, Graylingwell has net liabilities of £89.4 million. DRL and Linden Limited, the other member of Graylingwell, intend to support the LLP for at least one year after the LLP's financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 are signed. DRL will itself be supported by Clarion Housing for at least one year after its own financial statements are signed.

Wilmington sold its final units in 2013/14. It made neither a profit nor a loss in the current or prior year.

Neither LLP paid distributions to the company in either the current or preceding year.

Brexit

The Group has been managing risks arising from the British government's deal on Brexit including supply chain concerns, exposure to market sales and managing risks around its funding requirements. The Group has relatively low commercial exposure and has some protection from downturns because of the counter-cyclical nature of its rented properties. During the year the Group also raised £450 million of new capital market funding, and has secured additional revolving bank facilities, in order to maintain high levels of liquidity in excess of its medium-term cash flow implied requirements.

The Audit and Risk Committee has reviewed the Business's preparation and response to Brexit, including its regular stress tests of the business plan. Those stress tests show that the Group's strong financial position means it is well placed to withstand any potential fall-out from Brexit as it further unfolds.

REPORT OF THE BOARD (CONTINUED)

Covid-19

In March 2020, major restrictions in activity were implemented by the British government in response to the Covid-19 crisis. The restrictions have continued in varying forms over the year and this remains an area of on-going uncertainty.

The Group actively manages risks associated with downturns in income and many of the mitigations in place for Brexit are also being utilised for Covid-19. The Group Executive and Group Board has updated business plans for the organisation after adjustment for the impacts of Covid-19 in terms of development activity and predicted cash flows.

Operationally, the Group has been able to continue functioning due to modern working practices and, after an initial period of service disruption, is now focussed on returning to normal service levels and recovering backlogs. In fact the Group ended the year outperforming its Covid-19 revised outlook. The financial position of the organisation continues to be strong and the availability of high liquidity allows the Group to be confident of absorbing further shocks associated with lower economic activity.

The Group's System of Internal Controls Responsibility

The Board of Clarion Housing Group Limited is the ultimate governing body for the Group and is committed to the highest standards of business ethics and conduct, and seeks to maintain these standards across all of its operations.

The Board is responsible for ensuring that sound systems of internal control exist across the Group which focus on the significant risks that threaten the Group's ability to meet its objectives, and provide reasonable - but not absolute - assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The key means of identifying, evaluating and managing the systems of internal control are:

- Corporate governance arrangements;
- Written Group-wide financial regulations and delegated authorities, which were subject to review during the year;
- Policies and procedures for all key areas of the business. These are reviewed periodically to ensure their continued appropriateness;
- A Group-wide Internal Audit function, structured to deliver the Audit and Risk Committee's risk-based audit plan. As well as having an in-house team, the Group uses the services of professional firms of auditors and other specialists as necessary. All audit reports are reviewed by the Audit and Risk Committee, which also receives updates on the implementation of agreed external and internal audit recommendations. Detailed reports on the Group's and subsidiaries' activities are also presented to senior managers so that recommendations for strengthened controls and improvement can be implemented promptly;
- A Group-wide Health and Safety function;
- Management structures providing balance and focus within the Group;
- A Group-wide risk management process, which enables management to manage risk so that residual risk, after appropriate mitigation, can be absorbed without serious permanent damage to the Group or its subsidiaries. This includes a formal risk management approach to new business and major development initiatives and action plans to mitigate the worst effects of the risks. Risk management is considered at each Audit and Risk Committee meeting, through reviews of individual risk areas and/or risk maps, as well as considered regularly by the Board;

REPORT OF THE BOARD (CONTINUED)

- The Group and its subsidiaries have annual budgets and long-term business plans. Throughout the year, Boards and managers regularly monitored performance against budgets, value for money and other quality indicators. An important tool in this process is the Group's Balanced Scorecard which identifies performance against key performance indicators, underpinned by supporting performance indicators and management information;
- Regulatory requirements and service objectives with managers ensuring that variances are investigated and acted upon;
- An anti-fraud and anti-bribery culture which is supported by a policy and procedure for dealing with suspected fraud, bribery and whistleblowing. The Group has participated in the 2020/21 National Fraud Initiative, sponsored by the Cabinet Office;
- All housing investment decisions and major commitments were subject to appraisal and approval by the Investment Committee and, when appropriate, the Group Executive Team and the relevant Board, in accordance with the Group's financial regulations; and
- A Group-wide treasury management function reporting at least three times a year to the Treasury Committee.

We have kept our internal control framework under review as the current Covid-19 situation develops and adapted and strengthened controls as required.

The Group Chief Executive and executive directors of subsidiaries have reviewed the internal control and assurance arrangements by reference to checks on the above and a report has been made to the respective Boards on the effectiveness of the control systems for the year ended 31 March 2021 and up to the date of approval of the Annual Report and the Financial Statements. The Audit and Risk Committee and the Group Board have expressed their satisfaction with these arrangements.

Status

No weaknesses were found in internal controls which resulted in material losses, contingencies or uncertainties that require disclosure in the financial statements, for the year ended 31 March 2021 and up to the date of approval of the financial statements.

Going Concern

Notwithstanding net current liabilities of £63,000 as at 31 March 2021, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the reasons explained in note 1 of the accounts.

Directors

The Directors holding office during the year and at the date of this report are listed on page 3.

Directors' and officers' liability

Directors' and officers' liability insurance has been purchased by the Group during the year, and covers the company.

Charitable and Political Contributions

The company made no charitable contributions during the year (2020: £nil) and no political contributions (2020: £nil).

REPORT OF THE BOARD (CONTINUED)

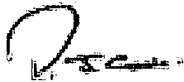
Disclosure of Information to Auditor

The Board members who held office at the date of approval of this Report of the Board confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and each Board member has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a Board member to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

KPMG LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as the Group's auditor. Accordingly, a resolution to reappoint them as auditor will be proposed at the forthcoming Board Meeting.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Richard Cook', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Richard Cook
Chair
17 September 2021

STATEMENT OF BOARD'S RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE REPORT OF THE BOARD AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Board is responsible for preparing the Report of the Board and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Board to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Board has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*.

Under company law the Board must not approve the financial statements unless it is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Board is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless it either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable the Board to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. The Board is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and has general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to it to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DOWNLAND REGENERATION LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Downland Regeneration Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 March 2021 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Going concern

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

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

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the Board's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate; and
- we have not identified, and concur with the Board's assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DOWNLAND REGENERATION LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

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

- enquiring of the Board, the Audit and Risk committee and internal audit as to whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- reading Board and Audit and Risk Committee minutes; and
- using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

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

As required by auditing standards, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries. On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition as the company did not generate revenue during the financial year.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

We performed procedures including:

- Identifying journal entries to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included those posted to unusual account combinations and other unusual journal characteristics.

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

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience, and through discussion with the Board (as required by auditing standards).

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit. The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

The company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation, and taxation legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

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

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

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DOWNLAND REGENERATION LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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

Report of the Board

The Board is responsible for the report of the Board. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover that report and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the report of the Board and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the report of the Board;
- in our opinion the information given in that report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion the report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006, we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the Board was not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime, take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Report of the Board, or take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Board's responsibilities

As explained more fully in its statement set out on page 8, the Board is responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless it either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

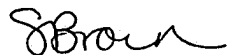
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee that an audit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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DOWNLAND REGENERATION LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Sarah Brown (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
1 Snow Hill Queensway, Birmingham, B4 6GH

28 September 2021

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

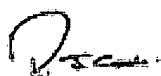
	Notes	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Operating costs		<u>1</u>	<u>(3)</u>
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	4	<u>1</u>	<u>(3)</u>
Tax charge on profit/loss on ordinary activities	5	-	(12)
Profit/(loss) for the year		<u><u>1</u></u>	<u><u>(15)</u></u>

All operations are continuing.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Notes	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Fixed assets			
Investments in JCEs	6	-	-
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	56	57
Cash and cash equivalents		-	-
		<u>56</u>	<u>57</u>
Current liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(119)	(121)
Net current liabilities		<u>(63)</u>	<u>(64)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(63)</u>	<u>(64)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	9	-	-
Profit and loss account		(63)	(64)
Deficit on equity shareholder's funds		<u>(63)</u>	<u>(64)</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime, and were approved by the Board and were signed on their behalf by:



Richard Cook
Chair
17 September 2021

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Share capital £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total equity £'000
At 1 April 2019	-	(49)	(49)
Loss for the year ending 31 March 2020	-	(15)	(15)
At 31 March 2020	-	(64)	(64)
Profit for the year ending 31 March 2021	-	1	1
At 31 March 2021	-	(63)	(63)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1. Accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (March 2018) ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to Downland Regeneration Limited's ("the company") financial statements.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared on an accruals basis and under the historical cost convention.

Going concern

Notwithstanding net current liabilities of £63,000 as at 31 March 2021, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The directors have prepared cash flow forecasts for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements which indicate that, taking account of reasonably possible downsides, the company will have sufficient funds, through funding from its immediate parent undertaking, Clarion Housing Association Limited ("CHA"), to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.

Those forecasts are dependent on CHA providing additional financial support during that period. CHA has indicated its intention to continue to make available such funds as are needed by the company for the period covered by the forecasts. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Consequently, the directors are confident that the company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

The worldwide pandemic due to Covid-19 has presented challenges for the company. The Board has considered the impact of the pandemic on the company and actions have been put in place to manage these risks and the Board consider these risks to be sufficiently mitigated.

The company is part of the group's cash-pooling arrangement and so has the ability to raise cash for shortfalls related to Covid-19 or other temporary trading gaps, thus enabling it to access adequate resources.

Basis of consolidation

The company is exempt by virtue of section 401 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare group financial statements as its results are included within the consolidated financial statements of its ultimate parent undertaking.

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

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions in FRS 102 in respect of the following disclosures:

- a. the requirement to present a statement of cash flows and related notes; and
- b. financial instrument disclosures, including: categories of financial instruments; items of income, expense, gains or losses in respect of financial instruments; and, exposure to, and management of, financial risks.

Value Added Tax

The company's VAT affairs are dealt with under a Group registration in the name of Clarion Housing Group Limited. Turnover and other income are shown net of any VAT charged. As most of the Group's income comes from renting out residential property, which is exempt from VAT, the Group only recovers a small proportion of the input VAT it incurs, and the company's expenditure is shown inclusive of irrecoverable VAT.

Turnover

The company only holds investments and does not trade.

Impairment

Debtors are assessed for recoverability at each reporting date.

For other assets an impairment review is undertaken when there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. Impairment is recognised when it is assessed that the carrying amount of that asset (or the cash generating unit, including goodwill, it belongs to) is higher than the recoverable amount, which is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Where this is the case the higher of these two values is taken to be the new book value, and the difference is the impairment loss.

After an impairment loss has been recognised, the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit may increase because of changes in: economic conditions; the circumstances that previously caused the impairment; or, the expected use of the asset(s). As a result, the carrying amount is adjusted to the lower of the new recoverable amount and the carrying amount that would have been determined had the original impairment not occurred, with the exception that the impairment of goodwill is not reversed.

Impairment is included in operating costs.

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

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Corporation tax and Gift Aid

The company is liable to corporation tax, and the charge is based on the profit for the year taking into account differences between certain items for taxation and accounting purposes.

A Gift Aid donation to the company's charitable parent, in relation to the year's taxable profits, will probably be made within nine months of the reporting date. Gift Aid will be accounted for in the year of payment unless a shareholder-approved Companies Act 2006 s288 written resolution is made prior to the reporting date, in which case it will be recognised as a liability at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is provided for in full on differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes, unless the company is able to control the reversal of the timing difference and it is probable that the timing difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is calculated using the tax rates and laws which have been enacted (given Royal Assent) or substantively enacted (passed by the House of Commons, or under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act 1968) by the reporting date and are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

With the exception of changes arising on the initial recognition of a business combination, the tax charge/(credit) is presented either in the Income Statement, Other Comprehensive Income or equity depending on the transaction that resulted in the tax charge/(credit).

Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where allowed by FRS 102, and likewise they are not discounted.

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

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

The company applies the recognition and measurement provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, as allowed by FRS 102.

All investments, short-term deposits and loans held by the company are initially measured at fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price.

Where contractual cash flows meet the recognition requirements of IFRS 9, investments, short-term deposits and loans are subsequently measured at amortised cost, unless the difference between the historical cost and amortised cost basis is deemed immaterial. Amortised cost is calculated using the effective interest method which applies a rate of interest that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including any associated premium, discount or transaction costs) through the expected life of the financial instruments to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. The current rate of LIBOR at the reporting date is used and assumed to be constant for the life of the loan. Loans and investments that are payable or receivable in one year are not discounted.

Where contractual cash flows do not meet the recognition requirements of IFRS 9, loans, investments and short-term deposits are subsequently measured at fair value with gains or losses taken to the Income Statement.

Where loans and other financial instruments are redeemed during the year, a redemption penalty is recognised in the Income Statement of the year in which the redemption takes place, where applicable.

Other debtors and creditors are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction and does not qualify for treatment as a concessionary loan, in which case the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest is used.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash balances and call deposits, as well as short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or shorter. It also includes those overdrafts which are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the company's cash management strategy.

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

2. Significant judgements and accounting estimates

Significant judgements

With the exception of those relating to accounting estimates and uncertainty, no significant judgements have been made in applying the company's accounting policies.

Accounting estimates

The nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from the estimates made. No accounting estimates have been made which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities - and therefore the income and expenses recognised - within the next financial year.

3. Directors' remuneration

Richard Cook, Rob Lane and Michelle Reynolds are employees of Clarion Housing Association Limited and are representatives of that entity. Their remuneration is disclosed there as appropriate.

The directors are considered the key management personnel for the purposes of FRS 102.

4. Profit/loss on ordinary activities before taxation

Auditors' remuneration has been expensed in the accounts of Clarion Housing Group Limited and no audit or non-audit fees have been charged to the company. There are no staff employed by the company and hence no staff costs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021 (CONTINUED)**5. Taxation**

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Analysis of charge in period		
<u>Current tax:</u>		
Current tax on income for the period	-	-
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Deferred tax</u>		
Reversal of timing differences	-	12
	<u>-</u>	<u>12</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>12</u>
Recognised in profit and loss	<u>-</u>	<u>12</u>

The company's tax charge for the period is equal to 19% (2020: greater than 19%), the rate of corporation tax in the UK. The differences are explained below:

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Reconciliation of tax recognised in profit and loss		
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	<u>1</u>	<u>(3)</u>
Tax at 19% (2020: 19%)	-	(1)
<u>Effects of:</u>		
Deferred tax asset not recognised on losses carried forward	-	1
Reversal of deferred tax timing differences	-	12
	<u>-</u>	<u>12</u>

Increasing the rate of UK corporation tax to 25% from 1 April 2023 was not yet substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The company is a member of two joint venture LLPs. The company is liable for tax on its share of the profits recognised by the LLPs in the year, and not based on distributions paid.

Due to the uncertainty over their recovery, no deferred tax asset is recognised on £42,653,000 (2020: £34,401,000) of trading losses carried forward in relation to the company's share of Linden/Downland Graylingwell LLP. Additionally, a £12,000 asset relating to timing of distributions received from Wilmington Regeneration LLP was derecognised in the prior year, also due to uncertainty of recovery.

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

6. Investments in JCEs

Jointly controlled entity	Country of incorporation	Principal Activity	Class and % of shares held
Linden/Downland Graylingwell LLP	United Kingdom	Development	Ordinary, 50% (£1)
Wilmington Regeneration LLP	United Kingdom	Development	Ordinary, 50% (£1)
		Net assets / (liabilities) at 31 March 2021 £'000	Loss for the year ended 31 March 2021 £'000
Jointly controlled entity			
Linden/Downland Graylingwell LLP		(89,416)	4,824
Wilmington Regeneration LLP		220	-

The above figures may be provisional and differ to those which are ultimately reported by the JCE in its own financial statements.

During the year the company did not receive any distributions from either of its JCEs (2020: £nil).

7. Debtors

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Amounts falling due within one year		
Amounts due from Group undertakings: cash pooling	56	56
Other debtors	-	1
	<u>56</u>	<u>57</u>

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Other creditors	<u>119</u>	<u>121</u>

Other creditors relate to Wilmington Regeneration LLP.

9. Called up share capital

	2021 £	2020 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

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

10. Related Party Disclosures

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 to not disclose transactions with other wholly owned members of the Clarion Housing Group.

Debtor and creditor balances with other members of the Group are either debt subject to a market rate of interest or trading balances which are non-interest bearing and are due to be settled within one year of their recognition.

The Group has a cash pooling arrangement whereby cash held by subsidiaries is pooled into the ultimate parent's bank accounts. As a result the Group's subsidiaries generally hold very little cash and instead have an interest-bearing intercompany balance with the ultimate parent.

Apart from any disclosures made in relation to the company's JCEAs, no other related party transactions require disclosure.

11. Immediate and ultimate parent undertaking

The company is a subsidiary undertaking of Clarion Housing Association Limited and its ultimate parent undertaking is Clarion Housing Group Limited. Both are registered societies under the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014 and are regulated by the Regulator of Social Housing.

Clarion Housing Group Limited's registered office is Level 6, 6 More London Place, Tooley Street, London, SE1 2DA. Group accounts have been prepared by the ultimate parent undertaking and are available from www.clarionhg.com.