

LIVIN HOUSING LTD

Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2015

Registered Community Benefit Society No 30568R

LIVIN HOUSING LIMITED REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2015

Community Benefit Society registration number	30568R
Homes and Communities Agency registration number	L4538
Registered office:	Farrell House, Arlington Way, DurhamGate, Spennymoor, Co Durham, DL16 6NL
Board:	Ian Youll (Chair) Adele Barnett Mike Dixon Alan Fletcher Ian Gillespie Jonothan Hitchen (to 18/09/2014 then from 13/10/2014) Lucy Hovvels MBE Andrew Lowery Jonathan Mallen-Beadle (to 20/02/2015) Paul Mullis (Co-optee from 11/03/2015) Clare Reilly (to 03/10/2014) Angela Rowlands (from 18/09/2014) Brian Stephens Kevin Thompson
Chief Executive	Colin Steel
Executive Directors:	Alan Smith (Finance and Governance) to 28/02/2015 Alan Boddy (People and Communities) Wayne Harris (Property and Development)
Bankers:	Nat West PLC 21 Market Street Ferryhill Co Durham DL17 8JN
Solicitors:	Trowers & Hamlins LLP 3 Bunhill Row London EC1Y 8YZ
Auditors:	Grant Thornton UK LLP Registered Auditors and Chartered Accountants No1 Whitehall Riverside Leeds LS1 4BN

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The Board of livin are pleased to present this report together with the audited financial statements of Livin Housing Limited (the Association) for the year ended 31 March 2015. This operating and financial review has been prepared in accordance with the ASB's 2006 Reporting Statement.

Principal Activities

The Association's principal activities are the development and management of affordable housing.

The Association's head office is based in Spennymoor, County Durham and its homes are mainly in County Durham, principally in the area of the former Sedgefield Borough Council.

The Association is a Community Benefit Society with charitable objectives and operates two key business streams:

- Housing for rent, primarily by families who are unable to rent or buy at open market rates.
- Supported housing for people who need additional housing-related support.

The Association manages over 8,500 affordable housing homes.

Board Members and Executive Directors

The Board Members and Executive Directors of the Association are set out inside the front cover (page i).

This year there have been changes to the Board as follows:

- Angela Rowlands was appointed as a tenant board member, with Clare Reilly standing down.
- Independent board member Jon Mallen-Beadle resigned and was replaced by Co-optee Paul Mullis.

The average age of the board is 56 years and they include specialist skills in the areas of Human Resources, Safety, Development, Assets and Finance. More information on livin's board can be found at The Board (unaudited information) on our website.

The Executive Directors are the Chief Executive and other members of the Association's senior management team. They hold no interest in the Association's shares and act as Executives within the authority delegated by the Board. Association insurance policies indemnify Board members and staff against liability when acting for the Association.

Pensions

The Executive Directors are members of the Durham County Council Local Government Pension Scheme, a defined benefit (final salary) pension scheme. They participate in the scheme on the same terms as all other eligible staff and the Association contributes to the scheme on behalf of its employees.

Other benefits

The Executive Directors are entitled to an allowance for the provision of a car. Details of Executive remuneration are included in note 10 to the audited financial statements.

Objectives and strategy

The Association's objectives and strategy are set out in its corporate plan that was approved by the Board during 2011/12. The five key objectives are summarised as follows:

- **Well Governed and Viable** to improve financial strength and governance.
- Effective people to invest in our people.
- Continuous Improvement to deliver excellent services through new ways of working.
- Efficient Assets to invest in our homes and provide new homes.
- Customer focused to meet our customers' needs and provide excellent services.

The 2012-15 Corporate Plan has been achieved ahead of schedule. A new Business Strategy is being developed which will replace the existing Corporate Plan and take into account changing priorities and emerging issues.

Performance and development

Senior management and the Board monitor achievement of the Association's objectives by measuring performance against the targets that are set out below. The Board agrees targets each year that are designed to manage development and deliver continuous service improvement.

	ent and deliver continuous service improvement.
Objective	Target
Well governed and viable - to improve financial strength and governance	 Develop a Medium Term Financial Plan and align to emerging priorities Realise Efficiency Savings and facilitate the Association's ambitions to 'bend' resources to meet emerging priorities Maintain effective Corporate Governance – (G1/V1 regulatory judgement maintained) Ensure compliance with the Code of Excellence in Governance Maintain and monitor the Association's Risk Registers
Effective people - to invest in our people	 Achieve the Investors in People Gold Standard - (achieved 2014/15) Develop a workforce Strategy to underpin priorities Work towards being recognised as an employer of choice by gaining appropriate accreditations (The Sunday Times Top 100 Employer Rankings – retained in 2014/15)
Continuous improvement - to deliver excellent services through new ways of working	 Achieve Level 2 Social Housing Equality Framework Accreditation, achieve high levels of Brand Awareness and a positive reputation in the market place Deliver all of the remaining promises (done) Deliver all of the commitments in the Local Offer Achieve our target score in our self-assessment Review and analyse current provision and use of business intelligence within the organisation Introduce new intelligence systems into the organisation
Efficient assets - to invest in our homes and provide new homes	 Achieve Accreditation for construction related services (HQN accreditation achieved) Implement the Asset Management Strategy delivery plan Deliver the outcome of the Older Persons Housing Services Review - (Approved by Board) Continue delivery of new affordable homes Deliver a Greener Living Strategy for livin and our tenants Achieve a Value for Money repairs and maintenance service - (New Contract scheduled for July 2016)
Customer focused - to meet our customers' needs and provide excellent services	 Develop and deliver the aims of the Sustainable Communities policy Extend ways for customers to be involved and empowered (resident involvement review completed in 2014/15) Promote specific elements of 'in your home' Customer Access Review such as the access channels available through the internet and other technology Build on current co-regulation and scrutiny arrangements Achieve the Customer Services Excellence Standard Introduce other service charges where appropriate to promote transparency, accountability and raise service standards. (Introduced from April 2014) Understand the impact of Welfare Reform on our organisation and our customers and develop an action plan to mitigate potential risks Work in partnership with other Registered Providers and stakeholders to deliver services centred around financial confidence in our communities Develop a Prosperous livin Strategy focussing on our communities to give them the opportunities to access training, financial inclusion and employment

•	Develop a Healthy Living Strategy and work in partnership to improve the health of our
	tenants and communities
•	Ensure major strategic partners achieve added value through community projects
•	Develop local standards of service delivery with our tenants
•	Ensure the delivery of the Neighbourhood Action Plans
•	Maintain high standards in livin's complaints service

The performance measures are monitored and reported to the Performance Committee on a quarterly basis. Our performance against financial performance indicators are set out in the table on page 5 and are summarised below.

Finance

Our Funders received quarterly management accounts in accordance with the Covenant requirements. Arrangements are in place for livin to monitor budgets on a monthly basis.

Internal Audit arrangements continued to work well and the recommendations made on all reports have been reviewed and an action plan has been established to ensure they are all implemented. Internal audit work was carried out by Pricewaterhouse Coopers LLP during the year. Their work not only focuses on reviewing controls and risks but also adding value and making recommendations. The trend between current and previous years shows that the risk's rating level increased for high risk but reduced for medium and remained the same on low ratings. The increase in high risk findings were considered to be isolated to the matters reported on page 27 of these financial statements. Despite these findings, when taken in aggregate, they were not considered pervasive to the system of internal control as a whole.

During 2014/15, a three year Medium Term Financial Plan was developed and aligned to the emerging priorities of the Association.

The Board has approved that specific funds be set aside within reserves to cover the following:

- Insurance set aside to meet any liabilities arising from uninsured risks.
- Pensions set aside to meet any potential increases in Employers Pension liability as a result of Actuarial revaluations.
- Mortgage Rescue and Empty Homes Schemes Fund Proceeds from Right to Buy sales used to fund acquisition of homes under the Government's Mortgage Rescue and Empty Homes Schemes.

The table below shows those performance measures that are key to the Association and which formed the basis of our monitoring service improvement during 2014/15. Commentary on some of these indicators follows the table.

Performance Indicator	2014/15 Target	Performance score	Actual versus Target
Average time taken to re-let housing (days)	28	61.76	(3)
% of responsive repairs completed right first time	80%	85.83	:
% of emergency repairs attended within 2 hours	95%	91.92%	③
% of repairs where an appointment which had been made was kept	98.5%	98.87%	③
% of homes with a valid landlord gas safety record	100%	99.90%	(:)
% of sustainable stock that comply with livin standard	100%	100%	()
Proportion of rent collected as a % of rent owed	98.8%	99.27%	③
Rent arrears of current tenants as a proportion of rent roll	0.9%	0.64%	③
% of rent lost through dwellings becoming vacant	1.5%	3.38%	③
Number of working days / shifts lost due to sickness absence (Total)	4.0	4.84	
Employee turnover	6%	10.78%	③

(note some of livin's performance scores above differ from Benchmarking scores due to differences in their definitions)

Rent losses from voids

Our target for the year was to manage our housing homes to minimise the length of time they remained empty between lettings and keep related losses below 1.5% of rental income receivable. Our target was not achieved for the year with overall rent losses being 3.38% (2014 2.8%). The figure excludes voids held pending redevelopment or remodelling.

The rent loss in 2014/15 in respect of lettable voids was £1,172,631. This is in comparison to £880,828 for 2013/14, an increase of £291,803. This is due to an increase in the average number of lettable void homes to 343 homes per week (2014 235 homes per week). Although void losses have increased, partly due to the increased rent debit, the number of void dwellings has risen significantly due to a fall in demand.

The type and location of certain properties, combined with the impact of Welfare Reform on any housing benefit dependent tenants has resulted in areas of low demand. Iivin continues to ensure tenants are aware of the financial impact of under-occupation on their Housing Benefit payments and the implications of reduced Council Tax Benefit payments, leading to a fall in demand for 3 bedroomed properties. Iivin works with existing and potential new tenants to ensure that they are able to afford their home and that sustainable tenancies are created.

This fall in demand also meant that costs incurred to return a void property to a lettable standard had to be reviewed. This review meant that certain void costs were only incurred in high demand areas or when a possible tenant had been identified. This had the effect of delaying and even reducing void costs.

Rent arrears

Overall, rent arrears in respect of current tenancies at the year-end stood at 0.64% (2014 0.97%) against an operational target of 0.9% after accounting for the timing of a payment of housing benefit arrears, paid shortly after the year end. This performance was a direct result of interventions put in place to help tenants at an earlier stage (before falling into arrears), but also due to strong recovery action where necessary. Support for customers who are struggling to pay was provided by the Smart Money Team and this has helped customers to manage their finances and thereby maintain regular rent payments.

Our target for the coming year is to manage all rent arrears (current and former tenants) within 2.5% of rental income. This target has reduced compared to last year to ensure our attentions are focused on arrears given the emerging pressures from Welfare Reform changes and the on-going economic environment.

Big Lottery Fund Grant (Monkey)

Monkey aims to support young (16 to 24 year old existing tenants in rent arrears) and new tenants by ensuring they have access to affordable finance, fuel and furniture services and products. Tenants will be supported by increasing their skills and confidence to be able to use these services and develop an understanding of the relevance of financial inclusion and capability services. This service should help prevent tenants falling into arrears and have a positive impact on livin's overall level of arrears.

Asset management

We are continuing to improve our residential accommodation. During 2014/15 we invested £16.5m to build new homes and ensure all our homes continue to meet the Decent Homes standard. The Business Plan for 2014/15 assumed expenditure in this area of approximately £18.8m. This lower than planned investment was predominantly as a result of reduced development works.

In addition to the 65 new build properties, 4 homes were acquired under the Mortgage Rescue scheme at a net cost of £258,534, and 24 Empty Homes were brought back into use. 63 homes in total were disposed of during the year, with 35 Right To Buy, 1 Right To Acquire, and 27 Homesteading sales.

Employees

We recognised that the success of our business depends on the quality of our managers and staff. It is the policy of the Association that training, career development and promotion opportunities should be available to all employees.

We are committed to equal opportunities and in particular we support the employment of disabled people as defined under the Disability and Discrimination Act (1995), both in recruitment and in retention of employees who become disabled whilst employed by the organisation.

The Board is aware of its responsibilities on all matters relating to health and safety. The organisation has prepared detailed health and safety policies and provides staff training and education on health and safety matters.

Risks and uncertainties

Risks that may prevent the Association achieving its objectives are considered by the Organisation's Strategic Risk Group on a quarterly basis and detailed reporting occurs where an exception issue may arise. Quarterly reporting on operational risks also take place. The risks are recorded and assessed in terms of their impact and probability. Key risks, presenting the greatest threats are reported to the Audit and Risk Committee quarterly together with controls in place to manage the risks, including assessments of the adequacy of these, and the outcomes. The Audit and Risk Committee review which strategic risks ought to be reported to Board quarterly by way of an Executive Summary. livin also conducts an annual risk management framework review.

The 13 strategic risks of livin approved by the Audit and Risk Committee on 29 April 2015 are shown in the table below.

Key risk	Key actions being undertaken
1. Failure to focus on the customer	On-going work to ensure all customers can engage effectively with livin includes: Develop and implement the Communities Action Plan Implement the Digital Strategy Action Plan Implement the Resident Involvement Action plan Assess the impact on tenants of Welfare Reform Develop and implement the Value for Money Action Plan Modernisation and Diversification Strategy will set out customer focus priorities
2. Failure to deliver effective asset management	The asset management programme review will: Influence the repairs and maintenance action plan Inform the Resident Involvement Strategy Implement the strategy for sheltered housing schemes Influence the Medium Term Financial Plan Influence the tender for the Construction Related Services Contract Deliver a Home Improvement action plan Assist in the delivery of the Value for Money action plan Implement internal audit recommendations Deliver the Asset Management Strategy 2012/17 Ensure effective use of the recently implemented Asset Management System (Keystone)
3. Failure in the Supply Chain	In the current economic climate this risk has been expanded to look at all critical partnership and supply contracts. The planned actions will include: • Inform and assist in the delivery of the Resident Involvement and Value for Money action plans • Continued development of a Business Continuity Plan to incorporate partners • Influence the Asset Management Strategy 2012/17 • Develop and implement the repairs and maintenance action plan • Implement workforce planning • Review the Business Continuity requirements under the new Construction Related Services Contract

Key risk	Key actions being undertaken
4. Failure to implement our Green Agenda	A new risk designed to ensure that livin develops sustainable policies and practices that reduce the carbon footprint, these include: Develop a Greener living action plan Development and implementation of a the livin Greener Strategy Influence the Asset Management Strategy 2012/17 Implement Communities and Effective people action plan Assist in the Value for Money and Repairs and Maintenance action plans
5. Failure to deliver the Development Strategy	livin will develop and then publish its new Development Strategy which aims to supply up to 107 conversions and new homes between 2015 and 2018. To ensure successful development and delivery of the strategy, livin will: • Use SDS Sequel to ensure continued support, monitoring and review of the Development Programme and the Business Plan • Review the strategy with Board input to determine livin's growth requirements • Review the Equality and Diversity action plan
6. Failure to manage organisational capacity	Continual progress has been made to increase the capacity of the organisation, this progress will continue with the introduction of the following planned initiatives: Deliver the workforce strategy and continued restructure/realignment/reskilling of workforce Deliver the Digital Strategy and digital reskilling programme Improve workforce productivity through lean processes, reskilling and a focus on performance Development and implementation of the Great People Action Plan
7. Failure to maintain a positive reputation	A programme is being implemented that will amongst other things:
8. Failure to recognise and react to the current political and economic climate	A number of reviews are underway or being implemented that will improve use of resources and / or deliver efficiencies. These include: Review of Medium Term Financial Plan Develop and implement a revised Value for Money Strategy Review the Strategic Risk register and mitigations Deliver the Corporate Improvement Programme aligned to the revised Business Strategy Implement the restructure and deliver the Workforce Strategy Deliver the Digital Strategy Deliver the Construction Related Services Contract Procurement Deliver the Rent Improvement Programme Deliver the Asset Management Strategy Align new performance measures to the new business strategy Deliver Tenure Diversification action plan Deliver the Resident Involvement Strategy Assess the impact of Welfare reform and budget announcements (i.e. decrease of social rents by 1%) on the association's finances and Business Plan along with mitigations and further stress testing

Key risk	Key actions being undertaken
9. Failure to effectively manage the Association's finances	A number of initiatives are underway that will improve the financial position of the Association. These include: Review Medium Term Financial Plan and align to the new Business Strategy and emerging priorities Continue to embed the Value for Money Standard and review the re-investment programme to bend resources to meet emerging priorities Implement the asset management strategy to identify further efficiency savings Review the organisation's financing to achieve further savings Deliver the Construction Related Services Contract Procurement Monitor the organisation's Pension arrangements Assess the impact of Welfare reform and budget announcements (i.e. decrease of social rents by 1%) on the association's finances and Business Plan along with mitigations and further stress testing Develop and implement a spending review for the association Deliver the Rent Improvement Programme and Tenure Diversification action plan to maximise income
10. Failure to maintain effective corporate governance	Further strengthening of the Association's governance arrangements continued in 2014/15 including: Review the Equality and Diversity action plan Review the Governance action plan Implementation/Monitoring in the event that Freedom of Information Act engages RPs Development of a Scrutiny action plan Development and implementation of a Resident Involvement action plan Adoption of and compliance with new NHF Code of Conduct Implementation of the Board Development plan Review Data Protection policy
11. Failure to manage effective procurement 12. Failure to effectively manage business continuity incidents	New initiatives will be implemented to improve the management of the procurement process across livin and manage some of the risks identified in an internal audit review, these include: Develop and implement Directorate Procurement Plans Undertake a Spend Analysis review Implementation of the Value for Money action plan and Efficiency Strategy Implement internal audit recommendations Development of a Business Continuity plan for livin has been undertaken during the year, this was supplemented as follows: Develop Mutual Aid strategies Review of Business Continuity Plans for Mears
13. Failure to deliver Value	 Review the Business Continuity requirements under the new Construction Related Services Contract In order to implement the VFM Action plan and embed VFM across the organisation, the following actions will be undertaken: Implementation of Service Improvement Plans Review and gap analysis of all strategies, and review of the Performance Management framework Partner working with HouseMark to review our approach to embedding VfM Research and explore Social Return On Investment Implement R&M action plan phase 4 (gas improvement plan)

Financial position

The Association's income and expenditure accounts and balance sheets are summarised in Table 1 (page 25) and the following paragraphs highlight key features of the Association's financial position at 31 March 2015.

The overall surplus for the year amounts to £4.465m compared to a budgeted surplus of £1.014m, a favourable variance of £3.451m.

The main features that account for this exceeded budgeted surplus are:

- Pension cost adjustments in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 17.
- Lower than anticipated depreciation costs as a result of the level of Work in Progress at the year end.
- Lower than budgeted void losses and bad debts despite the impact of low demand areas.
- Reducing cyclical maintenance and repair costs by identifying low demand loss-making units suitable for demolition and subsequent redevelopment.
- Continued reduction in overheads through livin's reinvestment programme.

Accounting policies

The Association's principal accounting policies are set out on pages 36 - 40 of the financial statements. The policies that are most critical to the financial results relate to accounting for housing homes and include: capitalisation of costs and housing property depreciation.

The Association follows guidance on the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) Accounting by Registered Social Housing Providers 2010.

Housing Homes

At 31 March 2015 the Association owned 8,504 housing homes (8,525 at 31 March 2014). The homes are carried in the balance sheet at historical cost (after depreciation and grant) amounting to £104.19m (£95.84m at 31 March 2014) and valued at £773m for insurance purposes.

Our investment in housing homes this year was funded through a mixture of loan finance, mortgage rescue scheme and empty homes grants, Eco grant, working capital and revenue reserves.

Pension costs

The Association is an Admitted Body to the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS). This Local Government Pension Scheme is a final salary scheme, offering good benefits for our staff. The Association has contributed to the scheme at a rate of 11% during 2014/15.

A full actuarial valuation of the LGPS was undertaken as at 31 March 2013.

Value for Money

The self-assessment included below is a summary of livin's VfM achievements. The full <u>VfM self-assessment</u> (unaudited information) can be viewed on our website.

livin Value for Money Statement

Introduction

At the time of livin's last Value for Money Statement, the Corporate Plan for 2012/15 had been achieved 12 months ahead of schedule and focus had shifted to the three key high level objectives of strengthening core services, maximising value and protecting and diversifying income areas, which are supported by the three themes of livin Communities, livin Business and livin Assets. This theme has continued within livin's Business Strategy, which has been published alongside refreshed strategies for Value for Money, Workforce and Medium Term Financial Plan, as part of comprehensive interconnected framework. This is supported by significant work during 2014/15 to address not only internal priorities, but responding to the shifting political, economic and regulatory landscape.

livin's <u>VfM strategy</u> (unaudited information) places a requirement on its Board to satisfy themselves that the optimum sustainable performance of all its assets meets the purpose and objectives of the organisation, as set out in its Corporate Plan. This demonstrates the importance of ensuring that VfM is closely linked to and embedded within the Corporate Plan and all key strategies.

Approach to VfM

The strategic direction from Board is translated into service level and individual targets through a VfM working group, which meets regularly to discuss the delivery of VfM initiatives. This group also provides valuable input and intelligence to influence the development of the VfM Strategy. A wider awareness of VfM is also achieved via engaging staff in VfM activities, including individual training and development interventions to ensure they are aware of their responsibility in its delivery, and continue to seek and achieve VfM in all their activities.

While livin has been working during 2014/15 to incorporate more efficient and effective VfM measures, it has a long-standing and successful cost saving approach which has grown in importance in the light of the current economic climate.

Performance Management Framework

Delivery of the VfM Strategy is incorporated in livin's Performance Management Framework (PMF). The PMF has been developed on a constant basis since livin's inception to ensure that it remains properly aligned to the strategic aims of the business, whilst maintaining full coverage across all areas of the organisation.

Quarterly Performance, Value and Risk Clinics, attended by Senior Management Team, Heads of Service and key managers provide an opportunity to take an overarching and in-depth view of performance, value and risk. Work has taken place to improve the alignment of performance and value with the Risk Management Framework. Strengthening these arrangements further is a key priority during 15/16.

The recent independent Housemark review highlighted the strength and value obtained by livin's modern approach to tenant involvement and empowerment. In particular, the Tenant Scrutiny Panel, which has an independent chair, has been instrumental in providing challenge and recommendations to improve VfM. The Scrutiny Group has undertaken reviews of Sustainable Tenancies and 'Customer Preparedness for Universal Credit' during 14/15. They also commenced a review of Complaints and Feedback, which was completed in June 2015. The Group have made 30 recommendations to Board, with all but one being approved.

Benchmarking

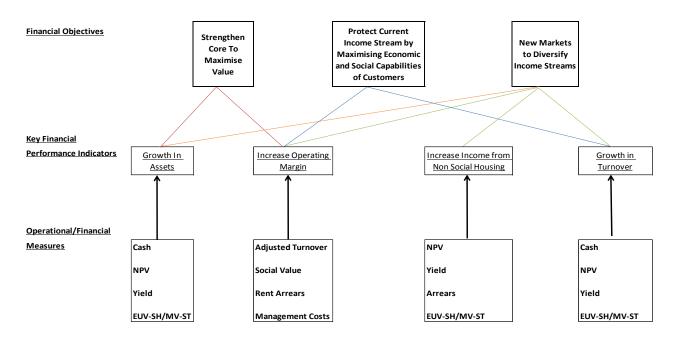
During 2014/15, the PMF has been developed to incorporate links to benchmarking data, providing external challenge to performance levels. Through Housemark, livin submits four Priority Performance Benchmarking submissions during the year and completes the annual Core Benchmarking submission. Benchmarking results are used as a 'can opener' to engage management teams to evaluate performance, refine performance measures and to improve target setting.

Business Health Indicators

There have also been improvements during 14/15 to integrate business critical financial measures that provide an overall view of business health at the most strategic level. This is a vital link between the PMF and the financial business plan, whereby operational performance can be considered in the context of overall business health.

There are four key financial performance indicators that measure the health of the business against each core business aim as illustrated in figure 1.

Figure 1 – financial health key performance indicators



Each key financial performance indicator is supported by operational financial measures that are used to gain a more in depth view of financial performance. These sub measures also help to determine the overall effectiveness of each objective within the PMF and its impact on the Business Strategy.

The following table compares livin's financial performance against peers, as detailed in the 2013/14 Global Accounts*:-

^{*} The peer group selected for these comparatives is:- livin Housing Ltd, Berwick Borough Housing, Broadacres Housing Association Ltd, Byker Community Trust Ltd, Cestria Community Housing Association Ltd, Coast and Country Housing Ltd, Derwentside Homes Ltd, Erimus Housing Ltd, Gentoo Sunderland Ltd and Housing Hartlepool.

Indicator	Livin 2013	Livin 2014	Peer Group Average Global Accounts 2014
Stock Size	8,577	8,525	8,683
Stock failing the decent homes standard	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Voids for the year	1.1%	3.3%	1.8%
Bad Debts for the year	0.9%	0.6%	0.8%
Arrears	3.08%	3.6%	4.0%
Operating margin	20.3%	20.0%	24.7%
Growth in turnover	6.9%	6.1%	10.5%
Growth in total assets	31.6%	17.6%	9.4%
Gearing	286%	265%	112.9%
Debt per social housing unit	£6,732	£8,542	£9,828
Management cost per unit	£999	£1,075	£773
Maintenance cost per unit	£1,069	£1,096	£1,054

Property numbers have decreased as a result of the proactive rationalisation of poor performing stock, resulting in a housing stock that is better fit for purpose. However, void levels cause some concern and have been the subject of a deep dive exercise. livin is currently implementing the recommendations made as a result of this exercise.

Operating Margin has reduced as interest costs and depreciation continue to rise, both a result of the planned Major Improvement Programme and Development Programme. This expected trend was identified through the Business Planning process, and is not a cause for concern.

Whilst the Growth in Assets has slowed compared to previous years, this is as a result in approaching the end of the Major Improvement Programme, but is still higher than the peer group, and is indicative of the relative immaturity of livin in comparison to its peers. However, Gearing has fallen as savings have been found to fund capital spend without the need for the level of borrowings initially anticipated.

Management and Maintenance costs are above the peer group average, and will be addressed through the letting of the Construction Related Services contract due to complete in 2016. The re-specification of voids repairs has already taken place, resulting in reduced costs.

Appropriate performance measures are contained within the VfM Dashboards. Where a corresponding benchmarking measure exists, these have also been detailed.

Risk Management

livin recognises that in the current economic and political environment, a realignment of the key strategic risks is required. The Risk Management Framework is integral to the management of performance within the organisation.

This has influenced our future approach to Risk and VfM, resulting in a strong focus on Business Intelligence to inform decision making, with a more granular level of detail now being applied to the strategic decision making process.

Return On Assets

The overarching Asset Management strategy defines which properties will receive investment, and provides solutions for those which are inefficient or no longer financially viable utilising the Net Present Value (NPV) model, yield data and communities intelligence. VfM is a key consideration within this strategy, working within the framework of the Community Plans.

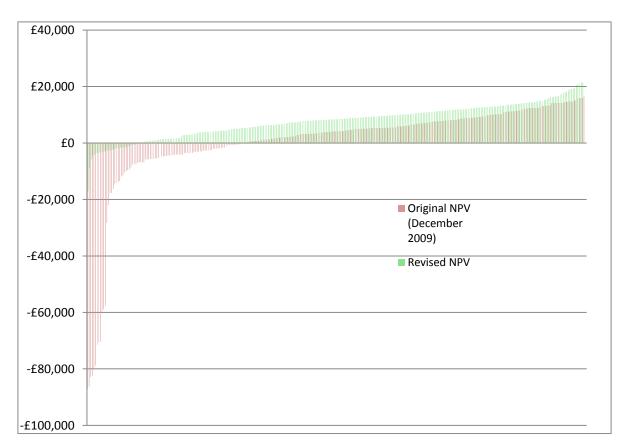
During the year, livin spent £8.5m improving the existing housing stock, as well as £8.0m on the construction and purchase of new stock.

The Net Present Value calculation of livin's stock has undergone further enhancement during 2014/15, with repairs, anti-social behaviour and void loss cost data now being allocated on a more detailed and granular level than the previous method of equal apportionment. This more commercial approach allows livin to identify with even greater accuracy the poorly performing assets, and allow plans to be formulated in line with the Active Asset Management Strategy regarding future investment/disposal. This intelligence led approach provides a sound evidence base for the tough decisions that lie ahead, and will result in a more sustainable, productive and profitable asset base.

The increase in the EUV-SH valuation of the stock was 3.1%, compared to an increase of 4.3% in the cost of the assets. Since these figures are broadly in line with each other, this demonstrates that livin is investing in the right type of home.

The following graph demonstrates the improvement in the Net Present Value of livin's housing stock:-

Financial Performance (NPV's)



Voids have been identified as an area providing significant downward pressure on livins' Return on Assets. A deep dive exercise has been undertaken and recommendations made to improve the underperformance in this area. Significant additional income is expected as a result of this.

Benchmarking

livin is an active member of Housemark and values the challenge that external benchmark provides.

livin is a member of the Housemark benchmarking club, and compares its costs annually against its peer group. The VfM Dashboards contained within the full VfM Self-assessment report detail the performance for the key business objectives from 2012/13 to 2014/15.

A summary of the key areas of good and bad performance is provided below:-

Business Objective	Performance 14/15 [†]	Peer Group Median	Future Plans
Improve and maintain quality homes and increase environmental sustainability of our assets			
Repairs Total Cost Per Property	£474.97	£373.91	
Management Direct Cost Per Property – Repairs	£76.36	£62.48	Construction Related Services contract procurement – 10% saving
Total Cost Per Property – Cyclical Maintenance service provision	£179.69	£196.45	J
Total Cost Per Property – Major Works	£1,995.51	£1,224.95	Agree Component Replacement cycle to maximise value of specifications
Broaden the asset base,			
matching supply to demand			
Total cost per property of - lettings	£93.72	£70.88	Reduction in low demand property numbers
Total cost per property – voids service provision	£261.52	£293.07	Identifying demand issues and appropriate properties for the Tenure Diversification programme
Maximise Financial Capacity			
to deliver services			
Rent Collected	99.84%	99.66%	Continue the Rent Improvement
Rent Arrears – current	3.09%	2.73%	programme and Direct Debit promotion.
Cost per property of rent arrears and collection	£93.61	£123.73	Continued delivery of Smart Start and roll out of 'Nudging your way to reduced rent arrears'

 $^{^{\}dagger}$ Benchmarking data is from the HQN or Housemark 2014/15 Report unless otherwise specified.

Rent loss due to empty properties	3.98%	1.00%	Identifying demand issues and appropriate properties for the Tenure Diversification
Optimise value and impact			
of IT and digital services			
IT Cost as a percentage of turnover	0.97%	0.87%	10% reduction in transactional costs through increased usage of
Average cost of delivering online service per transaction	£3.15	£2.66	Digital Services
Be a fair and equitable business and engage customers with improving services			
Resident Involvement cost per property	£12.21	£28.01	Implement fully the Resident Involvement IT system
Cost of providing Equality and Diversity service per property	£1.65	£1.65	J
Cost of providing scrutiny service per property	£3.00	£3.00	Enhance the use of digital means of participation
Maximise sustainable			Accurate and meaningful cost
<u>tenancies</u>			measures to be identified
Grow strong sustainable communities			
Cost per property of Anti- Social Behaviour	£42.01	£66.64	Continued interventions and community initiatives
Be an employer of choice and maximise HR capacity to deliver services			
Direct cost of HR Staffing per property	£11	£15	Develop cost measure for staffing costs as a percentage of turnover
			Deliver target of reducing staffing costs by 10%

Current Savings

During 2014/15, livin achieved cashable savings of £3.4m (2013/14:- £7.2m). This was significantly lower than the anticipated savings of £6.2m (£2.8m shortfall), and can be attributed to 2 key areas:-

The pausing of the refinancing project due to adverse Market Conditions (£600,000 underachieved);

• The decision not to award the Construction Related Services contract, as no submissions met the quality and cost requirements of the tender (£2,400,000 underachieved).

livin continues to target these two areas to deliver savings in the near future.

A summary of savings achieved against target is provided below:-

	Achieved
Assets: Improvement and Repairs	75,177
Assets: Developments	744,924
Assets: Use of Assets	83,333
Salaries and	
Restructures	182,908
Business Processes	2,027,858
Purchasing and Procurement	291,217
	3,405,417

Future Savings

Plans have been identified which will produce further cash savings or increase income for livin in the future. The table below summarises the key cash saving and income generating initiatives identified:-

Savings	Increased Income	<u>Value</u>
	Tenure Diversification	Only expected to break even for first 3 years
	Further offer to the HCA under Continuous Market Engagement	£72k additional grant anticipated
Further implementation of the Digital Agenda		10% reduction in transaction costs
	Proactive Outbound Calls	15% increase in payment of rent arrears (circa £150k)
Reduce failed tenancies, thereby reducing void loss and reinstatement costs of properties		To be determined. Potentially circa £900k p.a.
	Match Funding	£390k
Reduction in development spend		£1.5m
Re-profiling of property improvement spend through the lengthening of component lives		To be determined subject to Board approvals

Improved modernisation and business efficiency creating the capacity to reduce staff costs	£500k p.a. targeted
Construction Related Services contract	£1.5m p.a. for 10 years
Refinancing	To be determined.

Void loss has been identified as a problem area within the business. As a result, the service has undergone a root and branch review and the service re-engineered as a result, to produce a leaner more effective service. A fundamental improvement in performance is expected during 2015/16, and it is expected to also contribute to the Active Asset Management strategy, as more accurate business intelligence is gathered to determine the true level of low demand stock.

Initial estimates which represent a 5.7% reduction in Operating Costs have been generated and incorporated into the Business Plan to assess the impact of the above. Whilst significant mitigations are achieved, even with the full implementation of all initiatives, the negative impact of rent losses cannot be fully offset. It is therefore vital that further cost reduction or revenue increasing measures are identified.

Social Impact

The table below summarises how livin has provided value within its communities:-

<u>Initiative</u>	<u>Value</u>
-Improvements to existing properties and surrounding environment	-Increased tenants pride in their homes
	-Improved quality of homes
	-Improved environmental aesthetics
	-Improved community cohesion
	-Improved tenants health and wellbeing
-Delivery of an additional 92 units through development and acquisition	-Increased tenants pride in their homes
and acquisition	-Improved quality of homes
	-Improved environmental aesthetics
	-Improved community cohesion

	-Improved tenants health and wellbeing
-Welfare Benefits Advisor	-£541k in additional benefits secured for tenants
-Monkey	-Improved financial confidence and awareness
-Smarterbuys Store and Credit Unions	-Providing an alternative source of credit to tenants to doorstep and payday lenders
-Smart Start	-Training at support for 'at risk' starter tenancies. 16% reduction in failed tenancies.
-Community Investment	-£204k invested and £361k match funding obtained
	-46 Community projects funded
	-Improved digital skills of tenants
	-882 tenants engaged through livin futures, with 261 achieving qualifications
	-£131k of tenants debt managed and an additional £12k of benefits secured for tenants.

For the first time, during 2014/15, livin has piloted the HACT Social Value tool in order to quantify the amount of social value it has created through its livin Futures initiatives. livin is able to demonstrate value created of £3.5m The following table summarises these results.

What's the activity?	Associated outcome / value	Average	person value	Tota	al minus deadweight
livin futures	Full-time employment	£	10,767	£	827,478
livin futures	Apprenticeship	£	2,353	£	7,462
livin futures	Employment training	£	807	£	6,175
livin futures	Vocational training	£	1,124	£	35,501
livin futures	Go to youth clubs	£	2,300	£	79,844
livin futures	Go to youth clubs	£	2,300	£	127,750
livin futures	Full-time employment	£	10,767	£	2,367,832
livin futures	Apprenticeship	£	2,353	£	4,876
livin futures	Employment training	£	807	£	14,898
livin futures	Vocational training	£	1,124	£	866
livin futures	Regular volunteering	£	2,357	£	5,327
livin futures	Keep fit	£	1,670	£	16,016
				£	3,494,025

Future potential community investment will be related to the priorities of the current Government, specifically around employability, energy efficiency and assets. This is covered in more detail in livin's lmpact Report 2014/15 (unaudited information).

The Future

Over the last 12 months, livin has demonstrated a strong commitment to VfM and an analytical approach to problem solving by looking deep into issues to determine the root causes. We expect the thorough reviews we have undertaken in 14/15 to come to fruition throughout 15/16 as performance improves due to the evidence based changes we have made, such as voids.

During 2014/15, livin also established an independent market value of its properties. This intelligence, at a unit level, is also critical to the successful implementation of the Active Asset Management Strategy assisting in the determination of which properties are to be invested in and which would be more suitable for disposal.

This has informed our future direction. Given the impact on the Business Plan of the Emergency Budget on the 8th July 2015, our VfM focus is shifting, from one of Value creation, to a view of cost reduction, efficient, lean and effective service provision, and the desire to maximise impact where there is no additional cost through enhanced partnership working. Overall, livin's definition of VfM, 'To create the maximum possible positive impact for the resources available' is as relevant going forward as it has ever been, the main difference being that there will be less resource available.

livin's revised VfM Strategy will be published in September 2015, and will take account of the requirements of the new Business Strategy. Board and all staff will receive additional training as a result of this.

Existing risks such as welfare reform and universal credit remain high on livin's agenda, however future risks must also be considered. Additional skills and challenge will be required throughout the business, from the Board down in order to meet the challenges facing livin in the short to medium term. Refinancing of the loan portfolio remains a key objective to reduce interest costs. However, given the uncertainty in the markets following the emergency budget announcement, work needs to be undertaken within all areas of the business to ensure the strong and stable financial foundations livin has built over the last 5 years can be maintained.

Future service improvements and cost saving measures have already been accelerated in order to provide the financial capacity to ensure the long term viability of the business.

Conclusion

As detailed above, livin has achieved savings for the year of £3.4m, though some challenges remain.

Core benchmarking data for 14/15 indicates that livin's performance has improved in certain areas including rent collection, current tenant arrears and total cost per property relating to repairs and major works. Although cost per property on repairs and major works is placed in the lower quartile, the trend of performance shows that costs in these areas are reducing overall. It is expected these costs will further reduce through key interventions such as the Active Asset Management Strategy and Construction Related Services contract. Action is this area has already been undertaken with the retendering of the Construction Services contract (to be completed by July 2016) expected to lead to significant improvements in this area.

Performance levels in relation to average re-let time and rent loss due to empty properties has declined during 14/15 and is in the lower quartile. Interventions such as the Voids Deep Dive and the current restructure will address performance levels in voids and lettings during 15/16.

An analysis of livin's performance measures shows that of the 32 measures in place at the start of the year, six have improved, 17 have remained static and nine have deteriorated. However, interventions have been identified for these measures and action will be taken to rectify any downward movement.

24 additional measures were introduced during the year, of which 14 are either amber or green, 4 are red and 6 have not yet been assigned a value judgement. Of the 56 measures currently in use, 22 are green, 20 amber, 8 red and 6 have no value judgement.

livin represents a Value organisation, albeit one which faces future challenges given the announcements in the July 8th Emergency Budget.

A number of initiatives which will lead to cost savings and efficiencies have been accelerated to meet these challenges.

The 30 year Business Plan has been reviewed in light of this, and will continue to be the focus of attention for the immediate future.

However, livin remains committed to serving its tenants and communities. As a result, over the coming weeks and months, Board and Senior Management Team will be assessing the priorities of both the Business and the local communities, and a new offer will be formulated and communicated through the new Business Strategy and VfM Strategy.

It is critical that livin continues to play to its strengths, but also that it identifies and acknowledges that there are future challenges ahead and has plans in place to address them. Scrutiny reviews have already played a part in this shift in focus and will continue to do so in the future.

In summary, the emergency budget announcement represents a significant challenge to the social housing sector including livin. However, as a result of its previous VfM achievements and future plans, the business is in a good position to overcome these challenges, and emerge a leaner, more profitable business.

Regulatory Judgement and Financial Viability Review

The Homes and Communities Agency has issued the following regulatory judgements on livin concluding:

Viable (V1) – The provider meets the requirements on viability set out in the Governance and Financial Viability standard and has the capacity to mitigate its exposures effectively (issued April 2015).

Properly Governed (G1) – The provider meets the requirements on governance set out in the Governance and Financial Viability standard (confirmed in April 2015 following a visit and review).

VAT Shelter

As part of the transfer arrangements livin entered into a VAT shelter agreement with the Council which enables them to recover the VAT incurred on the capital investment works to the housing stock.

The agreement provided for the first £7.06m to be set-aside in order to clear the deficit on the Pension Fund in respect of those staff that TUPE transferred to livin after which any further proceeds would be split in the ratio 55:45 between livin and Durham County Council (DCC).

Capital structure and treasury policy

The Association's treasury management arrangements are considered below.

The Association borrowed a further £7.8m (2014 £20.6m) during the year, to finance its capital investment programme. £3.0m (2014 £5.7m) of this was repaid during the financial year. At the year end, Association borrowings totalled £77.4m (2014 £72.6m), £64.5m (2014 £64.5m) of which falls due to be paid after five years as shown below.

Maturity	2015	2014
	£m	£m
Within one year	12.90	8.10
Between one and two years	-	-
Between two and five years	-	-
After five years	64.50	64.50
	77.40	72.60

The Association borrows from RBS, Barclays and Santander, at both fixed and floating rates of interest. Interest rate swaps are used to generate the desired interest profile and to manage the Association's exposure to interest rate fluctuations. The Association's policy is to have outstanding at any one time, a maximum of 30% variable rate loans, and 90% fixed rate loans. At the year-end, 83 % of the Association's borrowings were at fixed rates.

The range of interest rates on the outstanding amounts varies between 6.20% and 6.61% (including margins) for the fixed rate loans, and stands at 2.75% for the revolving loan. These interest rates are higher than the sector average as the stock transfer which formed livin was concluded in March 2009. At this time, uncertainty in the financial markets meant borrowing costs were relatively high. These borrowing costs were at market rates at the time the loan facilities were put in place.

During the year, livin continued to work towards refinancing as it seeks to reduce its cost of debt. Drawdown of the new funding was expected to be completed early in the 2015 calendar year. However, adverse market conditions meant that refinancing was paused in early December 2014.

At present, livin is continuing to assess the refinancing options open to it to reduce future interest costs.

During 2014/15, livin's Business Plan was revised and included updated estimates and assumptions on the impact of Welfare Reform, and the impact of known mitigations. The estimated impact on rental income through changes to bad debts, arrears and void losses had a minimal impact on the forecast level of peak debt, which remains at £88.9m.

The Association's lending agreements require compliance with a number of financial and non-financial covenants. The Association's position is monitored on an on-going basis and reported to the Performance committee each quarter. Recent reports confirmed that the Association was in compliance with its loan covenants at the balance sheet date and the Board expects to remain compliant in the foreseeable future.

The Association had cash balances of £1.882m at 31 March 2015 (£1.423m 31 March 2014). The Association monitors cash flow forecasts closely to ensure sufficient funds are available to meet liabilities when they fall due, whilst not incurring unnecessary finance costs, by only drawing on loan facilities when required.

Interest Rate Risk

The Association finances its operations through a mixture of retained surpluses and bank borrowings. The organisations exposure to interest fluctuations on its borrowings is managed by the use of both fixed and variable rate facilities.

Liquidity Risk

The Association seeks to manage financial risk by ensuring sufficient liquidity is available to meet foreseeable needs and invest cash assets safely and profitably. In addition to drawn borrowings the Association has £12.6 million of undrawn committed facilities.

Credit Risk

The Association's principal credit risk relates to tenant arrears. This risk is managed by providing support to eligible tenants with their application for Housing Benefit and to closely monitor the arrears of self-funding tenants. The Welfare Reform and resulting changes to the benefits system has been identified as a key risk to the association, and a project team is currently assessing the impact of these changes and planning mitigations against them. The Association borrows and lends only in sterling and so is not exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risk.

Cash flows

Cash inflows and outflows during the year are shown in the cash flow statement (page 35).

The cash inflow from operating activities this year was £14.338m. The total budgeted cash outflow as per the business plan was £12.210m after accounting for interest costs and capital spend.

Future developments

A key influence on the timing of borrowings is the rate at which the Association's Capital Investment programme in respect of modernising the existing housing stock and development of new homes takes place. The Board has approved plans to spend approximately £11.6m (after grant) during the next financial year to improve general housing (£7.9m in respect of Capital Improvements and bringing homes up to the decent homes standard and £3.7m after grant for the provision of new homes). £7.7m of the investment will be through new borrowings with the balance funded through the Association's rental income stream and accumulated reserves.

Expenditure of approximately £263,000 has been approved by the Board to be spent during the next financial year on ICT systems/equipment in line with the Association's ICT strategy.

The organisation continued the build of new homes under its Homes and Community Agency commitment during 2014/15, with all units being delivered with the exception of Thurlow Grange, which has been delayed as a result of the contractor entering administration. livin has appointed a new contractor to complete this scheme.

Table 1 – Association highlights, two year summary		
For the year ended 31 March 15 Income and Expenditure Account	2015 £,000	2014 £,000
Total turnover	34,148	33,116
Operating surplus	7,334	6,638
Surplus for the year transferred to reserves	4,465	3,343
Balance Sheet	£,000	£,000
Housing homes, net of depreciation	109,869	100,372
Social Housing Grant and other grants	(5,673)	(4,532)
	104,196	95,840
Other fixed assets	4,886	5,051
Total Fixed assets	109,082	100,891
Current assets	4,155	4,047
Current liabilities	(19,425)	(15,481)
Total assets less current liabilities	93,812	89,457
Long term liabilities	64,549	64,579
Pensions liability / (asset)	2,070	(470)
Revenue Reserve	27,193	25,348
	93,812	89,457
Social housing	8,504	8,525
Non-social housing		-
	8,504	8,525
Statistics: -	2015	2014
Operating surplus as % of turnover	21.5%	20.0%
Surplus for year as % of turnover	13.1%	10.1%
Rent losses (voids and bad debts as % of rent and service charges receivable)	3.9%	3.7%
Liquidity (current assets divided by current liabilities)	(0.21)	(0.26)
Total reserves per home owned	£3,198	£2,973

Donations

The Association donated £50 (2014 nil) to the St Cuthbert's Hospice, £100 (2014 nil) to the North East Autism Society, £176 (2014 nil) to Macmillan Cancer Support, £50 (2014 nil) to DEBRA UK, £256 (2014 nil) to The Stroke Association and £2,786 (2014 £2,360) to The Foundation of Light.

No political donations were made.

Going concern

The Association's business activities, its current financial position and factors likely to affect its future development are set out within this Operating and Financial Review. The Association has in place long-term debt facilities (including £12.60 million of undrawn facilities at 31 March 2015), which provide adequate resources to finance committed reinvestment and development programmes, along with the Association's day to day operations. The Association's ability to service these debt facilities and comply with lenders' covenants is monitored through the long-term business plan.

Recent announcements in the Government's Budget (July 2015) have reduced anticipated income in the Business Plan. Having modelled this reduced level of income in conjunction with planned future cost reduction, livin is confident it will continue to meet its financial covenants.

As livin adopts the historical cost accounting approach it is anticipated that there will be no adverse impact from the rent reduction announced in the budget on;

- the fair value of assets in the financial statements
- their valuation for loan security purposes and loan covenant compliance

Therefore the Board has a reasonable expectation that the Association has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, being a period of 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.

Internal controls assurance

The Board acknowledges its overall responsibility, for establishing and maintaining the whole system of internal control and for reviewing its effectiveness.

The system of internal control is designed to manage, rather than eliminate, the risk of failure to achieve business objectives, and to provide reasonable assurance against material misstatement or loss. The process for identifying, evaluating and managing the significant risks faced by the association is ongoing and has been in place throughout the period commencing 1 April 2014 up to the date of approval of the report and financial statements.

Key elements of the control framework include:

- Adoption and compliance with the NHF 'Excellence in Governance code'.
- Forward planning of key meeting dates and reporting requirements which are reviewed annually.
- Board approved terms of reference and delegated authorities for audit and risk, performance, assets and development and human resources committees and a scheme of delegation for the Chief Executive and Executive Directors.

- Clearly defined management responsibilities for the identification, evaluation and control of significant risks.
- Robust strategic and business planning processes, with detailed financial budgets and forecasts.
- Formal recruitment, retention, training and development policies for all staff.
- Established authorisation and appraisal procedures for significant new initiatives and commitments.
- A sophisticated approach to treasury management which is subject to external review each year.
- Regular reporting to the appropriate committee on key business objectives, targets and outcomes.
- Board approved whistle-blowing and anti-fraud and corruption policies.
- Board approved fraud policies, covering prevention, detection and reporting, together with recoverability of assets.
- Regular monitoring of loan covenants and requirements for new loan facilities.

A fraud register is maintained and any identified frauds are reported to the Audit and Risk Committee on a quarterly basis. During the year there were three minor frauds that involved employees using their relationship with a supplier for personal gain. Whilst the value of these frauds was very low, the regulator was notified and a review of internal controls was carried out by PWC, livin's internal auditors. The outcome of the review was reported to the Audit and Risk Committee in February and action on the internal audit recommendations is monitored by the committee.

The Board cannot delegate ultimate responsibility for the system of internal control but has delegated authority to the Audit and Risk committee to regularly review the effectiveness of the system of internal control. The Board receives Audit and Risk committee meeting minutes and where applicable would initiate follow up actions. The Audit and Risk committee has received the Chief Executive's annual review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control for the Association, and the annual report of the internal auditor, and has reported its findings to the Board.

National Housing Federation (NHF) Code of Governance

livin adopted the NHF's code of excellence in governance in 2010 and continues to follow and comply with the provisions of that code. This is a requirement of the amended regulatory framework effective from April 2015 and the Organisation annually conducts a self assessment of compliance with its adopted code. This assessment also considers the adopted code of conduct (NHF 2012 edition) and compliance against that. Full compliance against both codes is evidenced in the annual self assessment and there is only one area that livin deviates from (explains a failure to comply against). This relates to a conduct code (D2) presumption, within the good practice and excellence guidance section, against employing connected persons of Board or SMT members. Iivin has determined that such a provision would be a fetter of its discretion and potentially not in compliance with employment law. It has therefore built in appropriate safeguards via its probity policy to ensure fair and transparent recruitment exercises in such circumstances. Adoption of the NHF Governance Code published in 2015 was considered by the Board in July 2015.

A review of livin's governance arrangements will be considered including whether the Organisation's constitution requires amendment/adoption of the latest NHF Model Rules is necessary in light of the regulatory standard amendments effective from April 2015. This review will also be scheduled to coincide with any move towards single status Board Membership.

livin continues to remunerate Board Members in accordance with its constitutional powers and probity arrangements and any business case for remuneration has been and will continue to be assessed after having obtained appropriate independent advice.

Appraisal of Board Members as a whole and collectively is an annual process and is also independently facilitated. This assists in ensuring an appropriate development plan for members and also in ensuring the business has an appropriately skilled Board to manage the business it conducts.

The procedure for electing tenant board members involves a rule compliant indirect election process whereby a Tenant Interview Panel, defined within Standing Orders, elect new members in accordance with the Board Membership/Shareholding and Recruitment Policy and Procedure of the Association.

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 Societies legislation requires the board to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Board Members have elected to prepare financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable laws). Under Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies legislation the Board must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs and surplus or deficit of the Association for that period.

In preparing those financial statements the Board is required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently.
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent.
- State whether applicable UK Accounting Standards and the *Statement of Recommended Practice* (SORP) Accounting by Registered Housing Providers Update 2010 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- Prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Association will continue in business.

The Board is responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Association and enable it 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 2012. It is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Association and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Board is responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information on the Association's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Annual general meeting

The annual general meeting will be held on 21 September 2015 at livin's headquarters, Spennymoor County Durham.

Disclosure of information to auditors

At the date of making this report each of the Association's Board members, as set out on page (i), confirm the following:

- So far as each Board member is aware, there is no relevant information needed by the Association's auditors in connection with preparing their report of which the Association's auditors are unaware; and
- Each Board member has taken all the steps that he / she ought to have taken as a Board member in
 order to make themselves aware of any relevant information needed by the Association's auditors in
 connection with preparing their report and to establish that the Association's auditors are aware of
 that information.

External auditors

In October 2012, Grant Thornton LLP were re-appointed as auditors on a three year contract, with a two year extension, which has been exercised by livin.

Statement of compliance

In preparing this Operating and Financial Review and Board report, the Board has followed the principles set out in the SORP 2010.

The report of the Board was approved by the Board on 21 September 2015 and signed on its behalf by:



Ian Youll Chairman

LIVIN HOUSING LIMITED INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT Year ended 31 March 2015

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

We have audited the financial statements of Livin Housing Limited for the year ended 31 March 2015 which comprise the income and expenditure account, the statement of total recognised surpluses and deficits, the reconciliation of movement in funds, the balance sheet, the cash flow statement and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely to the housing association's members, as a body, in accordance with regulations made under Section 8 of Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the housing association'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 housing association and the housing association's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of the Board and auditors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Board Responsibilities (set out on page 28), the Board is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at

http://www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Association's affairs as at 31 March 2015 and of its income and expenditure for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance 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 2012;

LIVIN HOUSING LIMITED INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT Year ended 31 March 2015

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

Grant Horlin We est

Grant Thornton UK LLP Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors Leeds, England

222 September 2015

Date:

LIVIN HOUSING LIMITED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT For the year ended 31 March 2015

	Note	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Turnover	3	34,148	33,116
Operating costs	3	(26,814)	(26,478)
Operating surplus		7,334	6,638
Surplus/(loss) on sale of fixed assets – housing homes	6	643	(139)
Interest receivable and other income	7	1,157	1,282
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(4,669)	(4,438)
Surplus on ordinary activities before taxation		4,465	3,343
Tax on surplus on ordinary activities		-	-
Surplus for the financial year	24	4,465	3,343

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

All activities of the Association are classed as continuing.

Historical cost surpluses and deficits were identical to those shown in the income and expenditure account.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 21 September 2015

Ian Youll Chair Alan Fletcher Vice chair

Sean Brodie Secretary

LIVIN HOUSING LIMITED STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECOGNISED SURPLUSES AND DEFICITS For the year ended 31 March 2015

STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECOGNISED SURPLUSES AND DEFICITS

	Note	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Surplus for the financial year Actuarial (loss)/gain relating to pension scheme	9	4,465 (2,620)	3,343 3,620
Total recognised surpluses relating to the year		1,845	6,963

RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN ASSOCIATION'S FUNDS

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Opening total funds Total recognised surpluses relating to the year	25,348 1,845	18,385 6,963
Closing total funds	27,193	25,348

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

	Note	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Tangible fixed assets			
Housing homes	11	109,869	100,372
Social housing grant	11	(5,181)	(4,049)
Other grants	11	(492)	(483)
		104,196	95,840
Other tangible fixed assets	12	4,876	5,041
Investments	13	10	10
	_	109,082	100,891
Current assets			
Homes for Sale	14	46	71
Debtors	15	2,227	2,333
Cash at bank and in hand		1,882	1,643
		4,155	4,047
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	16	(19,425)	(15,481)
Net current liabilities	-	(15,270)	(11,434)
Total assets less current liabilities		93,812	89,457
Creditors:	-		
Amounts falling due after more than one year	18	64,549	64,579
Provisions for liabilities and charges			
Net pension liability / (asset)	9	2,070	(470)
		66,619	64,109
Capital and reserves			
Revenue reserve	24	27,128	25,304
Designated reserve	24	65	44
Association's funds		27,193	25,348
		93,812	89,457
	-		

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 21 September 2015

Ian Youll Chair Alan Fletcher Vice chair Sean Brodie Secretary

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

	Note	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Net cash inflow from operating activities	25	14,338	12,530
Returns on investments and servicing of finance Interest received Interest paid		14 (4,639)	25 (4,305)
Net cash outflow from returns on investments and servicing of finance	ng	(4,625)	(4,280)
Taxation Corporation tax paid		-	-
Capital expenditure and financial investment Purchase and construction of housing homes Social housing grant received Other capital grant received Investment / improvement of housing homes Purchase of other fixed assets Sale of housing homes Sale of other fixed assets		(8,038) 1,132 9 (8,523) (53) 1,417	(11,980) 2,003 25 (12,624) (134) 671 1
Net cash outflow from capital expenditure and financial investment		(14,054)	(22,038)
Net cash outflow before financing		(4,341)	(13,788)
Financing Loans received Loans repaid		7,800 (3,000)	20,600 (5,700)
Net cash inflow from financing		4,800	14,900
Increase in cash		459	1,112

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

For the year ended 31 March 2015

1 Legal status

The Association is registered under the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014 and is a registered housing provider.

2 Accounting Policies

Basis of accounting

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (UK GAAP) and, the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP): Accounting by Registered Social Housing Providers Update 2010 and comply with the Accounting Direction for Private Registered Providers of Social Housing 2012.

livin holds a share in a joint venture, Spirit Regeneration and Development Co LLP. This interest has been disclosed as an investment in these accounts. The results and assets and liabilities of the joint venture have not been accounted for under the equity method of accounting on the basis that the amounts are not material in the year's ended 31 March 2015 and 31 March 2014.

Going Concern

The Association's business activities, its current financial position and factors that are likely to affect its future development are set out within the Operating and Financial Review. livin has long term debt facilities in place which provide adequate financial resources for reinvestment and development programmes along with financial cover for day to day operations. livin also has a 30 year business plan which shows it is able to service these debt facilities whilst continuing to comply with lenders' covenants.

On this basis, the board has a reasonable expectation that there are adequate resources to continue 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.

Turnover

Turnover represents rental income receivable for the period (i.e. rent due (rent debit) less rent loss due to voids), service charges receivable, any revenue grants receivable, income from shared ownership first tranche sales and income from any other goods or services included at invoiced value (excluding VAT where recoverable) and commission on water rates collection.

Revenue Recognition

Rental income is recognised from the point when properties under development reach practical completion or otherwise become available for letting.

Revenue from first tranche sales and sales of properties built for sale is recognised at the point of legal completion of the sale.

Revenue grants are receivable when the conditions for receipt of agreed grant funding have been met.

Social Housing Grant

Social Housing Grant (SHG) is receivable from the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) and is utilised to reduce the capital costs of housing properties, including land costs. It is allocated to the land and structure components of the associated asset in proportion to their cost. Grant receivable in respect of identifiable components is allocated to those components.

For the year ended 31 March 2015

SHG due from the HCA or received in advance is included as a current asset or liability.

SHG received in respect of revenue expenditure is credited to the income and expenditure account in the same period as the expenditure to which it relates.

SHG is subordinated to the repayment of loans by agreement with the HCA. SHG released on sale of a property may be repayable but is normally available to be recycled and is credited to a Recycled Capital Grant Fund and included in the balance sheet in creditors.

Where individual components are disposed of and this does not create a relevant event for recycling purposes, any grant which has been allocated to the individual component is released to the income and expenditure account. Upon disposal of the associated property, the Association is required to recycle these proceeds, as such a contingent liability is disclosed to reflect this.

Other grants

Other grants are receivable from local authorities and other organisations. Capital grants are utilised to reduce the capital costs of housing properties, including land costs. Grants in respect of revenue expenditure are credited to the income and expenditure account in the same period as the expenditure to which they relate.

Website development costs

The Association has developed a website which is used to promote its activities and as a management tool for monitoring and evaluating responsive repairs. Planning, design and content development costs are charged as operating costs as incurred. On-going costs of maintaining and operating the website are also charged as operating costs as incurred.

Housing Properties and Other Fixed Assets

Social Housing Properties are principally available for rent and are stated at cost less depreciation. Cost includes the cost of acquiring land and buildings, development costs, incidental costs of acquisition and directly attributable development administration costs. Cost also includes expenditure on the replacement of key building components incurred as part of the planned improvement programme.

Works to existing properties which replace a component that has been treated separately for depreciation purposes, along with those works that result in an increase in net rental income, over the lives of the properties, therefore enhancing the economic benefits of the assets, are capitalised as improvements.

Shared ownership properties are split proportionally 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 element is classed as a fixed asset and included in housing properties at cost, less any provision for depreciation or impairment.

Where expenditure is incurred on an asset which does not meet the definition of capital expenditure, such as general repairs to the housing stock, it will be charged to the Income and Expenditure Account in the year in which it is incurred.

Any single repair costing £1,000 or more will be separately assessed to determine whether capitalisation is appropriate.

The Association will not capitalise expenditure on assets such as land, equipment and computer software which costs less than the following de-minimus thresholds and it will be charged to the Income and Expenditure Account in the year in which it is incurred.

For the year ended 31 March 2015

<u>Asset</u>

Land	£ 1,000
Office equipment and furniture	£10,000
Computer equipment and software	£ 5,000
Vehicles and plant	£10,000

Properties held on leases are amortised over the life of the lease or the estimated useful economic life, if shorter.

Assets under construction

Housing properties under construction are stated at cost less related social housing and other capital grants. Cost includes the cost of acquiring land and buildings, development costs, and expenditure incurred in respect of improvements.

No depreciation is charged during the period of construction.

Depreciation of Tangible Fixed Assets

Depreciation charges reflect the write down of the net book value of fixed assets to their estimated residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a straight line basis. No depreciation is charged for land.

Where SHG has been allocated to a component, the depreciable amount is arrived at on the basis of the original cost, less the proportion of SHG and other grants attributable to the component less any residual value.

The following useful economic lives for identified components have been applied:

Fixed Asset Classification	Asset Life
Existing Structure	50 years
Kitchens and Bathrooms	15 years
Central Heating	15 years
Roofing and External Works	up to 50 years
Rewiring Works	15 years
Doors and Windows	15 years
Other Fixed Assets	

Office Equipment and Furniture	5 years
Computer Equipment	3 years
Offices	50 years
Plant and Equipment	Up to 15 years

For the year ended 31 March 2015

Impairment

The Association undertakes impairment reviews when the useful life of the housing properties exceeds 50 years. Other assets are reviewed for impairment if there is an indication that impairment may have occurred.

Where there is evidence of impairment, fixed assets are written down to their recoverable amount being the higher of the net realisable value or the value in use to the Association. Any such write down is charged to operating surplus.

Leased Assets

Rentals payable under operating leases will be charged on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

Properties for sale

Shared ownership first tranche sales, completed properties for outright sales and properties 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.

Fixed Asset Investments

Investments are stated at historical cost.

Designated Reserves

The Association will designate those reserves that have been set aside for specific uses which prevent them, in the judgment of the Board, from being regarded as part of the free reserves of the Association.

The Big Lottery Fund Reserve

This reserve has been created by the Big Lottery Funded project known as Monkey (money is the key). This project is aimed at providing support and advice to young (16 to 24 year old existing tenants in rent arrears) and new tenants by ensuring they have access to affordable finance, fuel and furniture services and products. Tenants will be supported by increasing their skills and confidence to be able to use these services and develop an understanding of the relevance of financial inclusion and capability services.

Pensions

The Association participates in the Durham County Council Local Government Pension Scheme, which is a defined benefit final salary scheme. The assets of the scheme are invested and managed independently of the Association.

Pension costs are assessed in accordance with the advice of an independent qualified actuary. For the Durham County Council Local Government Pension Scheme, assets are measured at fair values. Scheme liabilities are measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method and are discounted at appropriate high quality corporate bond rates. The net surplus or deficit, adjusted for deferred tax, is presented separately from other net assets on the balance sheet. A net surplus is recognised only to the extent it is recoverable by the Association.

For the year ended 31 March 2015

The current service cost and costs from settlement and curtailments are charged against operating surplus. Past service costs are spread over the period until the benefit increases vest. Interest on the scheme liabilities and the expected return on scheme assets are included net in other finance costs. Actuarial gains and losses are reported in the Statement of Total Recognised Surpluses and Deficits.

Rental arrears

A provision for bad and doubtful debts is made on an estimation of those debts at the balance sheet date which are considered to be potentially irrecoverable.

Value Added Tax (VAT)

The Association is VAT registered, but the majority of its income (from rents) is classified as an exempt supply for VAT purposes. Payments that are subject to VAT (Input VAT) that cannot be reclaimed are, therefore, recorded by the Association inclusive of the irrecoverable VAT. The balance of VAT payable or recoverable at the year end is included as a current liability or asset respectively.

Development Agreement

The Association has entered into agreements with Durham County Council (the Council) whereby the undertaking of catch up repairs and improvement works remained with the Council with that obligation subcontracted to the Association. The related debtor and creditor balances in relation to the transactions under these agreements have been offset in the balance sheet.

Right to Buy and Right to Acquire Sales

The gains or losses on disposal of Social Housing Properties under Right to Buy or Right to Acquire arrangements are calculated as being the difference between the proceeds of a sale of a property and the net book value of that property.

The gains or losses on disposal of Right to Buy or Right to Acquire Social Housing Properties are recognised in the Income and Expenditure Account at the date of legal completion after deducting the element of proceeds that is payable to the local authority under the Right to Buy sharing arrangement.

Interest

Interest payable is charged to the Income and Expenditure account in the year.

Liquid Resources

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash comprises cash in hand and deposits repayable on demand less overdrafts repayable on demand. Liquid resources are current asset investments that are readily disposable without curtailing or disrupting the business and are readily convertible into known amounts of cash at or close to their carrying values.

Taxation

The Association has charitable status and therefore is outside the scope of Corporation Tax on its charitable activities by virtue of section 505(1) Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988 and from capital gains tax by virtue of Section 145 Capital Gains Tax Act 1979.

Reserves

livin establishes restricted reserves for specific purposes where their use is subject to external restrictions.

3 Particulars of turnover, cost of sales, operating costs and operating surplus

Continuing activities

	2015		
	Turnover	Operating	Operating
		costs	surplus
	£ '000	£ ′000	£ ′000
Social housing lettings	32,616	(25,807)	6,809
Other social housing activities			
Garage lettings	659	(506)	153
Big lottery project	197	(176)	21
Non-social housing activities			
Lettings	276	(325)	(49)
Other Income	400	-	400
	34,148	(26,814)	7,334

	2014		
	Turnover	Operating costs	Operating surplus
	£ '000	£ '000	£ '000
Social housing lettings	31,627	(25,588)	6,039
Other social housing activities			
Garage lettings	696	(518)	178
Big lottery project	157	(122)	35
Non-social housing activities			
Lettings	267	(250)	17
Other Income	369	-	369
	33,116	(26,478)	6,638

Particulars of income and expenditure from social housing lettings

	2015			2014	
	General needs housing	Housing for older people	Total	Total	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Rent receivable net of identifiable service charges	21,268	11,238	32,506	31,500	
Service income	23	87	110	127	
Net rental income	21,291	11,325	32,616	31,627	
Turnover from social housing lettings	21,291	11,325	32,616	31,627	
Management and support services	(5,260)	(3,281)	(8,541)	(9,166)	
Routine maintenance	(5,742)	(2,808)	(8,550)	(8,183)	
Planned maintenance	(802)	(436)	(1,238)	(1,160)	
Bad debts	(44)	(24)	(68)	(331)	
Depreciation of housing homes	(4,127)	(2,245)	(6,372)	(5,299)	
Payment to DCC (VAT sharing agreement)	(507)	(276)	(783)	(1,156)	
Other costs	(165)	(90)	(255)	(293)	
Operating costs on social housing lettings	(16,647)	(9,160)	(25,807)	(25,588)	
Operating surplus on social housing lettings	4,644	2,165	6,809	6,039	
Void losses	996	205	1,201	911	

Included in Interest receivable and other income (note 7) is £783k (2014 £1,156k) received relating to the VAT shelter.

Particulars of turnover from non-social housing lettings

	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000
Commercial properties	200	189
Other	76	78
	276	267

4 Accommodation in management and development

At the end of the year accommodation in management for each class of accommodation was as follows:

	2015 No	2014 No
Social housing		
General housing		
- social rent	4,952	5,077
- affordable rent	748	571
- Shared Ownership	2	2
Supported housing and housing for older people	2,802	2,875
Total owned and managed	8,504	8,525

5 Operating surplus

The operating surplus is arrived at after charging:

	2015 £ '000	2014 £ '000
Depreciation of housing homes	6,265	5,310
Depreciation of other tangible fixed assets	218	202
Impairment	56	-
Profit on disposal of non housing assets	2	1
Operating lease rentals		
- land and buildings	109	109
- office equipment and computers	139	186
- motor vehicles	48	52
Auditors' remuneration (excluding VAT)		
- for audit services	18	19
- tax compliance services	2	1
- other services	3	3

6 Surplus on sale of fixed assets - housing properties

	2015	2014
	£ '000	£ '000
Disposal proceeds	1,906	1,128
Less administration charges	(53)	(43)
Less amount payable to Durham County Council		
	(436)	(414)
Net disposal proceeds	1,417	671
Carrying value of fixed assets	(743)	(810)
	674	(139)
Capital grant recycled	-	-
Disposal Proceeds Fund (note 19)	(31)	
	643	(139)

Interest receivable and other income		
	2015	2014
	£ '000	£ '000
Interest receivable	14	25
Interest receivable for pension scheme	360	100
VAT shelter income	783	1,156
Other income	-	1
	1,157	1,282
Interest payable and similar charges		
	2015	2014
	£ ′000	£ '000
Loans and bank overdrafts	4,665	4,438
Other interest charges	4	-
Interest costs for pension scheme	=	=
	4,669	4,438
	Interest receivable Interest receivable for pension scheme VAT shelter income Other income Interest payable and similar charges Loans and bank overdrafts Other interest charges	Interest receivable Interest receivable Interest receivable for pension scheme VAT shelter income 783 Other income - 1,157 Interest payable and similar charges Loans and bank overdrafts Other interest charges 4 Interest costs for pension scheme - Interest payable and similar charges

9 Employees

Average monthly number of employees expressed as full time equivalents:

	2015 No.	2014 No.
Administration	49	55
Property and Development	47	49
People and Communities	59	61
	155	165
Employee costs:	2015 £ ′000	2014 £ ′000
Wages and salaries	4,758	4,923
Social security costs	357	364
Other pension costs	556	512
	5,671	5,799

Included in Employee costs are early retirement and voluntary redundancy costs totalling £108,529 (2014 £106,748).

The Association's employees are eligible to be members of Durham County Council Local Government Pension Scheme. Further information is given below.

For the year ended 31 March 2015

Durham County Council Local Government Pension Scheme

Durham County Council Pension Fund (DCCPF)

The DCCPF is a multi-employer scheme, administered by Durham County Council under the regulations governing the Local Government Pension Scheme, a defined benefit scheme. The most recent formal actuarial valuation was completed as at 31 March 2013 and rolled forward, allowing for different financial assumptions required under FRS 17, to 31 March 2015 by a qualified independent actuary.

The employers' contributions to the DCCPF by the Association for the year ended 31 March 2015 were £546,351 (2014 £511,890) at a contribution rate of 11% of pensionable salaries.

Estimated employers' contributions to the DCCPF during the accounting period commencing 1 April 2016 are £370,000.

Financial assumptions

	31 March	31 March	
	2015	2014	
	% per	% per	
	annum	annum	
Discount rate	3.3%	4.4%	
Future salary increases	3.4%	3.9%	
Future pension increases	1.9%	2.4%	
Pension accounts revaluation rate	1.9%	n/a	
Inflation assumption - RPI	3.0%	3.4%	
Inflation assumption – CPI	1.9%	2.4%	

Mortality assumptions

The mortality assumptions are based on the recent actual mortality experience of members within the Fund and allow for expected future mortality improvements.

The assumed life expectations on retirement at age 65 are:

2015	2014 No. of years
No. of	
years	
22.6	22.5
25.1	25.0
24.7	24.7
27.4	27.3
	No. of years 22.6 25.1 24.7

Expected return on assets

livin employs a building block approach in determining the rate of return on fund assets. Historical markets are studied and assets with higher volatility are assumed to generate higher returns consistent with widely accepted capital market principles. The assumed rate of return on each asset class is then derived by aggregating the expected return for each asset class over the actual asset allocation for the fund at 31 March 2015.

The expected returns on assets are: Equities Gilts Bonds Homes Cash Other	1 April 2015 % pa 7.6% 3.4% 4.0% 6.9% 0.9% 7.6%	1 April 2014 % pa 7.8% 2.8% 3.8% 7.3% 0.9% 7.8%
Analysis of the amount charged to the income and expenditure acc	ount:	
Year ended 31 March	2015	2014
Current service cost	£'000 730	£ '000 850
Past service cost	-	-
Expected return on scheme assets	(1,450)	(1,330)
Interest on scheme liabilities	1,090	1,230
Total	370	750
Actual return on scheme assets	2,690	1,470
Analysis of amount recognised in Statement of total recognised sur	pluses and def	ficits (STRSD)
Year ended 31 March	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000
Actuarial (loss) / gain in pension scheme recognised in STRSD	(2,620)	3,620
Cumulative actuarial (loss) recognised in STRSD	(3,430)	(810)
Amounts recognised in the balance sheet		
Net pension (liability) / asset at 31 March	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000
Present value of funded obligation	(29,970)	(24,420)
Fair value of scheme assets (bid value)	27,900	24,890

470

(2,070)

Net (liability) / asset recognised in balance sheet

Reconciliation of opening and closing balances		
of the present value of scheme liabilities	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000
Opening scheme liabilities	(24,420)	(25,790)
Current service cost	(730)	(850)
Past service cost	-	-
Interest cost	(1,090)	(1,230)
Contributions by scheme participants	(290)	(260)
Actuarial gain / (loss)	(3,860)	3,480
Benefits paid	420	230
Closing scheme liabilities	(29,970)	(24,420)
Reconciliation of opening and closing balances		
of the fair value of scheme assets	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000
Opening fair value of scheme assets	24,890	22,900
Expected return on scheme assets	1,450	1,330
Actuarial gains	1,240	140
Contributions by employer	450	490
Contributions by scheme participants	290	260
Benefits paid	(420)	(230)
Closing fair value of scheme assets	27,900	24,890
Equities	43.7%	53.7%
Gilts	31.3%	26.2%
Bonds	9.3%	8.8%
Homes	6.1%	6.8%
Cash	9.6%	4.3%
Other	-	0.2%
History of asset values, present value of liabilities	Year ended	Year ended
and (deficit) / surplus	31 March	31 March
	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000
Fair value of assets	27,900	24,890
Present value of liabilities	(29,970)	(24,420)
(Deficit) / Surplus	(2,070)	470

For the year ended 31 March 2015

History of experience gains and losses

	Year ended 31 March 2015	Year ended 31 March 2014
Experience gains / (losses) on assets		
Amount (£000's)	1,240	140
Percentage of assets	4.4%	0.6%
Experience gains / (losses) on liabilities		
Amount (£000's)	(60)	(360)
Percentage of the present value of the liabilities	0.2%	1.5%

Estimated pension cost in future years

Set out below is an estimate of the charge in future years, together with the assumptions used.

Financial assumptions

	% per	
	annum	
Discount rate	3.3%	
Future salary increases	3.4%	
Future pension increases	1.9%	
Pension accounts revaluation rate	1.9%	
Inflation assumption - RPI	3.0%	
Inflation assumption – CPI	1.9%	

The expected returns on assets are:

Asset Class	31 March 2015
	% pa
Equities	3.3%
Gilts	3.3%
Bonds	3.3%
Homes	3.3%
Cash	3.3%
Other	3.3%
Average Return	3.3%

Analysis of Estimated Income and Expenditure charge for years ended 2016 and 2017 – Funded Benefits

	2016	2017
	£'000	£'000
Current service cost	960	990
Net Interest cost	60	90
Total	1,020	1,080

Amounts for the current and previous four accounting periods

	2015	2014	2013	2012
	£'000	£'000	£′000	£'000
Present value of scheme liabilities	(29,970)	(24,420)	(25,790)	(23,530)
Fair value of scheme assets	27,900	24,890	22,900	19,770
Surplus / (deficit) on scheme	(2,070)	470	(2,890)	(3,760)
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities	(60)	(360)	-	(10)
Experience adjustment on plan assets	1,240	140	1,410	(470)

10 Board Members and Executive Directors

			2015	2014
	Basic salary and Benefits in Kind	Pension contributions	Total	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Board members	37	-	37	35
Executive Directors	398	41	439	451

The full time equivalent number of staff who received remuneration, including Directors:

	2015 No. of employees	2014 No. of employees
£60,001 and £70,000	5	6
£70,001 and £80,000	-	-
£80,001 and £90,000	1	-
£90,001 and £100,000	3	4
£100,001 and £110,000	-	-
£110,001 and £120,000	1	-
£120,001 and £130,000	1	1
	11	11

For the year ended 31 March 2015

Individual Board Members levels of remuneration	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Ian Youll (Chair)	10	10
Adele Barnett	5	3
Alan Fletcher	5	5
Ian Gillespie	4	4
Jonothan Hitchen	3	3
Doug Hollingworth (to 19/09/2013)	-	2
Andrew Lowery	3	2
Jonathan Mallen-Beadle (to 20/02/2015)	4	4
Clare Reilly (to 03/10/14)	2	2
Angela Rowlands (from 18/09/2014)	1	-
	37	35

Local authority nominees are presently not remunerated.

The emoluments of the highest paid Director (Chief Executive), excluding pension contributions, were £124,565 (2014 £120,108). The pension contributions made during the period were £12,458 (2014 £13,650).

The highest paid Director is a member of the Durham County Council Pension Fund. They are an ordinary member of the pension scheme and no enhanced or special terms apply. The Association does not make any further contribution to an individual pension arrangement for this Director.

The number of directors accruing benefits under the pension scheme at 31 March 2015 was 3 (2014: 4).

Board members

Board remuneration levels and calculations are recommended following the receipt of independent advice and adoption of an appropriate remuneration policy in accordance with livin's rules and probity policy. Performance assessment is conducted through collective and individual annual appraisal of Board and Role Profiles and contracts for services are agreed with all Board Members to assist in assessing performance.

Board remuneration as a percentage of turnover is 0.1% (2014 0.1%).

11 Tangible fixed assets – properties

Cost £'000 £'000 £'000 £'000 At 1 April 2014 109,554 294 4,820 114,668 Additions 4,131 - 3,907 8,038 Works to existing homes 8,523 - - 8,523 Transferred from other fixed assets 4,149 - (912) At 31 March 2015 125,445 294 4,578 130,317 Depreciation and impairment At 1 April 2014 (14,262) (34) - (14,296) Charged in year (6,252) (13) - (56) (56) Charged in year (6,252) (13) - (20,486) At 31 March 2015 (9,03) - (769) (4,048) At 31 March 2014 (4,32) - (Housing properties	Social housing properties held for letting	Non-social housing properties held for letting	Housing properties for letting under construction	Total housing properties
Cost At 1 April 2014 109,554 294 4,820 114,668 Additions 4,131 1 3,907 8,038 Works to existing homes 8,523 - 6,523 Transferred from other fixed assets 4,149 - (4,149) - Disposals (912) - - (192) At 31 March 2015 125,445 294 4,578 130,317 Depreciation and impairment At 1 April 2014 (14,262) (34) - (14,296) Charged in year (6,252) (13) - (5,265) Impairment - (56) - (56) On disposals 169 - 169 At 31 March 2015 (20,345) (103) - (20,448) Social housing grants At 1 April 2014 (3,280) - (769) (4,049) Additions (940) - (201) (1,141) Transferred from other fixed assets		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Additions 4,131 3,907 8,038 Works to existing homes 8,523 - - 8,523 Transferred from other fixed assets (912) - (912) At 31 March 2015 125,445 294 4,578 130,317 Depreciation and impairment At 1 April 2014 (14,262) (34) - (14,266) Charged in year (6,252) (13) - (5,265) Impairment - (56) - (56) On disposals 169 - - (56) At 31 March 2015 (20,345) (103) - (20,448) Social housing grants At 1 April 2014 (3,280) - (769) (4,049) Additions (940) - (201) (1,141) Transferred from other fixed (568) - - - 9 To Recycled Capital Grant Fund 9 - - 9 - - (492)	Cost				
Works to existing homes 8,523 - 6,523 Transferred from other fixed assets 4,149 - (4,149) - Disposals (912) - - (912) At 31 March 2015 125,445 294 4,578 130,317 Depreciation and impairment At 1 April 2014 (14,262) (34) - (14,296) Charged in year (6,252) (13) - (6,265) Impairment - (56) - (56) On disposals 169 - - (56) At 31 March 2015 (20,345) (103) - (20,448) Social housing grants At 1 April 2014 (3,280) - (769) (4,049) Additions (940) - (201) (1,141) Transferred from other fixed assets (568) - 568 - To Recycled Capital Grant Fund April 2014 (4,779) - (402) (5,181) Other	At 1 April 2014	109,554	294	4,820	114,668
Transferred from other fixed assets 4,149 - (4,149) - Disposals (912) - - (912) At 31 March 2015 125,445 294 4,578 130,317 Depreciation and impairment At 1 April 2014 (14,262) (34) - (14,296) Charged in year (6,252) (13) - (56) On disposals 169 - - 169 At 31 March 2015 (20,345) (103) - (20,448) Social housing grants At 1 April 2014 (3,280) - (769) (4,049) Additions (940) - (201) (1,141) Transferred from other fixed (568) - 568 - To Recycled Capital Grant Fund 9 - - 9 At 31 March 2015 (4,779) - (402) (5,181) Other grants At 1 April 2014 (483) - - <t< td=""><td>Additions</td><td>4,131</td><td>-</td><td>3,907</td><td>8,038</td></t<>	Additions	4,131	-	3,907	8,038
Disposals (912) - - (912) At 31 March 2015 125,445 294 4,578 130,317 Depreciation and impairment At 1 April 2014 (14,262) (34) - (14,296) Charged in year (6,252) (13) - (6,265) Impairment - (56) - (20,448) At 31 March 2015 (3,280) - (769) (4,049) At 1 April 2014 (3,280) - (201) (1,141) Transferred from other fixed assets (568) - 568 - To Recycled Capital Grant Fund astall March 2015 (4,779) - <td< td=""><td>Works to existing homes</td><td>8,523</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>8,523</td></td<>	Works to existing homes	8,523	-	-	8,523
Name	Transferred from other fixed assets	4,149	-	(4,149)	-
Depreciation and impairment At 1 April 2014 (14,262) (34) - (14,296) Charged in year (6,252) (13) - (6,265) Impairment - (56) - (56) On disposals 169 - (76) - (20,448) At 31 March 2015 (20,345) (103) - (20,448) Social housing grants At 1 April 2014 (3,280) - (769) (4,049) Additions (940) - (201) (1,141) Transferred from other fixed (568) - 568 - (201) assets - (769) (4,049) - (401) (1,141) Transferred from other fixed (568) - 568 - 9 To Recycled Capital Grant Fund 9 - 9 - 9 9 - 9 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 4431 - 9 - 4431 - 4431 - 4431 - 9 - 4431 - 4431 - 9 - 4431 - 9 - 4431 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9	•	(912)	-	-	(912)
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At 1 April 2014 (14,262) (34) - (14,296) Charged in year (6,252) (13) - (6,265) Impairment - (56) - (56) On disposals 169 - (56) At 31 March 2015 (20,345) (103) - (20,448) Social housing grants At 1 April 2014 (3,280) - (769) (4,049) Additions (940) - (201) (1,141) Transferred from other fixed (568) - 568 - assets To Recycled Capital Grant Fund 9 - 6 9 At 31 March 2015 (4,779) - (402) (5,181) Other grants At 1 April 2014 (483) - (483) (483) Additions (9) - (492) (9) At 31 March 2015 (492) - (492) (492) Net Book Value 4 431 March 2015 99,829 191 4,176 104,196 At 31 March 2014 91,529 260 4,051 95,840 Expenditure on works to existing hours Expe	Denreciation and impairment				
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Impairment - (56) . (56) On disposals 169 - 169 At 31 March 2015 (20,345) (103) - (20,448) Social housing grants At 1 April 2014 (3,280) - (769) (4,049) Additions (940) - (201) (1,141) Transferred from other fixed (568) - 568 - assets - 568 - - 9 At 31 March 2015 (4,779) - (402) (5,181) Other grants At 1 April 2014 (483) - - (483) Additions (9) - - (483) Additions (9) - - (492) At 31 March 2015 (492) - - (492) Net Book Value - - - - - - - - - - - - - <td>·</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td></td>	·			-	
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At 1 April 2014 (3,280) - (769) (4,049) Additions (940) - (201) (1,141) Transferred from other fixed (568) - 568 - assets To Recycled Capital Grant Fund 9 - 0 - 9 At 31 March 2015 (4,779) - (402) (5,181) Other grants At 1 April 2014 (483) - 0 (483) Additions (9) - 0 (492) At 31 March 2015 (492) - 0 (492) Net Book Value At 31 March 2015 99,829 191 4,176 104,196 Expenditure on works to existing homes Expenditure on works to existing homes Amounts capitalised as components Amounts charged to the income and expenditure account 1,448 958		(20,345)	(103)	-	(20,448)
At 1 April 2014 (3,280) - (769) (4,049) Additions (940) - (201) (1,141) Transferred from other fixed (568) - 568 - assets To Recycled Capital Grant Fund 9 - 0 - 9 At 31 March 2015 (4,779) - (402) (5,181) Other grants At 1 April 2014 (483) - 0 (483) Additions (9) - 0 (483) Additions (9) - 0 (492) At 31 March 2015 (492) - 0 (492) Net Book Value At 31 March 2015 99,829 191 4,176 104,196 Expenditure on works to existing homes Expenditure on works to existing homes Amounts capitalised as components Amounts charged to the income and expenditure account 1,448 958					
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Transferred from other fixed assets (568) - 568 - To Recycled Capital Grant Fund At 31 March 2015 9 - - 9 At 31 March 2015 (4,779) - (402) (5,181) Other grants At 1 April 2014 (483) - - (483) Additions (9) - - (492) At 31 March 2015 (492) - - (492) Net Book Value - - (492) - - (492) At 31 March 2015 99,829 191 4,176 104,196 Expenditure on works to existing homes Expenditure on works to existing homes 2015 2014 f'000 f'000 Amounts capitalised as components 8,523 12,624 Amounts charged to the income and expenditure account 1,448 958	At 1 April 2014	(3,280)	-	(769)	(4,049)
To Recycled Capital Grant Fund 9 9 At 31 March 2015 (4,779) - (402) (5,181) Other grants At 1 April 2014 (483) (483) Additions (9) (9) At 31 March 2015 (492) (492) Net Book Value At 31 March 2015 99,829 191 4,176 104,196 Expenditure on works to existing homes Expenditure on works to existing homes Amounts capitalised as components Amounts charged to the income and expenditure account 1,448 958	Additions	(940)	-	(201)	(1,141)
To Recycled Capital Grant Fund 9 - - 9 At 31 March 2015 (4,779) - (402) (5,181) Other grants At 1 April 2014 (483) - - (483) Additions (9) - - (492) At 31 March 2015 (492) - - (492) Net Book Value 4 4,176 104,196 At 31 March 2015 99,829 191 4,176 104,196 At 31 March 2014 91,529 260 4,051 95,840 Expenditure on works to existing homes Expenditure on works to existing homes 2015 2014 4 t'000 £'000 £'000 Amounts capitalised as components 8,523 12,624 Amounts charged to the income and expenditure account 1,448 958	Transferred from other fixed	(568)	-	568	-
At 31 March 2015 (4,779) - (402) (5,181) Other grants At 1 April 2014 (483) - - (483) Additions (9) - - (9) At 31 March 2015 (492) - - (492) Net Book Value 99,829 191 4,176 104,196 At 31 March 2014 91,529 260 4,051 95,840 Expenditure on works to existing homes 2015 2014 500 600 Amounts capitalised as components 8,523 12,624 Amounts charged to the income and expenditure account 1,448 958	assets				
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At 1 April 2014 (483) - (483) Additions (9) - (9) At 31 March 2015 (492) - (492) Net Book Value At 31 March 2015 99,829 191 4,176 104,196 At 31 March 2014 91,529 260 4,051 95,840 Expenditure on works to existing homes Expenditure on works to existing homes Amounts capitalised as components 8,523 12,624 Amounts charged to the income and expenditure account 1,448 958	At 31 March 2015	(4,779)	-	(402)	(5,181)
At 1 April 2014 (483) - (483) Additions (9) - (9) At 31 March 2015 (492) - (492) Net Book Value At 31 March 2015 99,829 191 4,176 104,196 At 31 March 2014 91,529 260 4,051 95,840 Expenditure on works to existing homes Expenditure on works to existing homes Amounts capitalised as components 8,523 12,624 Amounts charged to the income and expenditure account 1,448 958					
Additions (9) - - (9) At 31 March 2015 (492) - (492) Net Book Value 99,829 191 4,176 104,196 At 31 March 2014 91,529 260 4,051 95,840 Expenditure on works to existing homes 2015 2014 £'000 £'000 Amounts capitalised as components 8,523 12,624 Amounts charged to the income and expenditure account 1,448 958	_				
At 31 March 2015 (492) - - (492) Net Book Value At 31 March 2015 99,829 191 4,176 104,196 At 31 March 2014 91,529 260 4,051 95,840 Expenditure on works to existing homes 2015 2014 £'000 £'000 Amounts capitalised as components 8,523 12,624 Amounts charged to the income and expenditure account 1,448 958	·		-	-	
Net Book Value At 31 March 2015 99,829 191 4,176 104,196 At 31 March 2014 91,529 260 4,051 95,840 Expenditure on works to existing homes 2015 2014 £'000 £'000 Amounts capitalised as components 8,523 12,624 Amounts charged to the income and expenditure account 1,448 958			<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	
At 31 March 2015 99,829 191 4,176 104,196 At 31 March 2014 91,529 260 4,051 95,840 Expenditure on works to existing homes 2015 2014 £'000 £'000 Amounts capitalised as components 8,523 12,624 Amounts charged to the income and expenditure account 1,448 958		(492)	-	-	(492)
At 31 March 2014 91,529 260 4,051 95,840 Expenditure on works to existing homes 2015 2014 £'000 £'000 Amounts capitalised as components 8,523 12,624 Amounts charged to the income and expenditure account 1,448 958		00 820	101	<i>1</i> 176	104 196
Expenditure on works to existing homes 2015 2014 £'000 £'000 Amounts capitalised as components 8,523 12,624 Amounts charged to the income and expenditure account 1,448 958	At 31 March 2013	55,625	191	4,170	104,130
2015 2014 £'000 £'000 Amounts capitalised as components 8,523 12,624 Amounts charged to the income and expenditure account 1,448 958	At 31 March 2014	91,529	260	4,051	95,840
Amounts capitalised as components Amounts charged to the income and expenditure account 2015 £'000 £'000 12,624 958					_
£'000£'000Amounts capitalised as components8,52312,624Amounts charged to the income and expenditure account1,448958	Expenditure on works to existing hon	nes			
Amounts capitalised as components 8,523 12,624 Amounts charged to the income and expenditure account 1,448 958					
Amounts charged to the income and expenditure account 1,448 958			£'000	£'00	0
	Amounts capitalised as components		8,523	12,62	24
	Amounts charged to the income and e	expenditure account	1,448	95	8
-,-			9,971	13,58	32

For the year ended 31 March 2015

Housing homes book value, net of depreciation and grants Impairment

livin considers individual schemes to be separate Income Generating Homes when assessing for impairment, in accordance with the requirements of Financial Reporting Standard 11 – Impairment of Fixed Assets and Goodwill.

During the current year, livin recognised an impairment loss of £56,000 (2014 Nil). This related to a property on land held for development purposes which was demolished shortly after the year end.

Social Housing Grant

Total accumulated Social Housing Grant Received or receivable at 31 March	2015	2014
Capital grant	5,181	3,359
Revenue grant	7	6
	5,188	3,365

12	Tangible fixed assets – other			
		Offices	Computers and office	
			equipment	Total
		£'000	£'000	£'000
	Cost			
	At 1 April 2014	5,280	331	5,611
	Additions	38	15	53
	At 31 March 2015	5,318	346	5,664
	Depreciation			
	At 1 April 2014	(376)	(194)	(570)
	Charged in year	(156)	(62)	(218)
	At 31 March 2015	(532)	(256)	(788)
	Net Book Value			
	At 31 March 2015	4,786	90	4,876
	At 31 March 2014	4,904	137	5,041

13	Investments		
		2015	2014
		£'000	£'000
	Investment in collaboration agreement	10	10

livin is a member of the Spirit Regeneration and Development Co. LLP. This is an agreement which allows livin to deliver its development programme in line with HCA requirements.

14	Homes for sale		
		2015	2014
		£'000	£'000
	Homes completed for Shared Ownership	46	71
15	Debtors		
		2015	2014
		£'000	£'000
	Due within one year		
	Rent and service charges receivable	1,940	2,201
	Less: provision for bad and doubtful debts	(621)	(900)
	·	1,319	1,301
	Trade debtors	192	282
	Social housing grant receivable	215	397
	Other capital grant receivable	-	25
	Other debtors	247	177
	Prepayments and accrued income	254	151
		2,227	2,333
16	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2015	2014
		£'000	£'000
	Debt (note 20)	12,900	8,320
	Trade creditors	1,015	743
	Rent and service charges received in advance	203	243
	Social Housing grant received in advance Recycled capital grant fund (note 17)	- 80	-
	Other taxation and social security	113	108
	Other creditors	1,263	1,590
	Accruals	3,851	4,477
		19,425	15,481

Included in Other creditors is £782,734 (2014 £1.156m) owed to DCC in respect of the VAT shelter and £38,629 (2014 £49,842) relating to grant received in advance from the Big Lottery Fund.

£'000 79 9 1	£'000
9	
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-	
89	79
	89

£80k of the £89k stated above has been transferred into Creditors: amounts falling due within 1 year. The balance remains in Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year.

18 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000
Debt (note 20)	64,500	64,500
Trade creditors	-	-
Recycled capital grant fund (note 17)	9	79
Disposal proceeds fund (note 19)	40	-
	64,549	64,579
19 Disposal Proceeds Fund		
	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000
At 1 April	-	-
Net sales proceeds recycled	40	-
Interest accrued	-	-
Withdrawals – works to existing housing	-	-
At 31 March	40	-

The £40,083 above is made up of £31,035 surplus sale proceeds and £9,000 discount to be reclaimed. The remaining £48 balance is interest accrued.

20 Debt analysis

Borrowings	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Due within one year		
Bank overdraft	-	220
Bank loans	12,900	8,100
	12,900	8,320
	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000
Due after more than one year		
Bank loans	64,500	64,500
	64,500	64,500

21 Security

The bank loans are secured by a floating charge over the assets of the Association and by fixed charges on individual homes.

22 Terms of repayment and interest rates

The bank loans are repayable upon maturity at an average rate of interest of 3.8325% together with the Bank's margin which is currently 2.25%. The loans mature on the following dates:

Amount	Rate	Repayment Date
£6,000,000	6.1936%	31/03/2034
£20,000,000	6.3353%	31/03/2035
£15,000,000	6.4353%	31/03/2036
£11,000,000	6.6053%	31/03/2032
£12,000,000	6.8403%	31/03/2033

At 31 March 2015 the Association had available further loan facilities of £12.6m (2014 £17.4m).

Based on the lender's earliest repayment date, borrowings are repayable as follows:

	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000
Within one year or on demand	12,900	8,100
Five years or more	64,500	64,500
	77,400	72,600

23	Non-equity share capital		
		2015	2014
		£	£
	Shares of £1 each issued and fully paid		
	At 1 April and 31 March	9	9

The shares provide members with the right to vote at general meetings of the Association, but do not provide any rights to dividends or distributions on a winding up.

24 Reserves

	Revenue reserve £'000	Designated reserve £'000	Total reserves £'000
At 1 April 2014 Surplus for the year	25,304 4,444	44 21	25,348 4,465
Actuarial loss relating to pension scheme	(2,620)	-	(2,620)
At 31 March 2015	27,128	65	27,193

The designated reserve relates to a surplus on the Big Lottery Grant Fund to provide financial inclusion advice.

25 Net cash inflow from operating activities

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Operating surplus	7,334	6,638
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	6,483	5,512
Impairment of tangible fixed assets	56	-
Surplus on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(2)	(1)
Defined benefit pension scheme operating charge	730	850
Defined benefit pension scheme contributions paid	(450)	(490)
VAT shelter income	782	1,156
	14,933	13,665
Working capital movements		
Decrease/(increase) in Debtors	60	2,026
(Decrease)/increase in Creditors	(655)	(3,161)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	14,338	12,530

26	Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net debt					
			2015	2014		
			£'000	£'000		
	Increase in cash		459	1,112		
	Cash inflow from increase in debt		(4,800)	(14,900)		
	Change in net debt resulting from o	cash flows	(4,341)	(13,788)		
	Movement in net debt for the perio	od	(4,341)	(13,788)		
	Net debt at 1 April		(71,177)	(57,389)		
	Net debt at 31 March		(75,518)	(71,177)		
27	Analysis of changes in net debt					
		1 April 2014	Cashflow	31 March		
		£'000	£'000	2015		
				£'000		
	Cash at bank and in hand	1,643	239	1,882		
	Bank overdraft	(220)	220			
	Changes in cash	1,423	459	1,882		
	Loans	(72,600)	(4,800)	(77,400)		
	Changes in debt	(72,600)	(4,800)	(77,400)		
	Changes in net debt	(71,177)	(4,341)	(75,518)		
28	Capital commitments					
			2015	2014		
			£'000	£'000		
	Capital expenditure					
	Expenditure contracted for but not	s 9,149	5,369			
	Expenditure authorised by the Boa	8,488	24,856			
			17,637	30,225		

The above commitments will be financed through borrowings, operating surpluses and HCA grant.

The reduction in authorised capital spend is as a result of the completion of the five year major improvement programme and the development programme 2012-15. Future capital requirements are lower than previous years as 100% of livin stock is now at the Decent Homes Standard.

livin submitted a bid for the Affordable Homes Programme (phase 2) and the level of HCA grant attached to this is £1,688,263 for 107 units. A further £72,000 has been awarded for 6 units under Continuous Market Engagement. The remaining capital commitments will be funded through revenue reserves.

Stock transfer obligations regarding housing homes

The Association entered into a Stock Transfer Agreement to acquire the housing homes of the former Sedgefield Borough Council (SBC) on 30 March 2009. Immediately prior to entering into the Stock Transfer Agreement, SBC contracted with the Association to complete the refurbishment works necessary to bring the housing homes up to an agreed standard. The contract was for a fixed sum of £248.694m equal to the expected costs of the work. At transfer, the Association contracted with SBC to acquire the benefit of SBC's obligation to carry out the refurbishment works £248.694m plus the housing homes at a price equal to the agreed value of the property in its unenhanced condition (£4.1m). A right of set off exists between the contracts. These contracts have enabled the Association to recover VAT on improvement costs that would otherwise have been expensed.

Sums received from the VAT shelter are split between Durham County Council and livin in the ratio 45:55. livin's share will be used to fund new development works.

At the time of transfer, no monies were deemed due to SBC in relation to the above transactions, by virtue of the right to set off these contracts.

The impact of these transactions is that whilst SBC (DCC) has a legal obligation to complete the improvement works, this work has been contracted back to the Association who are also legally obligated. The underlying substance of the transaction is therefore that the Association has acquired the homes in their unenhanced condition at their agreed value, and will complete certain agreed improvements in line with guarantees to tenants of not less than £248.694m. The risks and responsibilities to the Association arising from this arrangement would be identical had these transactions not been entered into. As a result, the contractual assets and liabilities have been ignored for accounts purposes.

29 Contingent assets / liabilities

The Association had no contingent assets or liabilities as at the 31 March 2015 (2014 £nil).

30 Leasing commitments

	2015		2014	
	Land and	Other	Land and	Other
	Buildings	Assets	Buildings	Assets
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
In one year or less	16	135	12	147
Between one & two years	-	4	-	3
Between two to five years	-	-	-	-
Over five years	92	7	94	9
	108	146	106	159

31 Related parties

There were four tenant board members at the year end. Jonothan Hitchen, Alan Fletcher and Andrew Lowery who were board members throughout the year, were joined by Angela Rowlands (appointed to the vacant position on 18 September 2014). Their tenancies are on normal commercial terms and they are not able to use their position to their advantage.

Four members of the Board Kevin Thompson, Mike Dixon, Brian Stephens and Lucy Hovvels MBE are Councillors with Durham County Council a local authority having nomination rights over tenancies for certain Association homes. All transactions with the council are on normal commercial terms and none of them are able to use their position to any advantage.