

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 MARCH 2021

Property Plus (Midlands) Limited

Brassey Road, Old Potts Way, Shrewsbury, SY3 7FA

Registration No. 03141171

A member of The Housing Plus Group

Property Plus (Midlands) Limited 31 March 2021

CONTENTS

DIRECTORS, AUDITORS, ADVISORS AND BANKERS	1
REPORT OF THE BOARD	2
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PROPERTY PLUS (MIDLANDS) LIMITED	4
OTATEMENT OF COMPREHENOIVE INCOME	_
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	9
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	10
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	. 11
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	12

DIRECTORS, AUDITORS, ADVISORS AND BANKERS

Property Plus (Midlands) Limited	Registered Company No: 03141171
Registered Office	Severnside House Brassey Road Shrewsbury Shropshire SY3 7FA
Directors	K A Shaw – appointed 1 November 2019 I Farrell – appointed 11 November 2019 J D Burt (Chair) – appointed 1 November 2019 R B Lawrence – appointed 1 October 2019, resigned 30 April 2020 V M Cross – appointed 1 October 2019 P J Ingle (Executive Director)
Company Secretary	I E Molyneux
Bankers	National Westminster Bank PLC, 8 Mardol Head, Shrewsbury, SY1 1HE
Internal Auditors	Beever and Struthers (appointed 1 April 2020) 20 Colmore Circus Queensway, Birmingham, B4 6AT
External Independent Auditors	KPMG LLP (appointed 12 November 2020) Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors, 1 Snowhill, Queensway Birmingham, B4 6GH

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors present their report and financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was to deliver maintenance services to group entities within The Housing Plus Group, a group under common control. The company made a profit in the year of £18,896 (2020: £260,744).

Business & financial review

Property Plus had a challenging year due to the pandemic. Improvement programmes were suspended for a large portion of the year resulting in a large reduction in turnover. Despite this they were able to return a small surplus (£19k) for the year due to a strong final two quarters when improvement works resumed. Whilst significantly less than the original budget of £877k it was roughly in line with the revised prediction of £32k prepared midway through the year due to the ongoing impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Directors

The Directors who served in the period, and up to the date of signing, are listed at page 1.

Going concern

After reviewing Property Plus' budget for 2021/22 and long term financial plan based on normal business planning and control procedures and after receiving confirmation of continued support from Severnside, SSHA, SARH and Housing Plus, the members of the Board have a reasonable expectation that Property Plus has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The impact of the Covid 19 outbreak has been considered by the Directors, and they have confirmed that the outbreak does not pose a material uncertainty that would cast doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The board, therefore, consider it appropriate for the accounts to be prepared on a going concern basis. See Note 1 for further details.

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the Directors' Report and the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (continued)

Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

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

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

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

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

In preparing this Report of the Directors, advantage has been taken of the small companies exemption.

Approved by the Board on 19 July 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

P J Ingle

Director

I E Molyneux

Company Secretary

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Property Plus (Midlands) Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 March 2021 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Financial Positions and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 3.

In our opinion the financial statements:

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

Basis for opinion

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

Going concern

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

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

Our conclusions based on this work:

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

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were

reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations - ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

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

- Enquiring of directors, the audit and risk committee as to the Company's high-level
 policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud and the Company's channel
 for "whistleblowing", as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual,
 suspected or alleged fraud.
- Reading Board and audit and risk committee minutes.
- Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

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

As required by auditing standards, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that Company management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries. On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition because revenue is derived from intercompany transactions.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

We performed procedures including:

• Identifying journal entries to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation.

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

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

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

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

Secondly, the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: health and safety, anti-bribery, employment law and certain aspects of company legislation recognising the nature of the Company's activities and its legal form. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

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

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

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

Directors' report

The directors are responsible for the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover that report and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

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

- we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in that report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and

 in our opinion that report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on pages 2 and 3, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

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

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

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

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with

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

SBrown

Sarah Brown (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants
One Snowhill
Snow Hill Queensway
Birmingham
B4 6GH

8 September 2021

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2021 £	Year ended 31 March 2020 £
Turnover		23,447,739	17,898,182
Cost of sales		(17,563,396)	(13,397,077)
Gross profit		5,884,343	4,501,105
Administrative expenses		(5,865,448)	(4,226,566)
Operating profit	4	18,895	274,539
Interest payable	6	-	(13,795)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		18,895	260,744
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	5	-	-
Profit for the year		18,895	260,744

All activities relate to continuing activities. The notes on pages 12 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY 31 March 2021

	2021 Share capital £	2021 Profit and loss account £	2020 Share capital £	2020 Profit and loss account £
Balance at 1 April	2	136,174	2	(124,570)
Profit for the financial year	-	18,895	-	260,744
Balance at 31 March	2	155,069	2	136,174

The notes on pages 12 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION As at 31 March 2021

	Notes	31 March 2021 £	31 March 2020 £
Fixed assets		~	
Tangible fixed assets	9	298,790	424,863
Total fixed assets		298,790	424,863
Current assets			
Inventories Debtors Cash at bank and in hand Creditors Amounts falling due within one year Net current liabilities	10 11 12	282,955 2,423,467 1,106,560 3,812,982 (3,956,701) (143,719)	57,525 1,389,469 96,205 1,543,199 (1,831,886) (288,687)
Total assets less current liabilities		155,071	136,176
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account	14	2 155,069	2 136,174
Shareholders' funds		155,071	136,176

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

These financial statements (registered number 03141171) were approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 19 July 2021.

Signed on behalf of the board of directors

P J Ingle I E Molyneux

Director Company Secretary

The notes on pages 12 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 Statutory information

Property Plus (Midlands) Limited is a private company, limited by shares, domiciled in England and Wales, registration number 03141171.

2 Basis of accounting

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards under the historical cost accounting rules and on a going concern basis.

The impact of the Covid 19 outbreak has been considered by the Directors. Planned maintenance works were halted during the start of 2020/21 due to restrictions imposed by the government. The impact of this was partially offset by furloughing some employees.

The company provides essential repairs and maintenance services to entities within the Housing Plus Group, its ultimate parent, and is therefore an integral part of the Group's activity and 30 year business plan. As such, the Board is confident that demand will continue and that is has the continued support of the group.

The directors, after reviewing the company's budgets for 2021/22 and the group's medium term financial position as detailed in the 30-year business plan, including changes arising from the Covid-19 pandemic, are of the opinion that, taking account of severe but plausible downsides, the company will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. The directors therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

3 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below.

a) Turnover

Turnover represents net invoiced sales of goods and services, excluding value added tax.

b) Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit/loss for the year and takes into account taxation deferred because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. Deferred tax is provided on the liability method to take account of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for accounts purposes and their treatment for tax purposes. Tax deferred or accelerated is accounted for in respect of all material timing differences.

c) Inventories

Stocks have been valued at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell. Provision is made for obsolete and slow-moving items

d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consists of cash at bank, cash in hand, deposits and short term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

e) Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are included at cost less depreciation and impairment. Depreciation has been computed to write off the cost of tangible fixed assets over their expected useful lives as follows:

Plant and equipment 5 years
Computer equipment 2 years
Furniture, fixtures and fittings 5 years
Motor vehicles 4 years

f) Leasing

Tangible fixed assets acquired under finance leases or hire purchase contracts are capitalised and depreciated in the same manner as other tangible fixed assets. The related obligations, net of future finance charges, are included in creditors

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

g) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability of another entity. The company accounts for its financial instruments using sections 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS102.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction price and in subsequent years at amortised cost. Financial instruments that do not meet the criteria of basic financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value and in subsequent years are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period with any changes in fair value being recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expired. Any difference between the consideration paid or received and the amounts derecognised are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The company's financial instruments are all currently classified as basic.

h) Key estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain accounting estimates and judgements concerning the future. There are no estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

i) FRS 102 reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17 (d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Basic financial instruments;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related party transactions.

The company's results are consolidated into The Housing Plus Group Limited consolidated financial statements which are publicly available.

4 Operating profit/(loss)

Y	ear ended 31 March 2021 £	Year ended 31 March 2020 £
The operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging:		
 Auditors' remuneration (exc. VAT) 	9,000	6,604
Auditors – other services	4,400	_
 Depreciation – owned assets 	258,054	134,713
Operating lease rentals	351,486	285,851

5 Taxation

Current tax UK corporation tax at 19% (2020: 19%) Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing difference Tax on profit on ordinary activities - Provision for deferred tax Fixed asset timing differences Losses and other deductions Total deferred tax (asset) / liability - Reconciliation of tax charge Profit / (loss) on ordinary activities before tax Tax on profit / (loss) on ordinary activities at standard CT rate of 19% (2020: 19%) Effects of: Amounts (charged) / credited directly to equity or otherwise transferred Other permanent differences Group relief surrendered / (claimed) Deferred tax not recognised Rate differences - Tax charge / (credit) for the period - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Faxation Analysis of tax charge / (credit) for the period	31 March 2021 £	31 March 2020 £
Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing difference Tax on profit on ordinary activities - Provision for deferred tax Fixed asset timing differences Losses and other deductions Total deferred tax (asset) / liability - Reconciliation of tax charge Profit / (loss) on ordinary activities before tax Tax on profit / (loss) on ordinary activities at standard CT rate of 19% (2020: 19%) Effects of: Amounts (charged) / credited directly to equity or otherwise transferred Other permanent differences Group relief surrendered / (claimed) Deferred tax not recognised Rate differences	Current tax	_	
Provision for deferred tax Fixed asset timing differences Losses and other deductions Total deferred tax (asset) / liability Reconciliation of tax charge Profit / (loss) on ordinary activities before tax Tax on profit / (loss) on ordinary activities at standard CT rate of 19% (2020: 19%) Effects of: Amounts (charged) / credited directly to equity or otherwise transferred Other permanent differences Group relief surrendered / (claimed) Deferred tax not recognised Rate differences	Deferred tax		
Provision for deferred tax Fixed asset timing differences Losses and other deductions Total deferred tax (asset) / liability	Origination and reversal of timing difference	-	-
Fixed asset timing differences Losses and other deductions Total deferred tax (asset) / liability	Tax on profit on ordinary activities	-	-
Reconciliation of tax charge Profit / (loss) on ordinary activities before tax 18,895 260,744 Tax on profit / (loss) on ordinary activities at standard CT rate of 19% (2020: 19%) Effects of: Amounts (charged) / credited directly to equity or otherwise transferred Other permanent differences Group relief surrendered / (claimed) Deferred tax not recognised Rate differences	Fixed asset timing differences	, ,	•
Profit / (loss) on ordinary activities before tax 18,895 260,744 Tax on profit / (loss) on ordinary activities at standard CT rate of 19% (2020: 19%) Effects of: Amounts (charged) / credited directly to equity or otherwise transferred Other permanent differences Group relief surrendered / (claimed) Deferred tax not recognised Rate differences - (3,590) (49,541)	Total deferred tax (asset) / liability	-	-
standard CT rate of 19% (2020: 19%) Effects of: Amounts (charged) / credited directly to equity or otherwise transferred Other permanent differences - Group relief surrendered / (claimed) - Compared tax not recognised (3,590) (49,541) Rate differences - Compared tax not recognised (3,590) (49,541)		18,895	260,744
Amounts (charged) / credited directly to equity or otherwise transferred Other permanent differences Group relief surrendered / (claimed) Deferred tax not recognised (3,590) (49,541) Rate differences	standard CT rate of 19% (2020: 19%)	3,590	49,541
Other permanent differences	Amounts (charged) / credited directly to equity or	-	-
Deferred tax not recognised (3,590) (49,541) Rate differences	Other permanent differences	-	-
Rate differences	,	(3,590)	- (49,541)
Tax charge / (credit) for the period	<u> </u>	-	-
	Tax charge / (credit) for the period	-	-

6 Interest payable

	Year ended 31 March 2020 £
-	13,795
	31 March

7 Employees

The company employed no staff (2020: nil) and incurred no employee costs (2020: nil) during the year.

8 Directors' emoluments

Directors' remuneration for the period was nil (2020: nil), and there were no directors (2020: nil) to whom retirement benefits were accruing under defined contribution pension schemes. The directors are remunerated by the parent company, not specifically in respect of Property Plus (Midlands) Limited duties.

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant & Equipment	Computer Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Furniture, Fixtures & Fittings	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 April 2020	362,882	17,557	178,408	342,670	901,517
Additions	131,982	-	-	-	131,982
At 31 March 2021	494,864	17,557	178,408	342,670	1,033,499
	,	,	,	,	-,,
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2020	101,994	13,649	177,988	183,023	476,654
Current charge	185,102	1,661	420	70,872	258,055
A	297.006	45 240	170 100	252 905	724 700
At 31 March 2021	287,096	15,310	178,408	253,895	734,709
NBV 31 March	207,768	2,247		88,775	298,790
2021	201,100	2,241	-	00,775	290,790
NBV 31 March 2020	260,888	3,908	420	159,647	424,863

10 Stocks

	31 March 2021 £	31 March 2020 £
Raw materials and consumables	282,955	57,525

11 Debtors

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Amounts falling due within one year	£	£
Trade debtors	22,360	15,794
Less: provision for bad and doubtful debts	-	-
Other debtors	104,229	27,311
Amounts due from other Group Associations:		
Severnside	295,869	453,434
South Staffordshire HA	869,800	646,132
Housing Plus	1,443	61,677
Stafford and Rural Homes	992,988	27,552
Housing Worx	-	3,576
Care Plus	2,523	-
Prepayments and accrued income	134,255	153,993
	2,423,467	1,389,469

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 March 2021 £	31 March 2020 £
Trade creditors	-	169,053
Other creditors	1,464	5,043
Intragroup creditors:		
Housing Plus	807,868	688,487
Severnside	302,508	139,160
SSHA	147,254	5,482
Stafford and Rural Homes	547,470	148
Accruals and deferred income	2,150,137	824,513
	3,956,701	1,831,886

13 Operating leases

The company held commercial vehicles and lone working safety devices on cancellable operating leases. At 31 March 2021 the total of future minimum lease payments under non cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	31 March 2021 £	31 March 2020 £
Leases for vehicles: Not later than one year Later than one year and not later than five years	351,486 -	187,695 -
Leases for buildings: Not later than one year Later than one year and not later than five years	- -	17,270 -
Leases for equipment: Not later than one year Later than one year and not later than five years	-	2,832
Total	351,486	207,797
14 Called up share capital Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid:	31 March 2021 £	31 March 2020 £
200 ordinary shares of £0.01 each	2	2

15 Group companies

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is The Housing Plus Group Limited, a registered social landlord (Registered Co-operative and Community Benefit Society No. 30224R). The consolidated financial statements of The Housing Plus Group Limited are available from the Company Secretary, The Housing Plus Group Limited, Acton Court, Acton Gate, Stafford, ST18 9AP.

16 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption by S33.1A of FRS102 not to disclose related party transactions with other group companies.