St Mary's Priory Fernham Residual Fund

Annual Report and Accounts

31 December 2025

Charity Registration Number
229393

Contents

Reports

Reference and administrative information 3

Trustees' report 4

Independent auditor's report 12

Accounts

Statement of financial activities 17

Balance sheet 18

Principal accounting policies 19

Notes to the accounts 23

Trustees	Rt Rev David Cuthbert Brogan – Visitor Mother Winsome Angela Durrant (resigned 6 August 2025) Rev Dom Brendan Patrick Creeden (resigned 29 June 2026) Rev Dom Michal Dymitr Mycka Fra Richard John Berkley-Matthews Mr Richard Hawker (resigned 29 June 2026) Rev Paul James Smith (appointed 29 June 2026) Stephen Thomas Moseling (appointed 29 June 2026) John David Coverdale (appointed 29 June 2026) Rev Oliver Richard Aaron Craddock (appointed 29 June 2026)
Bursar	Rev Dom Michal Dymitr Mycka
Principal address	Saint Michael's Abbey 280 Farnborough Road Farnborough Hampshire GU14 7NQ
Charity registration number	229393
Auditor	Buzzacott Audit LLP 130 Wood Street London EC2V 6DL
Bankers	Metro Bank plc One Southampton Row London WC1B 5HA
Investment managers	Rathbone Investment Management Limited 8 Finsbury Circus London EC2M 7AZ
Solicitors	Irwin Mitchell LLP Davidson House Forbury Square Reading RG1 3EU

The trustees present their report together with the accounts of St Mary's Priory Fernham Residual Fund (the 'charity' or the 'trust') for the year ended 31 December 2025.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out on pages 19 to 22 of the attached accounts and comply with the charity's trust deed, applicable laws and the requirements of Statement of Recommended Practice on 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 United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

INTRODUCTION

The charity was created by a deed dated 16 May 1963 and was known, until 7 March 2003, as the Community of Benedictine Nuns of St Mary's Priory. The deed was amended on 1 December 1998 by a Scheme of the Charity Commissioners. A further Deed of Variation, dated 7 March 2003, was accepted by the Charity Commissioners following a decision to close the house at Fernham and disperse the individual members of the Community to other locations. Under this latter Deed of Variation, although the Community did not cease to exist, it ceased to carry on or direct any charitable works as a Community. The trustees now hold the assets of the charity for such charitable purposes connected with the advancement of the Roman Catholic Religion as they decide.

OVERALL OBJECTIVES

The trustees aim to use the assets of the charity, and the income thereof, for the support of the remaining member of the Community, and for the advancement of the Roman Catholic religion - primarily by giving grants. The trustees are mindful of the need for the charity to demonstrate that it provides public benefit and they have had regard to the general guidance on the provision of public benefit published by the Charity Commission.

ACTIVITIES, SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND RELEVANT POLICIES

Activities and specific objectives

The activities of the charity can be divided into two main areas: caring for the sole remaining member of the Community, including supporting her ministry; and the advancement of the Roman Catholic religion - primarily by giving grants.

Care of the remaining member of St Mary's Priory

The trustees have a moral and legal obligation to care for the one remaining member of the Community. The sister has no private income of her own as all earnings, gifts or donations, and pensions have been covenanted to the charity.

Grants for the advancement of the Roman Catholic religion

The trustees continue the material work of the former monastic community of Fernham by giving grants from the Fernham Residual Fund. Their current priority is to support the English Province of the Subiaco-Cassinese Congregation to which St Mary's Priory belonged. Other particular interests of the trust include the wider Benedictine world and other causes which advance the Catholic Faith.

Investment policy

The trustees agreed in 2003 that the assets of the charity would be invested with a view to producing a return to cover future charitable expenditure. The trustees reviewed their investment policy in 2023 and agreed that the investment objective is to achieve a balanced return from income and capital growth while accepting a moderate degree of risk consistent with the charity's ethical investment policies.

There are no restrictions on the charity's power to invest. However, the trustees have requested that the investment managers do not invest in any company whose primary business is concerned with the manufacture of armaments, tobacco or any products which would be used in connection with contraception or abortion or whose primary business entails labour exploitation. The trustees have delegated discretionary powers of management to Rathbone Investment Management Limited. The portfolio is managed with a view to producing a balance between income and capital returns.

Grant making policy

The trustees give consideration to applications for grants in accordance with the provisions of the trust. The primary aim of grants would be, as stated in the trust deed, the advancement of the Roman Catholic religion. The trustees' policy is to distribute excess income but this does not preclude the expenditure of capital. The trustees have continued the priorities which have always been those of the charity, namely the Subiaco-Cassinese Congregation English Province, the wider Subiaco-Cassinese Congregation, and the other Catholic causes.

The trustees currently take a proactive approach, aiming in particular to focus on the historic Grade One and Grade Two Listed buildings in the care of the Province. These restorations will be attentive to public access, health and safety, heating and lighting, wheelchair access, sound systems etc., which are all of public benefit. The Abbot Visitor is an *ex officio* trustee but it is the properly constituted Trust body that makes decisions concerning the management policy of the trust and, as a civil trust, it is not subject or answerable to any ecclesiastical individual or body, and has absolute discretion to make grants as it sees fit in accordance with the Trust Deed.

Policy on receipt of donations and legacies

The charity aims to achieve best practice in the way in which it communicates with donors and other supporters. It protects donors' data and never sells data, it never swaps data and ensures that communication preference can be changed at any time. The charity does not employ the services of professional fundraisers. The charity undertakes to react to and investigate any complaints regarding its approach to those who give it money and to learn from them. During the year, the charity received no such complaints.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

Review of the activities

Care of member

In the course of 2025 the Trust continued to exercise what the trustees regard as their primary role in caring for the needs of the remaining member of the community of the former monastery of St Mary's Priory, Fernham. The remaining sister enjoys a special status obtained from the Holy See by the Abbot Visitor and continues to be housed by the Trust and is cared for by a monthly stipend granted for her personal needs.

Grants for the advancement of the Roman Catholic religion

In addition to the above, the trustees continue to fulfil the Trust's mandate of the advancement of the Catholic Faith by focusing proactively on projects concerning churches, patrimony and studies, as well as such grant applications as are presented to them.

Continuing the aid extended to the Benedictine Order, a grant of £30,000 was made to Prinknash Abbey, Gloucester, to help with the running costs of that monastery.

Grants given to Farnborough Abbey permitted the completion of the project of provision of a heating system, the renewal of electrics, and the improvement of disabled access. The ongoing project of the restoration of a parish church and its historic Benedictine altar was completed in 2025.

A number of grants were made concerning studies: A diocesan priest who studies liturgy at doctoral level at the Benedictine Pontifical Liturgical Institute of Sant' Anselmo in Rome was granted £700 towards his study fees. Likewise, an Iraqi Catholic priest was granted £1,000 towards his studies. He is writing a doctoral thesis on Jacob of Serugh, the Syrian Father of the Church. £12,000 was granted towards the priestly formation studies of an English monk in his last year at seminary in Rome.

The nuns of Stanbrook, of the English Benedictine Congregation, were awarded £7,000 to send a nun on the Benedictine Formators' Course in Rome

At the request of the director of the Chant Forum UK, Quarr Abbey was granted £3,320 towards the expenses of the Forum courses held at Quarr and St Cecilia's Abbey Ryde.

£500 was granted to the Conventual Franciscan Order towards expenses of their professed students.

£10,000 was granted to the English Province of the Subiaco-Cassinese Congregation for its expenses.

£3,000 was granted toward the restoration of the historic vestments in the collection of Wardour Chapel.

The Trust was notified in the early summer of 2024 of a complaint to the Charity Commission. Although neither the author nor the nature of the complaint was made known to the Trust, the Trustees readily answered the queries put to them by the Commission and cooperated fully with the investigation. Since the queries were raised, the Trust has again presented fully audited annual accounts to the Commission. Although changes in the trustee body had previously been envisaged, the Trustees decided that they would make no major changes or significant new grants until the conclusion of the Charity Commission's examination of the Trust. In May 2025 the Charity Commission reported to the Trustees that this matter is now concluded.

The Trustees have carried out a careful review of the management of their investments, reviewing their ethical investment policy and risk levels. The entire Trust body met in person with Mr Julian Rathbone, their investment broker, to examine, amend, and confirm these policies. Likewise, the Trustees discussed their relationship with their accountants and auditors and decided to continue this relationship.

FUTURE PLANS

It is not anticipated that there will be any significant changes to the charity's activities in the forthcoming year.

The trustees will pay due heed to the impact of the current macroeconomic and geopolitical environment, both socially and economically, and will continue to work towards the good stewardship of the funds they hold for the present and future beneficiaries.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Income for the year was £95,135 (2024 –£139,680). Income comprises £85,747 (2024 – £130,962) from investments and interest and donations were £9,388 (2024 – £8,718). Donations include £9,388 (2024 – £8,718) from pensions of individual religious received under Deed of Covenant.

Expenditure totalled £585,763 compared to £1,426,969 in 2024. During the current and the previous year, the living expenses of the one remaining member of the Community who lives alone were paid. Expenditure on grants and donations, excluding allocated support costs totalled £515,687 as compared to £1,343,244 in the previous year. Further details of grants and donations are provided in note 4 to the attached accounts and earlier in this report.

Net expenditure before investment gains for the year amounted to £490,628 (2024 – £1,287,289). Investment gains totalled £288,531 (2024 – £309,010 gains) and net expenditure and net decrease in funds therefore, amounted to £202,097 (2024 –£978,279).

Investment performance

The charity has a portfolio of investments with a market value at 31 December 2025 of £3,988,232 (2024 – £4,185,444) including cash awaiting investment of £817 (2024 – £36,744).

During the year, the charity's investments achieved an income yield of 2.05% (2024 – 2.70%) and a capital yield of plus 6.95% (2024 – plus 6.49%). The performance of the portfolio reflected the condition of the markets generally throughout the period. The investment managers continued to invest in accordance with the trustees' investment policy set out earlier in this report and in compliance with the ethical guidelines given to them. Further details of the investment portfolio are included in note 10 to the attached accounts.

The trustees continue to take a long-term view regarding investment strategy and believe their policy remains appropriate.

Reserves policy and financial position

Reserves policy

The trustees have examined the requirement for free reserves i.e. those unrestricted funds not invested in tangible fixed assets, designated for specific purposes or otherwise committed.

The trustees agreed in 2003 that the bulk of the sale proceeds of the Fernham property would be invested with a view to producing a return to cover the future charitable expenditure outlined above. The trustees' policy is to distribute excess income but this does not preclude the expenditure of capital.

The trustees are considering whether a sum of the reserves should be designated for the care of the last member of the community, given the age profile of the last remaining member and the high costs of care should such need arise. As the potential amount for these purposes has not yet been quantified, no such designation is reflected in this year's accounts.

The objectives of the charity would outlive the last member of the Community and funds should be invested with this in mind, though the trustees have no intention in declaring these invested funds as permanent endowment, as they may wish to spend capital. The trustees resolve to maintain the investment capital above £1 million at all times, considering this sufficient to sustain the principal objective of the Fund – providing for the care of the remaining members of the Fernham community.

The trustees consider that, given the nature of the charity's work, the level of free reserves should be sufficient to generate sufficient income to meet annual expenditure after accounting for investment gains. The trustees are of the opinion that this provides sufficient flexibility, provides adequate working capital to cover core costs, and will allow the charity to cope and respond to changes in the arrangements for the care of the last remaining member of the Community.

Financial position

The balance sheet shows funds of £4,124,986 (2024 – £4,327,083) of which £nil (2024 – £ nil) are restricted funds and £4,124,986 (2024 – £4,327,083) are unrestricted reserves. The trustees are of the opinion that this level of free reserves meets the reserves policy outlined above.

GOVERNANCE, STRUCTURE AND MANAGEMENT

Governance

The Community continues to exist as an entity in Canon Law under the care of the Abbot Visitor of the English Province of the Benedictine Subiaco-Cassinese Congregation, even though, following the decision of the Community in December 2001, the house at Fernham was closed and the individuals dispersed to other locations.

The charity is governed by the trustees. The Prioress appointed the original trustees. The minimum number of trustees is five, to include any ex officio trustee and a maximum of two community members. Further trustees are appointed by the Visitor, who is an ex officio trustee, and is the Abbot Visitor of the English Province of the Benedictine Subiaco-Cassinese Congregation. The Visitor has the power to remove trustees.

The names of the trustees who served during the year are shown on page 3.

Structure and management reporting

The trustees are ultimately responsible for the policies, activities and assets of the charity. They meet regularly to review developments with regard to the charity or its activities and make any important decisions. When necessary, the trustees seek advice and support from the charity's professional advisers, e.g. investment managers, solicitors and accountants.

Statement of trustees' responsibilities

The trustees are responsible for preparing the trustees' report and the accounts in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The law applicable to charities in England and Wales requires the trustees to prepare accounts for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and of the income and expenditure of the charity for that period. In preparing these accounts, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;

- observe the methods and principles of 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 United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102);

- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;

- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the accounts; and

- prepare the accounts on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charity's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and enable them to ensure that the accounts comply with the Charities Act 2011, the applicable Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations and the provisions of the charity's trust deed. 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.

Key management personnel

The trustees consider that they comprise the key management of the charity in charge of directing and controlling, running and operating the charity on a day to day basis.

No trustees received remuneration in connection with their duties as a trustee (2024 - none).

No trustees received reimbursement for travel expenses in the year (2024 – £nil).

Risk management

In line with the requirement for trustees to undertake a risk assessment exercise and report on the same in their annual report, the trustees have looked at the risks the charity currently faces and have reviewed the measures already in place, or needing to be put in place, to deal with them.

The key risks for the charity, as identified by the trustees, are described below together with the principal ways in which they are mitigated:

The Community currently has one member. The trustees are aware that there is both a moral and legal obligation to care for the member, as she has no substantial resources of her own. As the sister grows older, so the need to provide care for the sister may increase. A key element of the management of this risk is ensuring that the charity has the available financial resources to finance this care both now, and in the years ahead, by carefully reviewing reserves.

The charity donates significant sums in donations to advance the Roman Catholic religion. The trustees currently see their priorities as beginning with the support of the English Province of the Subiaco-Cassinese Congregation where there may be need; radiating

outwards to the Congregation worldwide, the Benedictine world, particularly in the UK; other monastic and religious needs wherever they may arise; and ultimately the needs of the Church in general.

The charity's principal asset comprises listed investments, the value of which is dependent on movements in UK and world stock markets. The investments are managed by reputable investment managers who adhere to a policy agreed by the trustees. The trustees meet with the investment managers regularly and the manager's performance and that of the portfolio are monitored. The investment strategy is assessed regularly to ensure it remains appropriate to the charity's needs both now and in the future. Given the current macroeconomic and geopolitical environment, the trustees continue to communicate with the charity's investment managers and, whilst there are concerns over the volatility in world stock markets, they acknowledge also that the charity is a long-term investor. As such, the charity will be able to wait for markets to stabilise over time whilst the trustees keep a watching brief.

Having assessed the major risks to which the charity is exposed, the trustees believe that by monitoring reserve levels, by ensuring controls exist over key financial systems, and by examining the operational and business risks faced by the charity, they have established effective systems to mitigate those risks.

Approved by the trustees and signed on their behalf by:



(……..) 2nd October 2026

Trustee Date:

Independent auditor's report to the trustees of St Mary's Priory Fernham Residual Fund

Opinion

We have audited the accounts of St Mary's Priory Fernham Residual Fund (the 'charity') for the year ended 31 December 2025 which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet, principal accounting policies and the notes to the accounts. 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 accounts:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 31 December 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 Charities Act 2011.

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 accounts section of our report. We are independent of the charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the accounts 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 accounts, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the accounts 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 accounts 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, including the trustees' report, other than the accounts and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the accounts 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 accounts 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 accounts 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

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the charity and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the trustees' report.

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

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out on page 9, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the accounts 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 accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the accounts, 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 charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts

We have been appointed as auditor under section 145 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 accounts 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 accounts.

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

How the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- 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 charity through discussions with representatives from the trustees, and from our knowledge and experience of the charity sector;

- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the accounts or the activities of the charity. These included but were not limited to the Charities Act 2011 and Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102); and

- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of those charged with governance and reviewed minutes of trustees' meetings.

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

- making enquiries of representatives from the trustees 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.

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 and reviewed journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- performed substantive testing on expenditure including the authorisation thereof;
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias; and
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

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 accounts disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- reading the minutes of meetings of trustees; and
- enquiring of representatives from the trustees as to actual and potential litigation and claims.

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 trustees 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 accounts 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.

Buzzacott Audit LLP

Buzzacott Audit LLP
Statutory Auditor
130 Wood Street
London
EC2V 6DL

5 October 2026

Buzzacott Audit LLP is eligible to act as an auditor in terms of section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006

Statement of financial activities Year to 31 December 2025

	Notes	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	**2025 Total funds £**	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	**2024 Total funds £**
Income from:							
Donations and grants	1	9,388	—	**9,388**	8,718	—	8,718
Investments and interest receivable	2	85,747	—	**85,747**	130,962	—	130,962
Total income		**95,135**	—	**95,135**	139,680	—	139,680
Expenditure on:							
Raising funds							
. Investment management and related advisory fees		28,681	—	**28,681**	30,591	—	30,591
Charitable activities							
. Care of members of the Community and the support of their ministry	3	18,427	—	**18,427**	16,711	—	16,711
. Advancement of the Roman Catholic religion through the provision of grants	4	538,655	—	**538,655**	1,379,667	—	1,379,667
Total expenditure		**585,763**	—	**585,763**	1,426,969	—	1,426,969
Net (expenditure) income before net investment (losses) gains	6	**(490,628**)	—	**(490,628)**	(1,287,289)	—	(1,287,289)
Net investment gains		288,531	—	**288,531**	309,010	—	309,010
Net (expenditure) income before transfers		**(202,097)**	—	**(202,097)**	(978,279)	—	(978,279)
Transfers between funds	13	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
Net (expenditure) income and net movement in funds		**(202,097)**	—	**(202,097)**	(978,279)	—	(978,279)
Reconciliation of funds:							
Total funds brought forward at 1 January 2025		**4,327,083**	—	**4,327,083**	5,305,362	—	5,305,362
Total funds carried forward at 31 December 2025		**4,124,986**	—	**4,124,986**	4,327,083	—	4,327,083

All recognised gains and losses are included in the statement of financial activities above.

All activities of the charity derived from continuing operations during the above two financial years.

Balance sheet 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 £	2025 £	2024 £	2024 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9		**168,617**		168,617
Investments					
. Listed investments	10		**3,988,232**		4,185,444
			4,156,849		4,354,061
Current assets					
Debtors	11	**7,436**		8,046	
Cash at bank and in hand		**11,946**		15,023	
		19,382		23,069	
Current liabilities					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	**(51,245)**		(50,047)	
Net current liabilities			**(31,863)**		(26,978)
Total net assets			**4,124,986**		4,327,083
Represented by:					
The funds of the charity	13				
Restricted funds			—		—
Unrestricted funds			**4,124,986**		4,327,083
			4,124,986		4,327,083

Approved by the trustees
and signed on their behalf by:



(……)
Trustee

Approved on: 2nd October 2026

The principal accounting policies adopted, judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty in the preparation of the accounts are laid out below.

Basis of preparation

These accounts have been prepared for the year to 31 December 2025 with comparatives provided for the year to 31 December 2024.

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention with items recognised at cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policies below or the notes to these accounts.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with 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 United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (Charities SORP FRS 102), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Charities Act 2011.

The charity constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102.

The accounts are presented in sterling and are rounded to the nearest pound.

Critical accounting estimates and areas of judgement

Preparation of the accounts requires the trustees to make judgments and estimates. There are no key estimates for the year ended 31 December 2025 or 2024.

Assessment of going concern

The trustees have assessed whether the use of the going concern assumption is appropriate in preparing these accounts. The trustees have made this assessment in respect to a period of at least one year from the date of approval of these accounts.

The trustees will continue to keep both income and expenditure under review. Undoubtedly there will be challenges ahead but the trustees do not expect material concerns to arise over the charity's financial position or going concern. The trustees have concluded that the charity will have sufficient resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

Income recognition

Income is recognised in the period in which the charity has entitlement to the income, the amount of income can be measured reliably and it is probable that the income will be received.

Income comprises donations, grants, investment income and interest receivable.

Donations, including salaries and pensions of individual religious received under Gift Aid or deed of covenant, and grants are recognised when the charity has confirmation of both the amount and settlement date. In the event of donations and/or grants being pledged but not received, the amount is accrued for where the receipt is considered probable. In the event that a donation and/or a grant is subject to conditions that require a level of performance before the charity is entitled to the funds, the income is deferred and not recognised until either those conditions are fully met, or the fulfilment of those conditions is wholly within the control of the charity and it is probable that those conditions will be fulfilled in the reporting period.

In accordance with the Charities SORP FRS 102 volunteer time is not valued and recognised in these accounts.

Investment income is recognised once the dividend has been declared and notification has been received of the dividend due.

Interest on funds held on deposit is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the charity; this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the bank.

Resources expended and the basis of apportioning costs

Expenditure is included in the statement of financial activities when incurred and includes any attributable VAT which cannot be recovered.

Expenditure comprises costs of raising funds and charitable activities. Costs of raising funds comprise investment management fees. Expenditure on charitable activities includes expenditure on the charity's primary charitable purposes as described in the trustees' report. Such costs include:

(i) Expenditure on the care of members of the Community and their ministry. Such expenditure enables the members to contribute to religious work.

(ii) The advancement of the Roman Catholic religion through the provision of grants. These are included in the statement of financial activities when approved and when the intended recipient has either received the funds or been informed of the decision to make the donation and has satisfied all related conditions.

Support and governance costs

Support costs represent indirect charitable expenditure. In order to carry out the primary purposes of the charity it is necessary to provide support in the form of financial procedures, provision of office services and equipment.

Governance costs comprise the costs involving the public accountability of the charity (including audit costs) and costs in respect to its compliance with regulation and good practice.

Support costs have been allocated directly to costs as incurred on activities.

Services provided by members of the Community
For the purposes of these accounts, no monetary value has been placed on the administrative and other services provided by the members of the Community.

Tangible fixed assets
All assets costing more than £200 and with an expected useful life exceeding one year are capitalised.

- Freehold land
  The freehold land held by the charity comprises the cemetery attached to Fernham House in which some thirty members of the Community are buried. It is held in the accounts at £1.

- Freehold residential building
  The freehold residential building is designed, and used wholly, as private residential accommodation. It is stated at cost but not depreciated. The value and condition of the property is reviewed annually by the trustees, who are satisfied that its residual value is not materially less than its book value.

  Disposals and additions are accounted for on legal completion of the relevant transaction.

- Motor vehicles and computer equipment
  Expenditure on the purchase and replacement of both motor vehicles and computer equipment is stated at cost and depreciated over a four year period on a straight line basis.

Investments
Listed investments are a form of basic financial instrument and are initially recognised at their transaction value and subsequently measured at their fair value as at the balance sheet date using the closing quoted market price.

The charity does not acquire put options, derivatives or other complex financial instruments.

As noted above the main form of financial risk faced by the charity is that of volatility in equity markets and investment markets due to wider economic conditions, the attitude of investors to investment risk, and changes in sentiment concerning equities and within particular sectors or sub sectors.

Realised gains (or losses) on investment assets are calculated as the difference between disposal proceeds and their opening carrying value, or their purchase value if acquired subsequent to the first day of the financial year. Unrealised gains and losses are calculated as the difference between the fair value at the year end and their carrying value at that date. Realised and unrealised investment gains (or losses) are combined in the statement of financial activities and are credited (or debited) in the year in which they arise.

Debtors
Debtors are recognised at their settlement amount, less any provision for non-recoverability. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid. They have been discounted to the present value of the future cash receipt where such discounting is material.

Cash at bank and in hand
Cash at bank and in hand represents such accounts and instruments that are available on demand or have a maturity of less than three months from the date of acquisition.

Creditors and provisions
Creditors and provisions are recognised when there is an obligation at the balance sheet date as a result of a past event, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefit will be required in settlement, and the amount of the settlement can be estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are recognised at the amount the charity anticipates it will pay to settle the debt. They have been discounted to the present value of the future cash payment where such discounting is material.

Fund structure
The reserves are used to fulfil the charity's objectives. The reserves policy is set out in the trustees' report.

Restricted funds comprise monies raised for, or their use restricted to, a specific purpose, or contributions subject to donor imposed conditions.

Unrestricted funds represent those monies which are freely available for application towards achieving any charitable purpose that falls within the charity's charitable objects.

Cash flow statement
The charity has taken advantage of the exemptions within the Charities SORP FRS 102 from the requirement to prepare a statement of cashflows.

1 Income from: Donations and grants

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	**2025 Total funds £**	2024 Unrestricted funds £
Pensions or other income of individual religious received under Deed of Covenant	9,388	—	**9,388**	8,718
Total	9,388	—	**9,388**	8,718

2 Income from: Investments and interest receivable

	2025 Unrestricted funds £	2024 Unrestricted funds £
Investment income		
. UK fixed interest	**24,134**	31,381
. UK equities	**17,379**	26,634
. Overseas equities	**24,750**	40,223
. Alternatives	**18,835**	30,596
	85,098	128,834
Interest received		
. Interest on cash held by investment managers	**649**	2,128
Total	**85,747**	130,962

3 Expenditure on: Care of members of the Community and the support of their ministry

	2025 Unrestricted funds £	2024 Unrestricted funds £
Living and personal expenses	**16,800**	15,150
Allocated support costs (note 5)	**1,627**	1,561
	18,427	16,711

4 Expenditure on: Advancement of the Roman Catholic religion through the provision of grants

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	**2025 Total funds £**	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	2024 Unrestricted funds £
Grants and donations	515,687	—	**515,687**	1,343,244	—	1,343,244
Allocated support costs (note 5)	22,968	—	**22,968**	36,423	—	36,423
	538,655	—	**538,655**	1,379,667	—	1,379,667

The charity makes grants to advance the Roman Catholic religion. Grants are made to organisations in accordance with the policy set out in the trustees' report.

The grants payable during the year were as follows:

Recipient	Purpose of grant	**2025 £**	2024 £
St Michael's Abbey Trust, Farnborough	For the restoration of the historic Cavaillé-Coll organ at Farnborough	—	6,407
	For the restoration of the bell turret	—	57,122
	Towards the restoration of Farnborough Abbey including ongoing projects including heating for the Abbey Church, and disabled access	**11,392**	—
	Church audio/security/livestream system	**8,032**	103,424
	Renewal of heating and electrics	**208,585**	753,389
	Studies – Monk recipient	—	2,298
	Studies – Sister Recipient	—	6,301
	Towards Church Building Works	**43,087**	324,439
	Benches	**3,550**	—
	Candidate's legal fees	**18,000**	—
	Purchase of religious artifacts	**28,224**	
	Cross restoration	**16,789**	—
Empress Eugenie Memorial Trust	Solar farm survey	**24,811**	—
Prinknash Abbey	Towards running costs.	**30,000**	3,707
Stanbrook Abbey	Studies - Sister Recipient	**—**	3,300
Benedictine University of Sant Anselmo	To finance the liturgical studies of a priest student at the Benedictine University of Sant Anselmo	**709**	1,340
Milane Kakone	Monk recipient - studies maintenance donation	**1,000**	2,000
Church in Slovakia (St Joseph-Bzovik)	Restoration of the historic altar	**80,552**	32,235
Monk Recipient	Towards Theological Studies in Rome	**12,000**	12,000
Abbey of Santa Cecilia	Gregorian Chant Programme	**—**	5,000
Congregation	Towards Running Costs	**—**	8,782
English Province	General Expenses for the Abbot Visitor's work	**10,000**	10,000
Monk Recipient	Towards a Car for Parish Related Work	**—**	6,500
Wardour Chapel Trust	Wardour Chapel donation	**3,000**	—
African Franciscans	African Franciscans	**505**	—
Quarr Abbey	Chant forum	**3,320**	—
Brother Augustine	Study Fees	**12,131**	—
		515,687	1,343,244

The Right Reverend Dom Cuthbert Brogan is a trustee of St Michael's Abbey Charitable Trust, Farnborough, The Empress Eugenie Memorial Trust and The Prinknash Abbey Charities. As Abbot Visitor of the English Province, he is Major Superior of the Province and, therefore involved with every monastery of the Province. He has made the other trustees aware of his various offices and membership of various trusts when seeking approval of grants payable to those charities.

As noted above, grants of £392,470 (2024 – £1,257,087) were payable to these charities during the year. Grants of £nil (2024 – £21,787) payable to the St Michael's Abbey Charitable Trust, were unpaid at 31 December 2025 and are included within creditors (note 12). Grants of £30,000 were made to Prinknash Abbey during 2025 (2024 – £3,707).

Grants of £24,811 were payable to Empress Eugenie Memorial Trust during 2025 (2024 - £nil). Of the amounts to Empress Eugenie Memorial Trust, £10,314 (2024 -£nil) remained outstanding at year end.

Of the remaining grants above, £22,505 (2024 - £60,747) was paid by St Michael's Abbey Charitable Trust. St Mary's Priory Fernham Residual Fund reimbursed these amounts accordingly. As the grants were approved by St Mary's Priory for the final recipients, not St Michael's Abbey Charitable Trust, the ultimate recipients have been disclosed.

In addition to these grants towards the Abbot Visitor's related parties, a grant towards the Abbot Visitor's general expenses, to advance his work, was made for £10,000 (2024 – £10,000).

A grant of £nil (2024 - £2,298), included within the grants to Saint Michael's Abbey Trust, was awarded towards the Latin Studies of Dom Stanislaus Mycka.

A grant of £3,000 (2024 - £nil) was given to Wardour Chapel Trust of which Richard John Berkley-Matthews is a trustee.

5 Support costs

	Advancement of the Roman Catholic religion through the provision of grants £	Care of members of the Community and the support of their ministry £	**2025 £**	2024 £
Insurance	—	1,627	**1,627**	1,561
Other expenses	2	—	**2**	26
Depreciation of computer equipment	—	—	—	—
Governance costs				—
. Auditor's remuneration	21,600	—	**21,600**	24,960
Legal Fees	1,366	—	**1,366**	11,437
	22,968	1,627	**24,595**	37,984

Support costs have been allocated directly to costs as incurred on charitable activities.

	2025 £	2024 £
Advancement of the Roman Catholic religion through the provision of grants	**22,968**	36,423
Care of members of the Community and the support of their ministry	**1,627**	1,561
	24,595	37,984

6 Net (expenditure) income before net investment (losses) gains

This is stated after charging:

	2025 £	2024 £
Depreciation	—	—
Auditor's remuneration (including VAT)		
. Statutory audit services		
.. Current year	**15,960**	15,120
.. Prior year	—	1,800
. Other services: accountancy support		
.. Current year	**5,640**	5,640
.. Prior year	—	2,400

7 Staff costs, key management personnel and trustees' remuneration

The charity did not employ any staff during the year (2024 – none).

The trustees consider that they comprise the key management of the charity in charge of directing and controlling, running and operating the charity on a day-to-day basis. No trustees received any remuneration (2024 – none). No trustees were reimbursed expenses during the current or the previous year.

8 Taxation

St Mary's Priory Fernham Residual Fund is a registered charity and, therefore, is not liable to income tax or corporation tax on income or gains derived from its charitable activities, as they fall within the various exemptions available to registered charities.

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land £	Freehold Residential building £	Computer equipment £	Motor vehicles £	**Total £**
Cost					
At 1 January 2025	1	168,616	2,387	12,405	**183,409**
Additions	—	—	—	—	—
At 31 December 2025	1	168,616	2,387	12,405	**183,409**
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2025	—	—	2,387	12,405	**14,792**
Charge for the year	—	—	—	—	—
At 31 December 2025	—	—	2,387	12,405	**14,792**
Net book values					
At 31 December 2025	**1**	**168,616**	**—**	**—**	**168,617**
At 31 December 2024	1	168,616	—	—	168,617

10 Listed investments

	2025 £	2024 £
Listed investments		
Market value (fair value) at 1 January 2025	**4,148,700**	5,380,126
Additions at cost	**353,657**	945,605
Disposals at book value (see below)	**(709,812)**	(2,431,074)
Net unrealised (losses) gains	**194,870**	254,043
Market value (fair value) 31 December 2025	**3,987,415**	4,148,700
Cash held by investment managers	**817**	36,744
	3,988,232	4,185,444
Cost of listed investments at 31 December 2025	**2,975,590**	3,293,049

Disposals at book value included above are made up of the following:

	2025 £	2024 £
Proceeds	**803,473**	2,486,041
Net realised losses (gains)	**(93,661)**	(54,967)
Disposals at book value	**709,812**	2,431,074

Listed investments held at 31 December 2025 comprised the following:

	2025 £	2024 £
UK fixed interest	**735,597**	799,757
UK equities	**569,854**	600,680
Overseas fixed interest	**—**	—
Overseas equities	**2,266,754**	2,311,342
Alternatives	**415,210**	436,921
	3,987,415	4,148,700

11 Debtors

	2025 £	2024 £
Investment income and interest receivable	**7,436**	8,046
	7,436	8,046

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025 £	2024 £
Donations payable	**22,445**	21,787
Investment managers' fees	**7,200**	7,500
Accruals	**21,600**	20,760
	51,245	50,047

13 Analysis of net assets between funds

	General fund £	Restricted funds £	**Total 2025 £**
Fund balances at 31 December 2025 are represented by:			
Tangible fixed assets	168,617	—	**168,617**
Listed investments	3,988,232	—	**3,988,232**
Net current (liabilities) assets	(31,863)	—	**(31,863)**
Total net assets	4,124,986	—	**4,124,986**

	General fund £	*Restricted funds £*	*Total 2024 £*
Fund balances at 31 December 2024 are represented by:			
Tangible fixed assets	*168,617*	—	*168,617*
Listed investments	*4,185,444*	—	*4,185,444*
Net current (liabilities) assets	*(26,978)*	—	*(26,978)*
Total net assets	*4,327,083*	—	*4,327,083*

The funds of the charity include unrealised gains as follows:

	2025 £	2024 £
Total unrealised gains:		
On investments	**1,011,825**	855,651
Reconciliation of movements in unrealised gains		
Unrealised gains at 1 January 2025	**855,651**	1,082,808
In respect to disposals in year	**(35,145)**	(478,349)
Net gains arising on revaluation in the year	**194,870**	254,043
Adjustments for non-market transactions	**(3,551)**	(2,851)
Unrealised gains at 31 December 2025	**1,011,825**	855,651

14 Transactions with trustees and related parties

Transactions connected to trustees are disclosed in notes 4 and 7 to the accounts with additional detail in note 1.

There were no other related party transactions requiring disclosure (2024 – none).