



The Tavistock and
Portman Charity

2020/21 ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

Registered Charity Number: 1191405

Structure, Governance and Management

The Charity is made up of an independent chair, five co-opted independent trustees and five trustees nominated by the Tavistock and Portman NHS Foundation Trust.

The chair and trustees terms of office are three years, with a maximum of three terms being able to be served.

Non-voting guests can be invited to attend the Charity's board of trustees meetings.

Reference and administrative details

The Charity is a charitable incorporated organisation established in 2020.

Its objects cover any charitable purpose or purposes to the National Health Service wholly or mainly for the services provided by the Tavistock and Portman NHS Foundation Trust.

Registered office

Louise Lyon
The Tavistock Centre
120 Belsize Lane
London, NW3 5BA

Bankers

CAF Bank Ltd
25 Kings Hill Avenue
King Hill
West Malling
Kent, ME19 4JQ

Charity number

1191405

THE TAVISTOCK PORTMAN CHARITY

The Trustees of the Tavistock Clinic Foundation during 2020/21 were as follows:

Chair

Louise Lyon

Trustees

Amanda Hawke

Angela Greatley

Craig de Sousa

Louise Lyon

Margaret Rustin

Paul Jenkins

Treasurer

Wali Hussnain

Governing document

The Charity is a registered charity, number 1191405, and is constituted under a trust deed dated 2020.

The objects of the Charity as stated in the trust deed are to work towards “prevention, relief, treatment and cure of sickness, ill health and infirmity of every kind in the field of mental health and the promotion of wellbeing and, in particular, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing the furtherance or support of the work of the Tavistock and Portman NHS Foundation Trust in any ways which shall for the time being be charitable in law”.

Trustee induction and training

New trustees undergo an orientation programme to brief them on: their legal obligations under charity and company law, the Charity Commission guidance on public benefit, inform them of the content of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the committee and decision-making processes, the business plan and recent financial performance of the charity. Trustees are encouraged to attend appropriate external training events where these will facilitate the undertaking of their role.

Trustee’s responsibilities in relation to the financial statements

The Charity trustees are responsible for preparing the Trustees’ Annual Report and financial statements 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 incoming resources and application of resources of the charity for that year.

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

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- 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;

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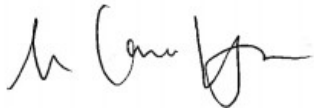
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in business.

The trustees are responsible for keeping sufficient accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Charities Act 2011, the Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and the provisions of the 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.

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

Approved by the trustees on 30 March 2023 and signed on their behalf by:

Signed:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Louise Lyon', written in a cursive style.

Name: Louise Lyon, Chair of the Tavistock and Portman Charity

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The Tavistock and Portman Charity Statement of Financial Activities as at 30 Sept 2021

		2020/21		
		Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds
	Note	£	£	£
Income				
Donations and Gift Aid	2	-	-	-
Grants	2	-	-	-
Legacies	2	-	-	-
Charitable Activities	2	-	-	-
Investment Income	2	-	-	-
Total Income		-	-	-
Expenditure				
Charitable Activities	3	-	-	-
Total Expenditure		-	-	-
Net income/(expenditure) and net movement in funds for the year				
		-	-	-
Reconciliation of funds				
Total funds brought forward		-	-	-
Total funds carried forward		-	-	-

All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

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The Tavistock and Portman Charity Balance Sheet as at 30 Sept 2021

		2020/21		
	Note	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds £
Current Assets				
Debtors	4	-	-	-
Cash at bank and in hand		-	-	-
Total Current Assets		-	-	-
Current Liabilities				
Creditors	5	-	-	-
Total Current Liabilities		-	-	-
Net Current Assets/(Liabilities)		-	-	-
The Funds of the Charity				
Restricted Income Funds		-	-	-
Unrestricted Income Funds		-	-	-
Total Charity Funds		-	-	-

The notes on pages 6 to 9 form part of these accounts.

Approved by the trustees on and signed on their behalf by:

Signed:



Name: Louise Lyon, Chair of Clinic Foundation Trustees

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Notes to the accounts

1. Accounting Policies

Charity information

The Tavistock and Portman Charity is an unincorporated charity. Its registered office is 120 Belsize Lane, London NW3 5BA.

The principal accounting policies adopted, judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty in the preparation of the financial statements are as follows:

a. Basis of preparation

The financial statements 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 UK and Republic of Ireland (Charities SORP FRS 102 as amended for accounting period commencing from 1 January 2016), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Charities act 2011.

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

The accounts are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the charity. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £1.

The accounts have been prepared on the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

b. Going concern

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

c. Fund accounting

Unrestricted funds are available to spend on activities that further any of the purposes of the charity.

Designated funds are unrestricted funds of the charity which the trustees have decided at their discretion to set aside to use for a specific purpose.

Restricted funds are donations which the donor has specified are to be solely used for particular areas of the Trust's work or for specific projects being undertaken by the Trust.

d. Income recognition

All income is recognised once the charity has entitlement to the income, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount receivable can be measured reliably.

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Donations and grants are recognised when the charity has been notified in writing of both the amount and settlement date. In the event that a donation or 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.

Legacy recognition is taken as the earlier of the date on which either: the charity is aware that probate has been granted, the estate has been finalised and notification has been made by the executor(s) to the charity that a distribution will be made, or when a distribution is received from the estate. Receipt of a legacy, in whole or in part, is only considered probable when the amount can be measured reliably and the charity has been notified of the executor's intention to make a distribution. Where legacies have been notified to the charity, or the charity is aware of the granting of probate, and the criteria for income recognition have not been met, then the legacy is treated as a contingent asset and disclosed if material.

Membership and other income is included in the financial statements on an accruals basis.

e. Interest receivable

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.

f. Expenditure recognition

Liabilities are recognised as expenditure as soon as there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the charity to that expenditure, it is probable that settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis.

All expenses, including support costs and governance costs, are allocated to the charitable activity in the statement of financial activities.

Governance costs comprise all costs involving the public accountability of the charity and its compliance with regulation and good practice.

g. Irrecoverable VAT

Irrecoverable VAT is charged against the expenditure heading for which it was incurred.

h. Allocation of support and governance costs

Support and governance costs are those functions that assist the work of the charity but do not directly undertake charitable activities. Support costs include payroll, finance, systems and governance costs. The bases on which support costs have been allocated are set out in note 3.

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i. Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and deposits held at call with bank.

j. Financial instruments

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

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

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

Basic financial assets

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

Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due.

Basic financial liabilities

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

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

Creditors and provisions are recognised where the charity has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

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The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods. The trustees do not believe there to be any judgements or estimates that would be considered critical to the financial statements.