



Accounting Policies

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1. Aims

As per the Academies Accounts Direction 2024 to 2025, these Accounting Policies aim to set out the principles, bases, conventions and rules by which transactions and items are recognised, measured and presented in Greensand Multi Academy Trust's (the Trust) accounts.

2. Legislation and statutory requirements

The Department for Education (DfE) requires academy trusts to prepare their financial statements according to UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (UK GAAP) and this assumption must be disclosed in the notes to the annual accounts under the heading of 'accounting policies'.

The accounting policies have also been written in line with the requirements of:

- The [Academy Trust Handbook](#)
- The [Academies Accounts Direction](#)

The Academies Accounts Direction 2024 to 2025 is based on [Charities Statement of Recommended Practice \(SORP\) 2019](#), Companies Act 2006, Financial Reporting standards (FRC) and HM Treasury guidance.

A summary of the principal accounting policies, which are applied consistently, except where noted, is set out below.

3. Roles and responsibilities

Academy Trustees

The Board of Trustees is required to approve the Trust's accounting policies, which are incorporated within the annual report and accounts.

As per the Academies Accounts Direction 2024 to 2025, the Trustees also review these policies regularly, and only implement new policies where:

- This is required by FRS 102; or
- This is judged to provide reliable and more appropriate and relevant information about the effect of transactions, other events or conditions that affect the financial position, performance or cash flows of the Trust.

The Board of Trustees ensures that the Trust's Accounting Policies are being applied consistently across the schools within the Trust.

4. Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared under the accruals convention using historical cost as the basis for asset evaluation.

In accordance with requirements, the financial statements reflect that the Trust is a public benefit entity and contain a balance sheet, a statement of financial activities and explanatory notes. The accounts are prepared and audited in line with:

- Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 102;

- The current regulations and requirements of the DfE, including the Academies Accounts Direction;
- The Charities Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) 2019 and any updates
- Applicable charity and company law.

5. Accruals concept

All income and expenditure for the period to which the accounts relate are included in those accounts. Accruals are made for items in excess of £1K.

In preparation for year end, an exercise is completed to ensure all invoices and debts are settled to minimise the necessity for provisions.

6. Liabilities

Liabilities are shown in the balance sheet where goods or services have been received, but the payment has not been made during that period. The value is that identified from the balance of the Creditor Control account which relates to the order/invoice and any other contractual documentation.

7. Provisions

Provisions are shown in the balance sheet for obligations such as pension contributions, tax liabilities or other payments to similar funds or bodies where the payment has been deferred.

8. Financial instruments

The Trust only holds basic financial instruments as defined in FRS 102.

The financial assets and financial liabilities of the Trust are as follows:

- Cash at bank, including all current and deposit accounts belonging to the Trust;
- Cash in hand, including any petty cash imprest and monies not yet banked;
- Fixed term and term deposits held with various organisations through cash management system;
- Financial debtors, including all monies owing to the Trust;
- Financial liabilities, including all current commitments of the Trust in terms of unpaid invoices and debts.

9. Historical cost convention

The revenue, costs, and any assets bought by the Trust, are recognised in the accounts at the original cost regardless of present value.

10. Going concern

The accounts are prepared on the assumption that the Trust will continue to function in the future and is therefore a going concern.

Going concern is a regular agenda item for discussion by the Trust's Finance Audit & Risk Committee. The Trustees will assess if there are any material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Trust to continue as a going concern. The Trustees will make the assessment in respect of a period of one year from the date of the approval of the financial statements. If no such material uncertainties apply, then this will be stated.

11. Consistency

The Trustees have agreed on suitable accounting policies for depreciation of business assets, foreign exchange translation and accounting for stock valuation. These are applied consistently across the Trust and over comparative financial years.

12. Prudence

The accounts are prepared prudently. This means that only realised transactions are included in the income and expenditure statements. For example, income is included only where it is either received or its receipt is certain and applicable within the period.

Debts are considered and only written off in accordance with DfE regulations.

13. Netting off

Items are not netted off in the accounts. The accounting system identifies all transactions and the financial procedures require that income and expenditure are fully recorded and not subject to netting off.

14. Accounting treatment of income

All incoming resources are recognised when the Trust has entitlement to the funds, the receipt is probable and the amount can be measured reliably.

Grants receivable are included in the Statement of Financial Activities (SOFA) on a receivable basis. Any balance of income received for specific purposes but not expended during the period, is shown in the relevant funds on the balance sheet. Where income is received in advance of entitlement of receipt, its recognition is deferred and included in creditors as deferred income.

Specific references are made for the receipt of the General Annual Grant (GAG), capital grants and any other grants with specific conditions.

Donations to the Trust are recognised on receipt.

Lettings income is recognised when invoiced and in the period to which the letting relates.

Capital grants are recognised in full when there is an unconditional entitlement to the grant. Unspent amounts of capital grants are reflected in the balance sheet in the restricted fixed asset fund. Capital grants are recognised when there is entitlement and are not deferred over the life of the asset on which they are expended.

Sponsorship income (if applicable) provided to the Trust which amounts to a donation is recognised in the SOFA in the period in which it is receivable (where there are no performance-related conditions).

Donations are recognised on a receivable basis (where there are no performance-related conditions).

Other income, including catering income and fees for breakfast and after school clubs, is recognised in the period it is receivable.

15. Accounting treatment of resources expended

All expenditure is recognised in the period in which goods or services are received.

All expenditure is classified in the accounts under an appropriate heading to the type of goods or services purchased.

In relation to the costs of generating funds, where a fundraising activity incurs expenditure in order to raise the income, this is clearly shown in the accounts. Large activities are given a discrete cost centre for both income and expenditure to enable a trading account to be extracted for monitoring purposes.

Governance costs include the costs attributable to the Trust's compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements, including audit, strategic management and Trustees' meetings and reimbursed expenses. Allowable expenses are set out in the Trust's Expenses Policy for Governors, Trustees & Members.

Resources are recorded net of VAT, with the exception of business costs where VAT is identified as irrecoverable. They are classified under headings that aggregate all costs relating to that activity.

Where identified, costs incurred centrally on behalf of the academies of the Trust are recharged for their proportion of those costs. The basis of proportion is determined for each type of cost incurred.

Where the expenditure is shared between more than one school within the Trust, the cost is apportioned on a basis consistent with the use of those resources. Central staff are allocated based on time spent. Where specific support is given to an individual school, but the initial cost is borne centrally, then the whole cost is charged to the beneficiary school.

16. Accounting for fixed assets

Assets received on conversion or on transfer of an existing academy are valued at fair value and recognised in the balance sheet at the date of transfer.

Donated fixed assets are measured at fair value on the date of receipt.

Tangible fixed assets valued at **£5,000** or greater are capitalised as tangible fixed assets and are carried at cost, net of depreciation. The value of assets is included in the balance sheet at cost and depreciated over their expected useful economic life.

Where tangible fixed assets are acquired with the aid of specific grants, either from the government or from other sources, they are included in the balance sheet at cost and depreciated over their useful economic life. Where there are specific conditions

attached to the funding requiring the continued use of the asset, the related grants are credited to a restricted asset fund in the Statement of Financial Activities and are carried forward in the Balance Sheet. Depreciation on the relevant assets is charged directly to restricted fixed asset fund in the Statement of Financial Activities.

Intangible fixed assets costing **£5,000** or greater are capitalised and recognised at cost and depreciated over their expected useful life. These would include computer software and licenses.

17. Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

- Freehold buildings – 50 years
- Long leasehold buildings – 50 years or as long as the lease, whichever is shorter
- Fixtures, fittings and equipment – 5 years
- ICT equipment – 3 years
- Motor vehicles – 5 years
- Purchased computer software – 5 years
- Plant - 10 years

Depreciation on assets still in construction is not charged until they are brought into use.

Should an asset become damaged or lost without recovery, then this can be written off as disposed of. Where there is a remaining value, then this is charged to the year of write off.

18. Leased assets

Leased assets rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term reflecting the payment terms.

19. Investments

Investments are considered to be any deposits placed with a financial institution for a period exceeding 12 months. The accounting policy for investments is determined when the need arises. Should an investment become possible, then the Trust determines the minimum risk options available to protect public monies.

The Trust usually reviews cash positions on a regular basis and funds are placed with its main bankers Lloyds Bank Plc and a variety of other institutions through a cash management platform.

20. Reserves Policy

The Trustees review the level of reserves annually as set out in Appendix 1 to this Policy.

21. Stock

Catering stocks are the property of the catering provider.

22. Taxation

The Trust meets the definition of a charitable company for UK corporation tax purposes.

The Trust is, by definition, exempt from taxation in respect of income, capital gains and corporation taxes on the provision and understanding that all income and other gains are applied exclusively for educational purposes.

23. Pensions benefits

The Trust holds two types of pension benefits for its employees.

The two schemes are provided by the Teachers' Pension Scheme (TPS) and the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS). These are defined benefit schemes, are contracted out of the State Earnings-Related Pension Scheme (SERPS) and the assets are held separately from those of the Trust.

The LGPS is a funded scheme and the assets are held separately from those of the Trust in separate Trustee administered funds. The Trust is liable for the "deficit" payment based on the annual actuarial value.

Actuarial reviews of the LGPS are conducted annually and recognised as a separate fund within the accounts.

The LGPS is administered through Surrey County Council Pensions for all the schools, with the exception of Milton Mount which is administered through Hampshire Pensions.

The TPS is an unfunded scheme and contributions are calculated so as to spread the cost of pensions over employees' working lives. The TPS is therefore treated as a defined contribution scheme for accounting purposes and the contributions recognised in the period to which they relate.

24. Fund accounting

Restricted general funds comprise income from any source where the funding is intended for a specific purpose. This includes all grants received from the DfE and from any other funding body.

Unrestricted income funds represent those resources which may be used towards meeting any of the charitable objects of the Trust at the discretion of the Trustees.

Restricted fixed asset funds refers to income which is to be applied to specific capital purposes imposed by the DfE or other funders where the asset acquired is for a specific purpose.

25. Critical areas of judgement

There are no areas to consider at this stage.

26. Monitoring arrangements

The Board of Trustees is responsible for the implementation of these policies.

These policies are reviewed by the Finance, Audit & Risk Committee every year.

27. Links with other policies

These Accounting Policies are linked to the following policies of the Greensand Multi Academy Trust:

- Charging and Remissions Policy
- Competitive Tendering Policy
- Treasury Management and Investment Policy
- Gifts and Hospitality Policy
- Finance Policy

Appendix 1 2024/2025

RESERVES

The Finance Audit & Risk Committee (FARC) of Greensand Multi Academy Trust (the Trust) reviews the reserve levels of each school within the Trust annually. This review encompasses the nature of income and expenditure streams, the need to match income with expenditure and the nature of reserves. It will also take note of any future national funding issues and individual school circumstances, for example, managing any future loss of bulge classes.

The Academy Trust Handbook states that *'Trusts should use their allocated GAG funding for the full benefit of their current pupils,'* and the aim of maintaining reserves is to comply with this, whilst maintaining some prudence concerning future financial considerations.

The DfE may challenge a trust about the level of reserves held, if these are deemed to be excessive.

The Trust held approximately £2.5 million (Revenue and Capital) as reserves at 31st August 2025. Cash flow of the Trust is strong with balances rarely falling below £4 million. In the context of this, the Trust will aim to maintain a total of £920K, in pooled restricted reserves to provide a financial comfort zone. Each school originally made a one-off contribution to the pool, proportionate to the individual school's GAG (General Annual Grant) income, currently 4.05%. When additional schools join the Trust, they will be required to make the same contribution to this reserve and consequently the amount of pooled reserve will increase. There may be agreement to phase this contribution depending on the school's financial position at the time of conversion. All other individual school reserves will be maintained by each member school for its own use. It is recommended that schools do not hold additional reserves of more than 3% of GAG.

Reserves may need to be drawn upon to manage unforeseen events or to provide targeted support to a school, such as meeting the initial costs of redundancy and associated strain costs. In such circumstances, reserves may temporarily fall below the required level. The FARC will be consulted, and a plan will be established to restore reserves to the level set out in this policy.

The Central Team will continue to utilise reserves on behalf of the individual schools and these will be identifiable on the intra company balances within the management accounts.

The amount of restricted reserves required to maintain a sufficient financial comfort zone will be reviewed annually. During periods of Trust growth, it may be necessary for the Greensand Central cost area to utilise the restricted reserves in order to increase staff numbers. This would be agreed with the FARC.

The current revenue carry forward/reserve amounts represent free cash flow for which the member schools do not have to report on separately other than through the normal

budgeting process. These funds will be used to support general working capital and cash flow for each school. Capital reserves will be used to support suitable capital projects. Should individual school accumulated reserves exceed 3% of GAG, detailed plans should exist where reserves are in excess of the recommended free reserve maximum levels. This will not always have to be limited to Capital items, for example, a fixed term appointment of a member of staff to address school needs would be perfectly acceptable.

The CEO and Finance & Operations Director will work closely with the Headteachers, School Business Managers and School Committees to implement the reserves policy and to assess schools' plans for appropriate management of future balances.