

Company registration number 02733145 (England and Wales)

Charity registration number 1014894 (England and Wales)

CASTLE SUPPORTED LIVING LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

CASTLE SUPPORTED LIVING LIMITED

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees	Mr P Hopwood Mrs P Howarth Mrs L Parrott	
Senior management	L.Capstick D.O'Brien	Registered Manager Nominated Individual
Country of incorporation	United Kingdom (England and Wales)	02733145
Charity registration	England and Wales	1014894
Registered office	3 Castlegate Clitheroe Lancashire BB7 1AZ	
Auditor	Smith & Goulding Limited 2 Southport Road Chorley Lancashire PR7 1LB	

CASTLE SUPPORTED LIVING LIMITED

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CASTLE SUPPORTED LIVING LIMITED

TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

The trustees present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 2 to the accounts and comply with the charity's governing document, the Companies Act 2006 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2019)"

Objectives and activities

The charity's principal object is to provide domiciliary care, training and support for persons with learning difficulties in the district of the Ribble Valley. There has been no change in the objectives during the year.

Castle Supported Living provides support workers to assist clients with personal care, household tasks and social activities. Support workers are carefully chosen and matched with clients to ensure that there is good compatibility between the two and that they have sufficient training and experience to meet the client's specific needs.

Public benefit

The trustees have paid due regard to guidance issued by the Charity Commission in deciding what activities the charity should undertake.

Activities

Castle Supported Living is a Registered Charity which provides support for adults with learning and other disabilities to enable them to live independently in their own homes. Castle is registered with the Care Quality Commission. It manages the funding provided mainly through the Lancashire County Council Supported Living Framework. The company operates in the Ribble Valley to arrange, develop and maintain quality person centred support, working in partnership to enable the best business practice. Castle Supported Living Limited has rating of outstanding with CQC.

Castle Supported Living is managed by a board of 3 Trustees who volunteer their time to sit on the Board of Directors, attending regular meetings. They work closely with Management to oversee the strategic direction, policy reviews and development, and the security of the business plan of the Charity. They liaise frequently with staff, participate in recruitment and offer ongoing support.

CASTLE SUPPORTED LIVING LIMITED

TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT) (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Achievements and performance

Significant activities and achievements against objectives

Achievements and Performance

Events – Once again it has been a pleasure to hold Quality, Social and Celebratory events. These have been very well received by the people we support, families and Castle staff. A Christmas celebration was held. Events were also held focusing on Infection control, Oral Health, Nutrition and Hydration and reusing, Recycling and Reducing materials.

Values – Castle core values are to provide and develop Choice, Action, Support, Teamwork and Local Community Involvement.... And Including Everyone At All Times.

Recruitment – Castle maintains a strong and motivated workforce. The managerial roles of Registered Manager and Nominated Individual have been split, and the new Registered manager has been appointed. This was an internal promotion. The first two Senior Support Workers have been appointed, again internally

Data – The annual Data Security and Protection toolkit requirements and standards have been met

Business Contracts – Castle continues to maintain contracts with the LCC Supported Housing Framework and continues to meet the compliance of that and the LCC Living Well Framework. A contract with NHS Continuing Health Care. Three privately arranged contracts continue to be supported.

Workforce – Following Succession Planning a new structure has been put in place to meet compliance and financial requirements. There has been additional training in Business Administration, Champions in Roles and also Oliver McGowan. The team remains strongly committed to Workforce Development and continues to be a member of the Employee Assistance Scheme. Our Infection Control Champion received an award from the Infection Prevention Control Team

Finance – Cost savings ideas have been implemented. Adjustments to reduction of income and external pressures on the budget have continued

Technology – After a successful application, a grant from NHS Lancashire & S. Cumbria was greatly received which enables Castle to develop digital working and use the most efficient and suitable systems, including digital care records

Partnership Working – There are strong partnerships with local businesses and organisations. Castle continues to feature in Skills For Care national documents. Arrangements with Housing Support Partners have been reviewed. Participation with a Crisis Support Project and Partner continue

Finally- Everyone working for and involved with Castle deserves praise and recognition for their continuing efforts in empowering the individuals we support, providing support and guidance for those people who are vulnerable in society.

Financial review

During the year ended 31 March 2025 Castle Supported Living generated income of £1,204,789 (2024: £1,077,211) primarily from the payment for delivering services to clients. The largest funding provider is Lancashire County Council. Expenditure during the year to 31 March 2025 was £1,161,790 (2024: £1,118,108). Included in this income was a grant from the NHS of £4800 for digital expenditure on training and information technology which was expended in the year.

The overall result for the year was a surplus on unrestricted funds of £42,999 (2024: deficit of £40,897). The balance of general unrestricted funds at 31 March 2025 was £214,077.

Reserves policy

It is the policy of the charity that unrestricted funds which have not been designated for a specific use should be maintained at a level equivalent to between three and six month's expenditure. The trustees consider that reserves at this level will ensure that, in the event of a significant drop in funding, they will be able to continue the charity's current activities while consideration is given to ways in which additional funds may be raised. This level of reserves has been maintained throughout the year.

CASTLE SUPPORTED LIVING LIMITED

TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT) (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Major risks

Risk management

The trustees have assessed the major risks to which the charity is exposed, in particular those related to the operations and finances of the organisation, and are satisfied that systems and procedures are in place to mitigate exposure to the major risks.

The charity maintains a formal risk register which is continually monitored and reviewed monthly by the Trustees to ensure that all significant issues are being actively managed and mitigated. This includes maintaining its CQC rating as good.

Internal risks are minimised by defined procedures for the authorisation of all transactions and obligations which ensure consistent quality of delivery for all operational aspects. The charity's systems and procedures are regularly reviewed by LCC as a condition of continuing their contract.

Structure, governance and management

The charity is a company limited by guarantee, incorporated on 21 July 1992 and registered as a charity on 23 October 1992. The company was established under a Memorandum of Association which established the objects and powers of the charitable company and is governed under its Articles of Association.

The trustees, who are also the directors for the purpose of company law, and who served during the year were:

Mr P Hopwood

Mrs P Howarth

Mrs L Parrott

A Clarke

(Resigned 15 August 2024)

M G Haworth

(Resigned 9 April 2024)

Recruitment and appointment of trustees

None of the trustees has any beneficial interest in the company. All of the trustees are members of the company and guarantee to contribute £1 in the event of a winding up.

Method of appointment of trustees

The Board of Trustees is responsible for the overall management and control of the charity, working with the Manager and senior staff on strategic and operational development. Trustees are co-opted from local people who are sympathetic to the charity's objectives; usually after attending Management Committee meetings over a period of time that is sufficient to provide a full insight into the activities of the charity.

Organisational structure

Organisational structure and decision making

The charity employed an average of 55 staff during the year, of which all but 5 were employed to provide direct support to the charity's clients. The other 5 provide management and administrative support in order to meet the charitable objectives of the charity. Decisions on the day to day operation of the charity are taken by the Manager and senior colleagues.

Trustees meet regularly and receive detailed reports and financial information for those meetings. The trustees have regard to the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit in managing the charity.

Statement of trustees' responsibilities

The trustees, who are also the directors of Castle Supported Living Limited for the purpose of company law, are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that year.

CASTLE SUPPORTED LIVING LIMITED

TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT) (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP 2019(FRS 102);
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.


Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Smith & Goulding Limited be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the trustees has confirmed that there is no information of which they are aware which is relevant to the audit, but of which the auditor is unaware. They have further confirmed that they have taken appropriate steps to identify such relevant information and to establish that the auditor is aware of such information.

The trustees' report was approved by the Board of Trustees.



Mr P Hopwood
Trustee

Date: 16.12.25

CASTLE SUPPORTED LIVING LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE TRUSTEES OF CASTLE SUPPORTED LIVING LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Castle Supported Living Limited (the 'charity') for the year ended 31 March 2025 which comprise the statement of financial activities, the statement of financial position, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 March 2025 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

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

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

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the information given in the financial statements is inconsistent in any material respect with the trustees' report; or
- sufficient accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

CASTLE SUPPORTED LIVING LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE TRUSTEES OF CASTLE SUPPORTED LIVING LIMITED

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the statement of trustees' responsibilities, the trustees, who are also the directors of the charity for the purpose of company law, are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor under section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with the Act and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder.

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

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

The engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;

- We identified the laws and regulations applicable to the company through discussions with Directors and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the sector;
- We focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company, including the Companies Act 2006, employment taxes legislation and data protection, employment, environmental and health and safety legislation;
- We assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence, audits performed and external assessments of the charity; and
- Identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

CASTLE SUPPORTED LIVING LIMITED
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
TO THE TRUSTEES OF CASTLE SUPPORTED LIVING LIMITED

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions; and
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- reading the monthly minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims and non-compliance with regulators; and
- reviewing correspondence with HMRC, relevant regulators including the Care Quality Commission, Lancashire County Council and Ribble Valley Borough Council.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

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

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Part 4 of the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's trustees 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 charity and the charity's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Kieran Brophy ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Smith & Goulding Limited, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

2 Southport Road

Chorley

Lancashire

PR7 1LB

Date: 16 December 2025

CASTLE SUPPORTED LIVING LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes	Unrestricted funds 2025 £	Restricted funds 2025 £	Total 2025 £	Unrestricted funds 2024 £
Income from:					
Donations and legacies	4	-	4,800	4,800	-
Charitable activities	3	1,196,136	-	1,196,136	1,074,744
Investments	5	3,853	-	3,853	2,467
Total income		<u>1,199,989</u>	<u>4,800</u>	<u>1,204,789</u>	<u>1,077,211</u>
Expenditure on:					
Charitable activities	7	1,156,990	4,800	1,161,790	1,118,108
Total expenditure		<u>1,156,990</u>	<u>4,800</u>	<u>1,161,790</u>	<u>1,118,108</u>
Net income/(expenditure) and movement in funds		42,999	-	42,999	(40,897)
Reconciliation of funds:					
Fund balances at 1 April 2024		171,078	-	171,078	211,975
Fund balances at 31 March 2025		<u>214,077</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>214,077</u>	<u>171,078</u>

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year. All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

CASTLE SUPPORTED LIVING LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes	2025		2024	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	14		8,323		9,801
Current assets					
Debtors	15	187,431		47,147	
Cash at bank and in hand		80,026		152,299	
		<u>267,457</u>		<u>199,446</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	<u>(61,703)</u>		<u>(38,169)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>205,754</u>		<u>161,277</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>214,077</u>		<u>171,078</u>
The funds of the charity					
Unrestricted funds	19		<u>214,077</u>		<u>171,078</u>
			<u>214,077</u>		<u>171,078</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the trustees on 16/12/2025



Mrs P Howarth
Trustee

CASTLE SUPPORTED LIVING LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes	2025 £	£	2024 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash absorbed by operations	22		(75,093)		(52,112)
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(1,033)		-	
Investment income received		3,853		2,467	
Net cash generated from investing activities			2,820		2,467
Net cash generated from financing activities			-		-
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents			(72,273)		(49,645)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			152,299		201,944
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			80,026		152,299

CASTLE SUPPORTED LIVING LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the charity's accounting policies, the trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Depreciation

Determining depreciation requires an estimation of the estimated life of an asset. This has been estimated on the previous life of similar assets.

2 Accounting policies

Company information

Castle Supported Living Limited is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3 Castlegate, Clitheroe, Lancashire, BB7 1AZ43a Moor Lane, Clitheroe, Lancashire, BB7 1BE. It is also registered with the Charity Commission in England and Wales.

2.1 Accounting convention

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102"), "Accounting and Reporting by Charities" the Statement of Recommended Practice for charities applying FRS 102, the Companies Act 2006, the Charities Act 2011 and UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice as it applies from 1 January 2015. The charity is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the charity. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

2.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the trustees have a reasonable expectation that the charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

2.3 Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives.

Restricted funds are subject to specific conditions by donors or grantors as to how they may be used. The purposes and uses of the restricted funds are set out in the notes to the financial statements.

Endowment funds are subject to specific conditions by donors that the capital must be maintained by the charity.

CASTLE SUPPORTED LIVING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

2.4 Incoming resources

Income is recognised when the charity is legally entitled to it after any performance conditions have been met, the amounts can be measured reliably, and it is probable that income will be received.

Cash donations are recognised on receipt. Other donations are recognised once the charity has been notified of the donation, unless performance conditions require deferral of the amount. Income tax recoverable in relation to donations received under Gift Aid or deeds of covenant is recognised at the time of the donation.

Grants receivable are recognised when awarded and receipt of funds have been accepted.

CASTLE SUPPORTED LIVING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

2.5 Resources expended

Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to transfer economic benefit to a third party, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required in settlement, and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

Expenditure is classified by activity. The costs of each activity are made up of the total of direct costs and shared costs, including support costs involved in undertaking each activity. Direct costs attributable to a single activity are allocated directly to that activity. Shared costs which contribute to more than one activity and support costs which are not attributable to a single activity are apportioned between those activities on a basis consistent with the use of resources. Central staff costs are allocated on the basis of time spent, and depreciation charges are allocated on the portion of the asset's use.

Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to make payment to a third party, it is probable that settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis. All expenses including support costs and governance costs are allocated to the applicable expenditure headings.

Charitable expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the charity in the delivery of its activities and services for its beneficiaries. Fundraising costs are those incurred in seeking voluntary contributions and do not include the costs of disseminating information in support of the charitable activities. Support costs are those costs incurred directly in support of expenditure on the objects of the charity and include project management carried at the the registered office. Governance costs are those incurred in connection with the administration of the charity and compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements.

Expenditure includes any VAT which cannot be fully recovered, as part of the expenditure to which it relates.

2.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment	25% reducing balance
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The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the statement of financial activities.

2.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the charity reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

CASTLE SUPPORTED LIVING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in income/ (expenditure for the year, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried in at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

2.9 Financial instruments

The charity has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the charity's balance sheet when the charity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

CASTLE SUPPORTED LIVING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the charity's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

2.10 Employee benefits

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the charity is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

2.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

3 Income from charitable activities

	Unrestricted funds 2025 £	Unrestricted funds 2024 £
Provision of care in the community		
Care for private clients	15,287	10,647
Care services provided under contract	1,128,749	1,006,355
Performance related grants	-	1,695
Other income	-	556
Accommodation management and care		
Charitable rental income	52,100	55,491
	<u>1,196,136</u>	<u>1,074,744</u>

4 Income from donations and legacies

	Restricted funds 2025 £	Restricted funds 2024 £
Grants	4,800	-

During the year the charity received a grant of £4800 from Lancashire ICB for digital equipment and training. £1000 was spent on training and £3800 spent on computer equipment.

CASTLE SUPPORTED LIVING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

5 Income from investments

	Unrestricted funds 2025 £	Unrestricted funds 2024 £
Other income	3,853	2,467

6 Description of charitable activities

Provision of care in the community

The relief of persons with learning difficulties in the area of benefit of the families of such persons, in particular through the promotion of supported accommodation.

Accommodation management and care

The promotion and provision of education and training facilities for persons with learning difficulties in the area, particularly, facilities which will lead to self reliance and independent living within the community.

CASTLE SUPPORTED LIVING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

7 Expenditure on charitable activities

	Provision of care 2025 £	Managing Accommoda tion 2025 £	Total 2025 £	Total 2024 £
Staff costs	1,053,237	-	1,053,237	1,008,567
Depreciation and impairment	2,510	-	2,510	3,267
Training costs	3,318	-	3,318	3,903
Rent	10,866	31,237	42,103	39,234
Council tax	-	4,881	4,881	4,661
House expenditure	5,878	13,339	19,217	25,573
Insurance	7,265	-	7,265	6,589
Repairs and maintenance	2,516	-	2,516	3,251
Printing, postage and stationery	1,736	-	1,736	3,467
Telephone	8,933	-	8,933	6,738
Computer running costs	4,044	-	4,044	1,803
Travelling expenses	127	-	127	31
Sundry expenses	1,864	-	1,864	3,180
Bank charges	243	-	243	288
	<u>1,102,537</u>	<u>49,457</u>	<u>1,151,994</u>	<u>1,110,552</u>
Share of governance costs (see note 9)	9,796	-	9,796	7,556
	<u>1,112,333</u>	<u>49,457</u>	<u>1,161,790</u>	<u>1,118,108</u>
Analysis by fund				
Unrestricted funds	1,107,533	49,457	1,156,990	1,118,108
Restricted funds - general	4,800	-	4,800	-
	<u>1,112,333</u>	<u>49,457</u>	<u>1,161,790</u>	<u>1,118,108</u>
For the year ended 31 March 2024				
Unrestricted funds	1,063,991	54,117		1,118,108

8 Net movement in funds

	2025 £	2024 £
The net movement in funds is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	2,510	3,267

CASTLE SUPPORTED LIVING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

9 Support costs

	Support costs £	Governance costs £	2025 £	2024 £
Audit fees	-	5,110	5,110	3,500
Accountancy	-	1,168	1,168	803
Legal and professional	-	3,518	3,518	3,253
	-	9,796	9,796	7,556
Analysed between Charitable activities	-	9,796	9,796	7,556

10 Auditor's remuneration

Fees payable to the charity's auditor and associates:	2025 £	2024 £
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the charity	5,110	3,500
For other services		
All other non-audit services	1,168	800

11 Employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was:

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Management and administration	5	5
Support workers	50	52
Total	55	57

Employment costs

	2025 £	2024 £
Wages and salaries	954,632	895,998
Social security costs	72,034	67,555
Other pension costs	20,601	19,429
	1,047,267	982,982

The total remuneration for key management personnel was £41,169 (2024: £46,793), which is included within the employment costs analysed above.

There were no employees whose annual remuneration was more than £60,000.

CASTLE SUPPORTED LIVING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

12 Trustees

None of the trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration, benefits or reimbursement of expenses from the charity during the current or preceding year.

13 Taxation

The charity is exempt from taxation on its activities because all its income is applied for charitable purposes.

14 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £
Cost	
At 1 April 2024	30,945
Additions	1,033
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2025	31,978
	<hr/>
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2024	21,145
Depreciation charged in the year	2,510
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2025	23,655
	<hr/>
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2025	8,323
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 March 2024	9,801
	<hr/> <hr/>

15 Debtors

	2025 £	2024 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	183,137	42,516
Prepayments and accrued income	4,294	4,631
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	187,431	47,147
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

16 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025 £	2024 £
Other taxation and social security	18,157	16,914
Accruals and deferred income	43,546	21,255
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	61,703	38,169
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

CASTLE SUPPORTED LIVING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

17 Retirement benefit schemes

	2025	2024
	£	£
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	20,601	19,429

The charity operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the charity in an independently administered fund.

18 Restricted funds

The restricted funds of the charity comprise the unexpended balances of donations and grants held on trust subject to specific conditions by donors as to how they may be used.

	At 1 April 2024	Incoming resources	Resources expended	At 31 March 2025
	£	£	£	£
Digital grant from NHS	-	4,800	(4,800)	-

19 Unrestricted funds

The unrestricted funds of the charity comprise the unexpended balances of donations and grants which are not subject to specific conditions by donors and grantors as to how they may be used. These include designated funds which have been set aside out of unrestricted funds by the trustees for specific purposes.

	At 1 April 2024	Incoming resources	Resources expended	At 31 March 2025
	£	£	£	£
General funds	171,078	1,199,989	(1,156,990)	214,077
Previous year:	At 1 April 2023	Incoming resources	Resources expended	At 31 March 2024
	£	£	£	£
General funds	211,975	1,077,211	(1,118,108)	171,078

20 Related party transactions

There were no disclosable related party transactions during the year (2024 - none).

21 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date the charity had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

2025	2024
£	£

CASTLE SUPPORTED LIVING LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

21 Operating lease commitments	(Continued)	
Within one year	13,480	9,500
Between two and five years	2,245	11,875
	<u>15,725</u>	<u>21,375</u>
	<u><u>15,725</u></u>	<u><u>21,375</u></u>
22 Cash absorbed by operations	2025	2024
	£	£
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	42,999	(40,897)
Adjustments for:		
Investment income recognised in statement of financial activities	(3,853)	(2,467)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	2,510	3,267
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase) in debtors	(140,283)	(26,997)
Increase in creditors	23,534	14,982
	<u>(75,093)</u>	<u>(52,112)</u>
	<u><u>(75,093)</u></u>	<u><u>(52,112)</u></u>
23 Analysis of changes in net funds		

The charity had no material debt during the year.