



2021

# Trustees' Report

Seafarers Hospital Society Trustees' Report and  
Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021



## Contents

04	Chair's Statement
06 - 28	Trustees' Report
	Our year in numbers
	Our support in action
	Achievements and performance
	Health Development
	A brief overview of our history
29	Research project
32	Strategic review
35	Future plans
41	Independent Auditors' Report
44	Statement of Financial Activities
45	Balance Sheet
46	Notes to the Financial Statements
57	Charity information



**06 - 07**  
Our year in numbers



**09 - 28**  
Our Support in Action



**09 - 28**  
A brief overview of our history



**29 - 31**  
Research  
Project



**32 - 35**  
Strategic  
Review



**37 - 56**  
Financial Review



## Chair's Statement

I present the Annual Report, my twelfth such report as Chair.

In March 2021, the Society reached its Bicentenary and although the Covid pandemic restricted celebrations somewhat, the new website holds much new content detailing the history of the Society, including dealing with previous pandemics.

The Trustees wanted the occasion to also be forward looking and this led to the launch of a major research project by the Society, undertaken by Yale University and involving the Society and Lloyd's Register Foundation. This Meta study was for Yale to review published research relevant to the mental and physical health issues affecting seafarers and then share these with the maritime world including shipowners, trade unions, NGOs including other charities. The outcome is detailed in the Annual Report and was the focus of the SHS Bicentenary Seminar – Supporting Seafarers into the Future held in November.

The Society continued to deal with the impact of Covid 19. Although the number of Covid grants awarded fell from 2020. Trustees still anticipate that the number of grants dealing with debts (not necessarily related to Covid) may well increase as the income of many seafarers continues to fall in real terms with, for example, the reduction in Universal Credit and other government assistance measures and increasing inflationary pressures in 2022.

The grant work of the Society is greatly assisted by partner organisations and I draw particular attention to SAIL which had its 25th Anniversary in 2021. Established by the Society and now jointly funded with Greenwich Hospital and The Seafarers Charity, SAIL provides an ever-growing level of advice to seafarers and their families. More details are in the Report.

The Report contains much detail of the work of the Society and other projects, such as SeaFit which provided so much help to the fishing communities.

I have been a Trustee of the Society since 1999 and Chair since 2010 and I informed the Trustees in June 2021 of my intention to stand down from both roles. I felt it was an appropriate time with Sandra settled in as CEO and the Society set to continue on an even keel. Accordingly, my positions cease on 31 April and my successor, appointed by the Trustees, is Captain Kuba Szymanski from 1 May 2022. Further details will be in the April Newsletter.



As a Trustee and Chair my responsibilities have been to ensure with my fellow Trustees that the Society follows its legal responsibilities. The primary one of which is to ensure the provision of assistance to seafarers and their dependants within the UK, both currently but also for future generations. The Society has done this for 200 years and I am sure will continue to do so far into the future.

My personal thanks to Trustees past and present for their support willingly given to the Society, and to Sandra and the staff who have dealt with Covid issues, working from home and the office, while still assisting seafarers with great empathy and support.

Peter McEwen  
MBE MNM BSc (Econ) Hons

Chair of Trustees  
Date 12 April 2022



## Our year in numbers



### Income

Donations and investments	£154,423
---------------------------	----------



### Expenditure

Charitable activities	£826,606
Total amount spent on Grants	£458,316
Grants to individuals	£253,667
Grants to institutions	£204,649
Direct Costs	£173,092
Support costs	£195,198



### Helping of Seafarers

Number of people assisted in 2021	5000	£487,968	(2020: 4200, £409,805)
Number of grants awarded in 2021	365	£253,667	(2020: 455, £266,245)
Physiotherapy sessions provided	595	£28,526	(2020: 500, £19,210)

## Our Support in Action

Welcome to the Annual Report and Accounts for Seafarers Hospital Society for the year ended 31 December 2021.

The Seafarers Hospital Society has been looking after the health and welfare of seafarers since 1821 and is one of the oldest maritime charities in the UK. Throughout the past 200 years our basic purpose has remained unchanged, but the way we provide support has changed significantly.

What an exciting bicentenary year we have had, not only celebrating our illustrious history, but also mapping out our plans for the future. The world is still battling a global pandemic, but COVID-19 is not the first pandemic that Seafarers Hospital Society has worked through. We have supported seafarers and fishers through numerous major disease outbreaks including typhus, smallpox and cholera. These were all serious threats to life, causing widespread panic, particularly among seafarers - in 1832 alone, more than 55,000 people died. The Society's doctors were pioneers in recording cases among seafarers and using the data to try to prevent further outbreaks.

### A brief overview of our history

# 1821

The Seamen's Hospital Society is formed to establish a permanent floating hospital for seamen on the River Thames - the Dreadnought.

# 1833

Following merchant John Lydekker's significant bequest to the Society an Act of Incorporation is passed.

## Covid-19

2021 saw the continuation of the pandemic which sadly Covid-19 continued to impact the world. Seafarers have been the unsung heroes of this pandemic. According to the IMO, seafarers had also been the invisible victims of the crisis with travel restrictions and challenges accessing vaccinations leaving an estimated 250,000 stranded on ships or unable to join ships worldwide. So, the need for SHS services and for those of the maritime welfare charity sector in general have never been greater.

The pandemic has raised the curtain on the workings of the supply chain, and the maritime industry is far more visible and public facing than ever before. Current issues of the supply chain are highlighting longstanding seafarer health and welfare issues and affecting how the industry as a whole is perceived.

Public perception of ongoing challenges that are increasingly high profile—such as access to vaccinations, vaccination passports, the crew change crisis, challenges with mental health, amenities onboard, etc—will undoubtedly impact recruitment and retention in all parts of the maritime world.

While some issues are situational such as a lack of access to crew change and COVID-19 vaccinations, they indicate an ongoing issue of poor crew wellbeing by some operators. Although some companies care about seafarers and implement best practice to ensure crew mental, physical, and emotional needs are met, sadly most crew are well aware that their wellbeing is largely viewed as the remit of charities.

The Fishing industries also experience major problems with markets (e.g., restaurants and the retail trades)

closing or at a minimum with heavily reduced demand. Many fishers were unable to work for extended periods and had to rely on Universal Credit and other benefits.

The Society rose to the challenge with great flexibility from Trustees and Staff. Grants to individuals were increased significantly in the past two years. This was often with advice from partner organisations such as Seafarers' Advice & Information Line (SAIL), Shipwrecked Mariners Society (SMS), The Fishermen's Mission (TFM) and financial support from Nautilus International and The Seafarers Charity (formerly Seafarers UK).

Further details of the response to Covid-19 are included elsewhere in the Report and the financial impact on the Society is detailed in the Finance Review and Investment policy.

## Activities

In our bicentenary year, we consistently endeavoured to meet our mission, which is to 'Look after the health and welfare of seafarers and their families' by adapting and modifying our service provision, being flexible and responsive to needs, and forming symbiotic partnerships to improve seafarers' welfare and wellbeing.

In 2021 Seafarers Hospital Society expended £826,606 on charitable activities, grant expenditure amounted to £458,316 and £173,092 was spent on direct costs. A further £195,198 was paid on support costs, representing staff time, publicity costs and other resources directly related to advising and assisting applicants, liaising with caseworkers and other charities, as well as advancing projects and development work, all

in seeking to best serve the needs of beneficiaries. This sum included £26,482 spent on governance costs.

The Society continued its active collaboration with the work of other maritime organisations, supporting and participating in initiatives to promote best practice and use of resources, notably within forums operating under the auspices of the Merchant Navy Welfare Board (MNWB) and the Maritime Charities Group (MCG).

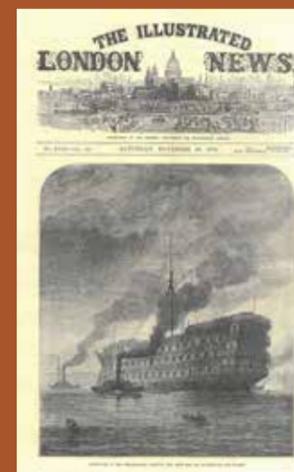
During the year we continued to support the delivery of the SeaFit Programme for fishers in collaboration with The Fishermen's Mission as well as by co-funding elements of the project with The Fishermen's Mission. In addition, the Society led on the development of some major mental health and wellbeing initiatives such as the Meta study on Seafarers' Health and Wellbeing.

The Dreadnought moves on shore to the old infirmary of Greenwich Hospital.

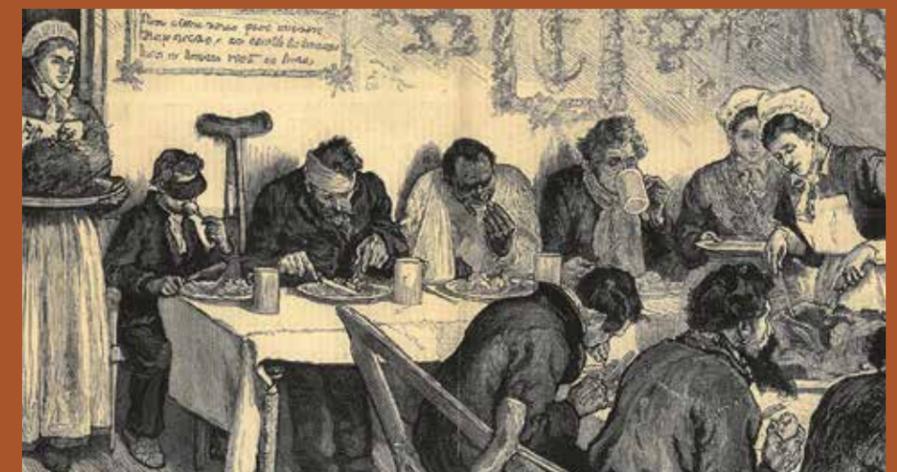
# 1877

A School of Nursing is established at the Dreadnought Hospital.

The Dreadnought Hospital 1890s



The Dreadnought leaving her moorings  
The Graphic 1872



Christmas day at the Dreadnought The Graphic 1870s

## Achievements and performance

### Grants to individuals

The Society aims to provide a responsive and flexible approach when dealing with grant applications. We evaluate each case based on financial and personal need and eligibility criteria, while always seeking to review the overall picture either singly or in conjunction with other maritime charities. The Society works closely with Seafarers' Advice and Information Line (SAIL) to ensure that clients receive the best possible advice, and the Society's funds are put to the best use, where benefit, debt, legal or other technical questions arise.

The assistance of caseworkers benefits clients in helping to assess their needs holistically and present their grant applications. This is usually conducted in their own homes. In 2021, and throughout the Covid-19 pandemic and subsequent lockdowns or restrictions, this was not always possible, and caseworkers used virtual technology such as Zoom, Skype and Facetime in order to complete the requisite application forms. The Society greatly values the assistance and collaboration it receives from caseworkers and colleagues from the Merchant Navy Welfare Board (MNWB), Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen and Families Association - Forces Help (SSAFA), the Shipwrecked Mariners Society, The Fishermen's Mission, the Nautilus

Welfare Fund, the Royal British Legion and other maritime agencies.

In 2021 the Society continued to provide grants despite challenges brought about by the pandemic. The staff team worked conscientiously to support seafarers during these difficult times. The Society worked closely with partners to ensure that grant applications were processed speedily. In 2021 the Society awarded 402 grants to individuals, valued in total at £253,677 (2020: 455 grants valued at £266,245). The grants were awarded for disability aids and equipment such as electrically powered wheelchairs, riser/recliner chairs, as well as for essential household goods, clothing, payment of priority debts, urgent living

expenses, respite breaks, funeral costs, and other pressing welfare requirements. This included 100 Covid related grants totalling £54,369 which is lower than the Covid-19 related grants totalling £97,613 in 2020. This £54,369 reflects £31,129 paid by SHS in covid grants, £21,276 paid from the Maritime Anchor fund and £1,959 paid from the Nautilus Covid-19 Scheme.

# 1890

The Society's first branch hospital is opened - the Albert Dock Hospital.

# 1899

The London School of Tropical Medicine is opened at the Albert Dock Hospital.



Patients outside the Dreadnought turn of the 20th century



Laboratories at the London School of Tropical Medicine 1890s



Dreadnought 1900s with patients

## Physiotherapy

In total, £28,526 was spent on physiotherapy services in 2021, considerably higher than in 2020 where spend was £19,210 due to the closure of all clinics in the first national lockdown. Additionally, more seafarers have accessed the free fast track service as there have been long waiting lists for NHS Physiotherapy services.

One hundred and ten seafarers accessed 595 free fast track physiotherapy sessions from our partners at Connect Health and the Physiotherapy Network. This number included 66 fishers and 46 merchant navy seafarers.

## Grants to Institutions

In 2021 a total of £204,649 was awarded to institutions (2020: £143,560). The sum included grants to the Seafarers' Advice & Information Line (SAIL) of £ 158,349, £10,000 to the MCG, £6,300 for the Admiral Nurse project at Mariners Park and £30,000 to Yale University for the Meta study into Seafarers' Health and Wellbeing.

## Maritime Charities Group (MCG)

The Society continued to participate in the work of the MCG whose vision is for the maritime charity sector to achieve the greatest impact for seafarers and their families. The MCG fosters collaboration by sharing information, commissioning research, supporting the education and welfare of seafarers and their families, and promoting best practice across the maritime charity sector. The members include Lloyds Register Foundation, The Seafarers Charity, the Merchant Navy Welfare Board, Greenwich Hospital, the International Transport Federation Seafarers Trust, Nautilus International Welfare Fund, the Royal Navy & Royal Marines Charity, Trinity House, and the TK Foundation.

## Seafarers' Advice and Information Line (SAIL)

Twenty-five years ago, on 24th September 1996, the Seafarers Hospital Society launched a new telephone helpline service for seafarers under the umbrella of the nationally acclaimed Citizens Advice Bureau service. The Seafarers' Benefits Advice Line (SBAL) opened for business with just two advisers, one full-time and one part-time, and an administrator. In the first year they dealt with 1,181 problems for 491 clients and gained £56,000 on their behalf.

Today we know it as SAIL, the Seafarers Advice and Information Line – a unique and much-prized service that provides a lifeline to so many seafarers and their families. Now there are 14 members of staff and in 2021 they dealt with 4,899 problems for 1,595 clients and gained over £1.9 million in financial outcomes for seafarers. That's a resounding success!

## How it all started and what's been achieved in the last 25 years

In 1988 SHS conducted a review of its role in the seafaring community and appointed a firm of consultants to investigate the needs of seafarers and their families. The consultants identified a significant gap in the support available and recommended the establishment of a telephone counselling line or help service aimed solely at seafarers and their families.

The Society approached the National Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux (NACAB) and together with Eltham CAB produced a framework for a new telephone information and advice helpline to be run according to the same standards as any other CAB but focused exclusively on the seafaring community. The helpline would be funded and supported by the Society with day-to-day management provided by Eltham CAB which was in the Borough of Greenwich – close to SHS's base and full of maritime history.

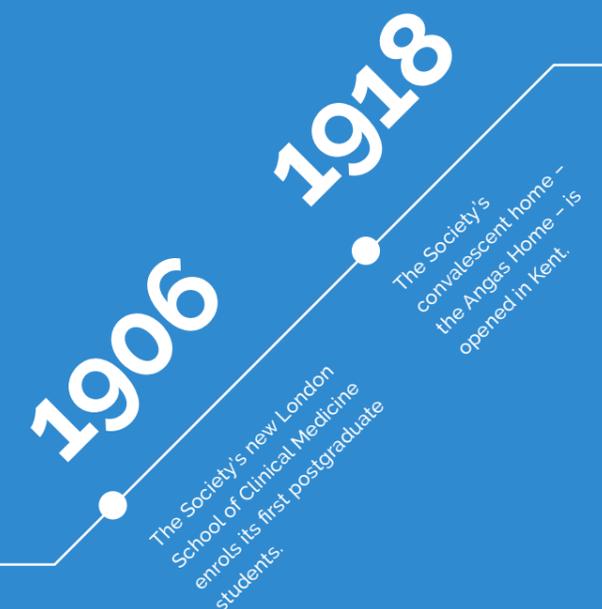
A medal ceremony at the Dreadnought 1915



SHS collecting an injured seafarer from the quayside in Greenwich 1920s



A group of patients at the Dreadnought WWI



### Wellington launch

The new service was launched on 24th September 1996 on board HQS Wellington - the Headquarters Ship of the Honourable Company of Master Mariners - moored on the Thames. The Rt. Hon. John Prescott MP, himself an ex-merchant seaman, was guest of honour and said: "This helpline is great news and will be a tremendous boost for seafarers and their families. I know from personal experience how people at sea can become isolated, feeling there is no one to turn to deal with their problems."

### From strength to strength

Since then, the service has gone from strength to strength and is regarded as an essential element in the network of support available to the seafaring community. It is now managed by Citizens Advice Greenwich (formerly Eltham CAB) and funded by SHS, The Seafarers Charity and Greenwich Hospital.

### Dreadnought Medical Service

As the provider of a priority medical service for seafarers, the Dreadnought Medical Service at St Thomas' Hospital (part of the Guy's & St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust (GSTT)) is the successor to the former Dreadnought Seamen's Hospital in Greenwich and the ultimate successor, within the NHS, to the original hospital function of the Seafarers Hospital Society 200 years ago.

The Covid-19 pandemic continued to have a significant impact on the Service in 2021 as NHS England restricted and for some time stopped, all elective work in part of the year.

During 2021, due to the pandemic and the subsequent strain on the NHS, the GSST means that the Dreadnought Case Load at GSTT is at 0.25 per cent of pre-Covid numbers.

The Society provides a degree of financial support by funding, where there is need, travel costs incurred when attending the hospital. In 2021 it provided grants totalling £873 for this purpose.

Members of the Dreadnought Standing Joint Policy Committee, including the Society, Nautilus International, RMT and the Chamber of Shipping continue to keep the performance of the Dreadnought under review. The uncertain provision of this priority service for working seafarers is ongoing, and the Committee has been working closely with GSTT to agree a way forward with the relevant Clinical Commissioning Groups and the NHS generally.



### Orthopaedics: (January – November 2021)

Working. 51  
Retired. 15  
Dependants 4  
Total: 70



### Surgical and Medical: (January – November 2021)

Working. 54  
Retired 8  
Dependants 4  
Total: 66

# Total: 136

## 1920

The King George's Sanatorium for Sick Sailors is opened in Hampshire.



Open air wards at the King George's Sanatorium 1920s



The Duke and Duchess of York opening the Devonport Nurses' Home 1929



SHS regatta 1920s

## 1929

The Devonport Nurses' Home and pathological laboratory are opened in Greenwich.

# Health Development

## SeaFit

The SeaFit programme has grown from strength to strength and the SeaFit brand has become an established name, synonymous with the fishing industry, and recognised in fishing ports throughout the UK. Evidence from the SeaFit Programme demonstrated that fishers are more likely to seek assistance to improve their health and wellbeing when services are taken to them at the quayside allowing them easy access to healthcare. Using a holistic health and wellbeing approach, SeaFit has been able to initiate individual health improvements in a reasonably short time. Many fishers

are being empowered to change their behaviour by making positive lifestyle choices, as they recognise the value of looking after their own health and wellbeing.

Health and Wellbeing events were planned to take place in 2021 however, due to Covid-19 some of these had to be postponed. This did not impact the programme as the project team found new innovative ways to interact with the fishers and deliver the programme digitally.

The impact of the various projects is encouraging. The health provider partners, and the fishers have highlighted clear-cut health benefits for individuals, with many fishers

engaged in dental, physical and/or mental health services having made measurable improvements to their health and wellbeing as a result of the Programme. The SeaFit Programme has laid a foundation for cultural change amongst a hard to reach, predominantly male, workforce. Fishers and their family members who received support are experiencing improved health and encouraging their peers and crew members to also seek treatment or advice. It is hoped that their improved health will result in more uninterrupted hours at sea, thereby increasing their earning capacity which is particularly important with the uncertainty arising for the industries by Brexit.

## SeaFit impact at a glance

- Over 4500 interactions with fishermen and their families.
- Healthy Lifestyle Advisors engaged with 2082 people and conducted 71 Healthy Lifestyle Checks
- 67 people received Dental Treatment & Advice
- Physio Network: physios recruited, free sessions for 60 fishermen
- Mental Health counselling sessions: 119, engaging with 60 people
- Health Events in 12 ports over 36 days



An injured seafarer is stretchered to a waiting SHS ambulance



Dreadnought patient 1930s



Bishop of Portsmouth confirming

# 1931

The Society is the only organisation at the time to run its own fleet of motor ambulances.

The Society will continue to support elements of its services and include those which can be replicated to support merchant seafarers in 2022 and beyond.

## Achievements

This pioneering Programme has:

- Used existing local networks, developing collaborative methods to demonstrate that alternative models of healthcare delivery do increase engagement.
- Made strong connections, with some GP Surgeries and Primary Care Networks offering priority appointments.
- NHS Wellman Clinics realised the need to adapt services - running both appointment and drop-in sessions around tide times and fishing seasons.
- Primary Care Yorkshire looking at using smaller mobile vehicles to target female services and vaccination clinics.
- Even with statutory services being under immense financial pressure, some locations are looking at integrating roles within their core health services.
- The SeaFit model is to be taken into farming communities, thus linking in with more GPs and Primary Care Networks.
- The programme empowered fishers to openly talk to the media and to their colleagues about the support they've received.
- Not forgetting individual achievements:
  - 3 out of 8 people, referred to a GP for liver problems.
  - 1 referred to specialist for possible oral cancer.
  - 1 event revealed that 11 per cent of those examined had high blood pressure, while 17 per cent had a high risk of Type 2 diabetes.

## Insights

- Collaboration and working in partnership are the key to success.
- Constant port visibility enables brand recognition and raises awareness of the importance of health care via campaigns, social media publicity.
- Normalising of quayside health conversations, increases engagement.
- Taking services to the quayside does provide much easier access to services.
- Dentists said the oral health of the fishing population generally consists of gross neglect, worse than those who are homeless.
- The Fishermen's Mission port staff invaluable when engaging with fishermen, they then see an increase in demand for further support & welfare needs after an event.

## SeaFit impact - Covid -19

- Provided additional opportunities for engagement in a way that could never have been foreseen.
- A gap in the NHS national vaccination programme, not registered with a GP.
- Migrant fishermen not being invited for vaccinations yet working in close quarters alongside their UK crewmates.
- SeaFit became the connecting influence between fishermen, large boat owners and the NHS.
- The Fishermen's Mission Port Staff, SeaFit Healthy Lifestyle Advisers worked with local NHS Trusts to set up appointments & drop-in based methods, from quayside pop-ups to reserving block appointments at vaccine centres.
- To date 1565 vaccinations for fishermen, that may not have happened without such collaboration.



Fracture ward new Albert Dock Hospital



A ward in the new Albert Dock Hospital 1938

# 1938

The new Albert Dock Hospital is opened.

## Legacy

- The SeaFit Programme has been a catalyst for follow-on work it:
  - Scoped the extent of the fisher's health issues, we have an increased understanding of how the health needs of fishers and their families can be met.
  - Shown that place-based approaches can impact on improving access by providing practical, proactive support on the quayside by offering repetitive drop-in sessions that don't require appointments.
  - Begun to lay down a foundation for culture change amongst a hard-to-reach, predominantly male, workforce.

- Those who received support are benefitting from improved health and are encouraging peers and crew members to seek treatment or advice.
- Opportunity to continue the work of the SeaFit Programme with local statutory services. Perhaps extending the programme to gather clinical evidence to show that changing service provision does improve individual health needs.
- There is a role for NHS/Public Health, not just in terms of commissioned services, but through changing policies to enable services to be taken to accessible locations and to other hard-to-engage communities.

- We hope that this increased recognition will secure Government and Local Authority support for a Coastal Health and Wellbeing Strategy to help tackle specific difficulties fishers face in accessing and attending health appointments.

To bring about significant and continued behavioural change, it is essential to ensure that there is a long-term commitment to support innovative ways of providing services, especially with current health and wellbeing provision nationally being under immense strain. Having a healthier fishing fleet results in increased working ability, and a positive long-term impact resulting in, less stress, less accidents, less time off, less financial hardship and a long productive career at sea and beyond.

## Thanks, from service users

**You are a godsend! My tooth was causing so much pain I thought of taking it out myself. Dentist warned that I'd split the gum I'd need stitches.**  
 Fisherman, North Shields

**In all honesty I'm not quite convinced I'd still be around if this hadn't have come along when it did.'**  
 Fisherman, Bridlington.

**Scarborough fisherman really scared to get a check-up, not registered with a GP. Calls from his brother and Skipper to ask to support him. 'Thank you for talking me into going to A & E. I thought I might have testicular cancer was terrified, but tests proved negative & meds are working. What a relief! Thanks**  
 Rich'

**You can't show weakness, or you're thought of as weak.**  
**I just wish that this service was available 15 years ago, 2 of my friends might be still alive now, lost to suicide, 3 & 14 years ago.'**  
 Fisherman, Newlyn



Nairne House 1951

# 1951

The Society opens Nairne House - a hostel in Greenwich for relatives of patients in the Dreadnought.



Dreadnought nurses 1950s

# 1989

The Dreadnought Unit at St Thomas' Hospital is opened.

## Physiotherapy services

SHS spent a total of £28,526 on physiotherapy services in 2021, higher than 2020 due to more seafarers accessing the free fast track physiotherapy services because of long NHS waiting lists. Seafarers accessed 595 physiotherapy sessions. Where possible the network offers online consultations, exercise classes and self-help guides to keep working seafarers fit to work at sea.

Throughout 2021 we continued to fund free, fast track physiotherapy to all UK based merchant navy seafarers and fishers through our partnership with Connect Physical Health, and its national partnership network of qualified physiotherapists. Initial assessment and advice are provided by telephone, after which a

recommendation is made, for either face-to-face assessment and treatment by a local physiotherapist, or for a follow up by phone if the problem can be treated with exercise and advice.

The effectiveness of the Network and number of both fishers and merchant navy personnel accessing the service highlights the need for a responsive, flexible, proactive approach to rehabilitation. The offer of preventative advice and support has resulted in a positive improvement to the health of these seafarers and keeping them fit to work at sea.

It was planned to expand this Network further in 2021 to other areas with fishing communities and appropriately qualified and willing local physiotherapy services, as this model of local, flexible provision is proving to be accessible, effective, and popular with both fishers and

merchant navy. Covid-19 halted that process in 2020 and 21 and will be reassessed in 2022.

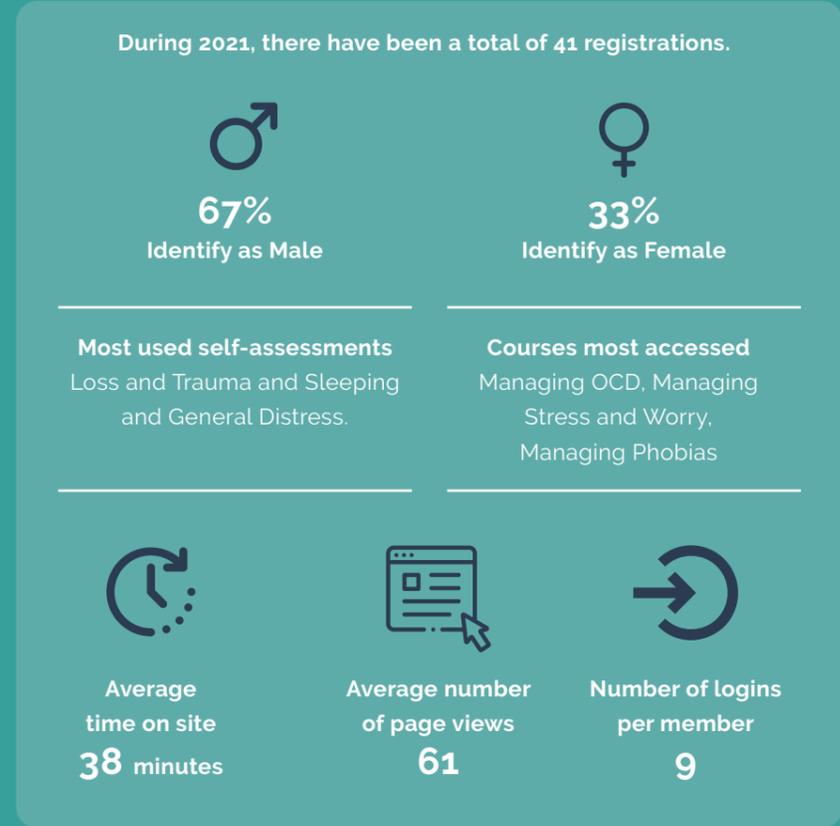
## Togetherall

The Society has been using digital support to enhance seafarer welfare through the provision of free access to the Togetherall. This is an online mental health and wellbeing service for all active UK merchant navy seafarers and fishers and their families. The service is safe, supportive, and anonymous, and is available 24/7 via an online portal on the Society's website. It includes information, support, and advice as well as self-help resources on a wide range of topics, with additional peer support and one-to-one counselling from trained counsellors.

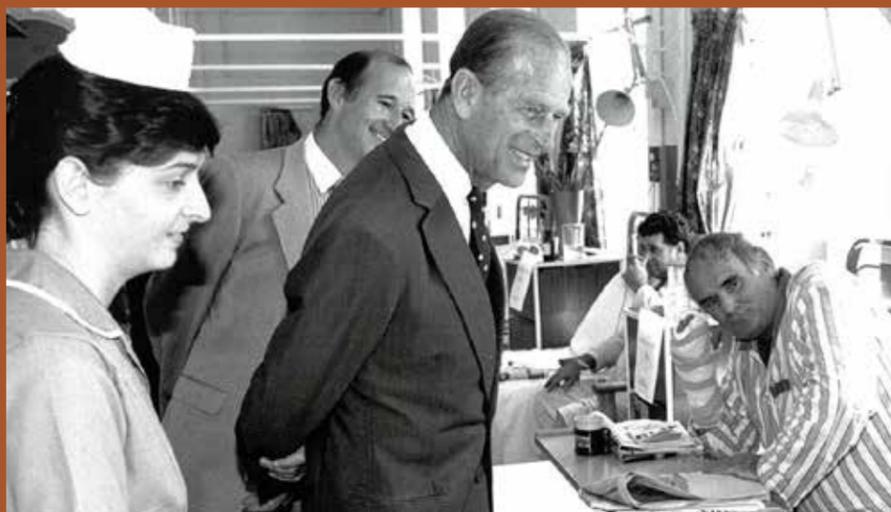
It is estimated that one in four people will experience a mental health problem in their lifetime, but

many, particularly men, are unlikely to seek help. Seafarers are under more pressure than most and, of course, obtaining help is likely to be particularly problematic given long spells at sea which is why access to a virtual support service such as this is vital. At the start of the Covid-19 pandemic the Society extended free mental health and wellbeing advice and support service to include working and retired seafarers and their families. The Society will continue to fund this much needed service in 2022.

Take up of this important service is positive with 41 people accessing the service in 2021, the statistics below clearly demonstrate that those utilising the service offered through Togetherall maximise the resources and tools on offer.



Whilst the Society will continue to provide this service, other complementary models of services are being explored.



# 1996

The Society launches the Seafarers' Benefits and Advice Line (SBAL), now SAIL.



John Prescott MP launching SBAL

HRH Prince Philip opening the Dreadnought Unit at St Thomas' 1989

## Brighter Smiles Campaign in Newlyn Primary School

Prior to the pandemic the longitudinal study was going full steam ahead, working in partnership and meeting, and in many cases exceeding, impact targets.

According to the British Dental Association more than 19 million appointments were delayed between end March and end November 2020 due to the pandemic. Consequently, over 40 per cent of Cornish children haven't had an appointment with an NHS dentist in the last year and over 50 per cent of adults in Cornwall haven't seen an NHS dentist in the past two years. There is a recognised difficulty in accessing

NHS dental care in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly and with parents themselves not visiting the dentist for many years many have lost the incentive to take their children.

In 2021 Public Health England published a report which illustrated the current picture of oral health inequalities nationally and oral health service inequalities in England by socioeconomic position, geographic area, protected characteristics and vulnerable (disadvantaged) groups. In 2018 - 2019 there were 37,406 hospital procedures for extraction of carious teeth in children aged 0 to 19 years old which means that around 102 children a day, some just a year old, are having teeth removed in hospital. An average of three days is missed from school due to dental problems with further economic

impact of days lost from work whilst caring for these children. Extraction of teeth with general anaesthetic is often a child's first introduction to dental care and can lead to fear and anxiety with lifetime consequences.

It's never been a more important time for SHS Brighter Smiles prevention programme and promoting the importance of dental oral health care and adopting good oral hygiene practices. Despite the pandemic, in the last year 4,500 children benefited from the Brighter Smiles oral health programme in 85 school communities.

### In Newlyn School and Nursery in particular:

Oral health education was delivered face to face to the nursery and the entire school before the end of the summer term with oral health

family packs for all 118 children seen on the day (containing toothbrushes, toothpaste, 2-minute timer, toothbrushing chart, Top Tips, and a wealth of other educational resources) – additional packs were provided for the 4 pupils absent.

Immediate positive outcomes of this engagement were the children wanting to swap squash and juice in their water bottles for plain water and we understand from the school and nursery teams that this has been sustained. After October half-term; 18 nursery children and 23 reception pupils will be participating in daily toothbrushing clubs, no doubt with their usual great enthusiasm!

The Fluoride Varnish Application (FVA) element of our Brighter Smiles programme has been the most affected by Covid and although we

applied fluoride varnish to 16 of the pupils (noting some were unable to participate due to asthma or allergy) the second FVA wasn't possible due to Covid. The project therefore offered FVA to all year one pupils for those children who have missed out on the treatment in 2020.

Many of Newlyn School and Nursery children and families don't regularly visit a dentist so the teachers remain very enthusiastic about the Brighter Smiles programme which continues to receive really positive feedback from both pupils and parents. The project has implemented an improved method for collecting feedback via Survey Monkey and comments have included:

- Fun and engaging, the children enjoyed your visit
- Great talk, good key messages
- Thank you, great talk and

the children found it fun and interesting

- It was good for some of the children to be told that they should brush their teeth twice a day
- Great advice on spitting out toothpaste and not rinsing after brushing
- Interesting information on plant sweetener STEVIA
- So important to give our children knowledge of the dangers of eating too much sugar – the boards you have are fantastic

Tooth decay is entirely preventable, as are its related health and social concerns, such as distress, pain and having to have extractions in hospital, which is the main reason children are admitted to hospital in the UK. This leads to school absences which may negatively impact a child's education. Using

# 2011

The Society begins funding a free, fast track physiotherapy service for seafarers across the UK.

# 2015

The Society's name changes to the Seafarers Hospital Society.

# 2016

The Society begins funding the online mental health support service for seafarers – Big White Wall (now TogetherAll).

Smile Together's Brighter Smiles programme for improving children's oral health in school settings in Cornwall, oral health education (for children and parents, carers, and teachers) was addressed, and the most clinically proven interventions to help reduce and eliminate tooth decay are employed. The grant, initially for five years, aims to reduce tooth decay within children in this school, whose pupils are predominantly the children of local fishers. This will also encourage fishers to improve their own dental care.



### Specialist dementia nurse pilot at the Nautilus Welfare Fund 's Mariners' Park

Seafarers Hospital Society part funded a specialist dementia ("Admiral") nurse at Mariner's Park, as a pilot project, to provide a service targeted at those with dementia, both residents on the site as well as providing outreach into the local community. Admiral Nurses work alongside people with dementia, their families, and carers, to provide one-to-one support, expert guidance providing practical solutions that people need. The project has been a success and has been extended for a further two years. The lessons arising from will be shared with other providers in the sector.

### Dementia and Older Seafarers

The Society, along with other maritime charities, has been asked to be part of a Dementia in the Maritime Industry working group to conduct research into this important area and then explore possible solutions. The group, made up primarily of academics, is chaired by Ian Sherriff, who is the Academic Partnership Lead for Dementia for the local Primary Care Group and is part of the Clinical Trials and Population Studies at the University of Plymouth.

Towards the end of 2019, a draft report was circulated of the results of their research, and it was hoped this would be published in 2020 sadly the project was not completed as a result of staff shortages brought about by Covid.



2018

The SeaFit programme is launched in conjunction with Fishermen's Mission and with core funding from Seafarers UK.

2021



## Research Project

The Society carried out a major research project into seafarers' health and wellbeing in 2021 with Yale University.

The objective of the Meta study is to increase the overall mental, and physical health and wellbeing of seafarers. The study carried out a systematic review of published research regarding mental and physical health-related issues within the maritime workforce, along with recommendations to address concerns, and compared them to those that had been identified and recognised by Seafarers Hospital Society.

This Seafarer Health research project incorporates a review of the published literature on seafarer health and wellbeing, including recommendations to improve health and wellbeing among this population, practices implemented by the industry, as well barriers to full implementation.

Additionally, the themes identified from a series of round table discussions aimed at preventing poor mental health among seafarers in the long term by identifying impactful, implementable action with representatives of shipping companies, policy makers, and maritime welfare organisations as well as the Seafarers Hospital Society, Lloyd's Register Foundation, and Yale University are reported.

The literature search resulted in 2,210 papers for which abstracts were used to determine relevancy. This led to 103 articles that were utilised for this study. Four round tables, designed to obtain viewpoints from the perspective of shipping companies, maritime charities and

unions were held virtually, during the summer of 2021. Each of the four round tables incorporated a directed approach utilising open ended questions, to delve into what was deemed possible and worth doing in terms of addressing the long-term risk factors affecting seafarers' psychological wellbeing. For these round tables, risk factors were grouped into four umbrella topics: (1) Interpersonal factors, (2) Training, (3) Living conditions, and (4) Work demands. The results of the literature search and the round table meetings were analysed with a mixed methods approach so that a fuller picture could be developed regarding the wellbeing of maritime workers, the incorporation of recommendations from the academic community, the results of those interventions on the health and wellbeing of seafarers, as well as the barriers encountered implementing these recommendations.

Various stressors were identified from the literature review to be acting within the overall seafarer population. It was found that these stressors could be grouped into five categories, namely, (1) Work environment, (2) Organisational, (3) Cultural, (4) Physical, and (5) Psychosocial. These stressors can act independently, or jointly, to decrease the health and wellbeing of seafarers which, unfortunately, was found to be worrisome, especially with regard to their mental health. Issues regarding seafarer wellbeing were able to be grouped into the following three categories: (1) Physical, (2) Psychological, and (3) Personal / Lifestyle. A myriad of recommendations to improve

seafarer wellbeing were found to be included within the literature. These were grouped into six categories: (1) Physical, (2) Psychological, (3) Personal / Lifestyle, (4) Organisational, (5) Individual, and (6) Research.

The published papers described several different interventions that have been put into practice by shipping companies to increase the health and wellbeing of seafarers. The discussion regarding the interventions put into place, including the methods employed for their implementation, the willingness of seafarers to embrace the interventions, and the evaluation of the effects of the interventions, are limited. The various interventions tended to target different factors with regard to seafarer wellbeing. These included, work demand, mental health, lifestyle, stress management, and work satisfaction.

Numerous barriers to implementation of interventions were noted. Perhaps first and foremost was cost. Although some of the recommendations to improve the health and wellbeing of seafarers would require capital expenditure, many more of them would increase the operating costs. For example, increasing crew size would significantly reduce many of the stressors that seafarers face each day, but in a competitive industry, unilaterally increasing operating costs could have a serious impact on the financials of the business. Regulation could make this more attainable, but there is currently little appetite to increase regulations to the industry, especially if it will raise

the cost of operations. Corporate mindsets that look for profit in the short term hinder investments that will increase profits in the long term if they increase costs in the near term.

The four round tables sessions were found to revolve around twelve different topics within the realm of methods to increase the wellbeing of seafarers. These twelve topics were: (1) Crew size, (2) Bureaucracy, (3) Culture of care, (4) Evidence and causation, (5) Training, (6) Food and water, (7) Accommodation, (8) Recreation, (9) Contract length and timely relief, (10) Bureaucracy and fatigue, (11) Ship-shore communication and relationship, and (12) Job satisfaction. Many of the round table participants believed that sharing of data and knowledge across the industry would be extremely helpful in quickly improving the wellbeing of seafarers.

In conclusion, there is great potential to increase the health and wellbeing of seafarers and, in particular, the mental health of this population. There is low hanging fruit such that some changes could be made quite quickly and with little expense or disruption to current practices and yet, be expected to substantially increase the life of the seafarer.

It is recommended that a "culture of care" is embraced by the maritime industry. This "culture of care" is not only about caring for the seafarers, but extends to caring for the organisation, caring for society, and caring for the environment. A "culture of care" can be a core

element leading to decent work wherein employment "respects the fundamental rights of the human person as well as the rights of workers in terms of conditions of work safety and remuneration...respect for the physical and mental integrity of the worker in the exercise of his/her employment". As a "culture of care" is adopted, seafarer wellbeing and job satisfaction will improve, and retention rates should increase. This will allow for the corporate knowledge to be retained while reducing the high cost of training new employees and reduce learning curves during which there are high probabilities of accidents and injuries. Although it needs to be looked at as a long-term investment, a paradigm shift to a "culture of care" will ultimately improve the lives of seafarers and their families while reducing operating costs; a win-win opportunity.

It is also recommended that the work required to make this shift to a "culture of care" a reality, which is the ultimate goal, will require all stakeholders in the maritime industry to work as a partnership.

The project report was delivered at the Society's Bicentenary Seminar – Supporting Seafarers into the Future, due to concerns about Covid the seminar was a hybrid event with attendance in person at Trinity House in London and virtually via Vimeo. The event can be viewed here <https://seahospital.org.uk/culture-of-care-is-key-to-future-seafarer-health-and-welfare-says-seafarers-hospital-society/>

## Strategic Review

We continued to complete actions under the Strategic Review agenda following the approval of a revised Strategy in May 2019. This will continue to be kept under review in 2022.

The Trustees embraced a new Communications Strategy in 2020, recognising that effective, integrated and coordinated communication was vital to carrying out the goal to achieve a healthier and more productive future for seafarers and their families. Additionally looking ahead to the communication needs for the Bicentennial celebrations.

The global Covid-19 pandemic affected people working in all sectors, but the maritime and healthcare sectors are among those hardest hits. The pandemic has not only highlighted the need for health and social care provision, but also raised awareness of the health and wellbeing of those keyworkers – such as seafarers.

Investment was required to meet the growing need for information, advice, and guidance, from both increasing capacity to the improved integration of available media: traditional media and marketing, social and online communications, branding, visual communications, as well as health and emergency risk communications post Covid-19.

The Trustees implemented a Safeguarding Policy in 2020 to ensure continuing compliance with regulations and best practice which are reviewed and updated annually. The Society has also appointed a Safeguarding Lead Trustee and ensures that the policy is reviewed and revised regularly.

The banking and financial record keeping arrangements reviews were completed. Unity Trust Bank had been appointed and provided a secure range of electronic banking facilities which have increased efficiency of grant payments. Winchester Bourne Ltd had been given responsibility for maintaining the financial records of the Society and this also continues to improve efficiency.

Recognition under the Investors in People award scheme was initially attained in February 2017 when the Society received accreditation. A successful interim review took place in 2018. The further full assessment in June 2020 resulted in the Society retaining the IIP accreditation for a further three years and a successful review was conducted in June 2021.

Pension arrangements, compliant with auto enrolment requirements, have been in place at SHS since April 2017.

A Salesforce Database has been developed to streamline the grant making and physiotherapy grant processes. This ensures that we meet all GDPR requirements. The database was Beta tested in the latter half of 2021 and will go live in January 2022.

## Bicentenary

SHS celebrated its bicentenary in 2021, the Trustees considered ways to mark the special occasion by not only celebrating the past, but also looking to the future. Covid-19 and the national lockdowns somewhat curtailed and delayed our plans but nonetheless we celebrated the work of the charity. Work on this began during 2020, with the development of a new website launched in February 2021 [www.seahospital.org](http://www.seahospital.org).

This includes an interactive timeline to promote the defining moments as a charity, as well as enabling visitors to the site to walk through the Society's illustrious history and view a special 200th video this can be viewed by clicking onto this link <https://seahospital.org.uk/about-us/our-history/>.

Additionally, the Society has reintroduced a quarterly electronic newsletter which can be found here <https://seahospital.org.uk/about-us/news/>. To help tell the Society's compelling story we produced a 200th brochure and held a Bicentenary Seminar – Supporting Seafarers into the Future in 2021.

The Society will take every opportunity to strengthen the 200-year legacy of health and wellbeing services and welfare provision to demonstrate the Society's reliability and expertise, so that our health information and activities become increasingly the basis for decisions. This will be done through regular website updates of health information and fact sheets, sharing core messaging with all partner organisations and strategic use of all relevant communications channels and the outcomes of the Yale Meta study into Seafarers' Health and Wellbeing.

## Staffing

The Trustees are very grateful to all staff for their contribution to the work of the Society in 2021 especially given the impact of Covid-19, which meant remote working from home while maintaining a daily presence in the office to deal with postal applications. The successful renewal of IIP Recognition was a tribute to the Society but especially the staff led by Sandra Welch.

# Future plans

## SeaFit

The Seafarers Hospital Society is delighted to be associated with the SeaFit Programme and all that it has accomplished over the past three years. Through our partnership with the Fishermen's Mission, we have achieved tangible improvements in both the physical and mental health of fishermen and their families thereby establishing a delivery model of health and wellbeing services to this hard-to-reach group. The positive impact of the various services linked with the Programme, from healthy lifestyle advice and support to dental treatment and counselling, is unquestionable. Health provider partners and the fishermen themselves have highlighted clear-cut health benefits, with many reporting

improvements in their health and wellbeing over the course of the Programme.

The SeaFit brand has become established and trusted within the fishing community and is now recognised in many fishing ports. We have successfully begun to influence health and wellbeing policy makers and service providers through key insights and are now seeing the lessons learnt from the Programme translated into planning for future provision. SHS are committed to a long-term partnership of this important and pioneering programme. This is funded in 2022 by the Society and The Fishermen's Mission.

## Health Development

### Togetherall

Research indicates that more than 25 per cent of seafarers suffer from severe depression and almost 6 per cent of deaths at sea is attributed to suicide, but this figure has increased substantially during the COVID-19 pandemic. Under-reporting is a problem since some suicides at sea may be recorded as fatal accidents. In the maritime industry, occupational health risks including psychosocial risks, were a concern prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, knowledge about the prevalence of mental health problems and the factors associated with them remain limited. In the context of an increased awareness about the importance of mental health and wellbeing at work, issues related to psychosocial risks experienced by seafarers have recently gained considerable traction. We fund Togetherall to offer a free, confidential online service to seafarers who need help with mental health and wellbeing issues. We will continue to do this and find new ways of supporting seafarers' mental health in our holistic approach so that they can enjoy good mental health.



## Physiotherapy

Due to the nature of their work, seafarers who sustain a Musculoskeletal (MSK) injury may have difficulty in accessing appointments often visiting medical professional several weeks after sustaining the injury which leads to longer rehabilitation times and may affect their ability to return to work. Through preventative programmes steps can be taken to improve musculoskeletal health at every stage of life and tackling a number of risk factors could result in the dramatic improvement in the musculoskeletal health of the seafarers.

SHS will work to identify ways in which to help reduce MSK injuries in seafarers through prevention programmes and resources for seafarers, through the production of an e-learning programme and videos. We will also review the current Physiotherapy Network and its effectiveness and explore ways in which to both develop and expand the service.

## Admiral Nurse

We will continue to fund this vital project which supports seafarers and their families who have been affected by Dementia.

## Seafarer Health Webinars

Seafarers Hospital Society has been looking after the health and welfare of seafarers and their families for more than 200 years, so we know how important it is for seafarers to stay fit and healthy at sea. Throughout 2022 we will be hosting a number of informative health webinars specifically for seafarers. These 30-minute webinars will take place at noon on the last Wednesday of each month and will deal with topics such as cancer awareness, mental health, combatting fatigue, men's health, financial health, and webinars offering health lifestyle advice.



## Financial Review

## Financial Summary

The year under review proved to be interesting one for the Society from a financial perspective. Whilst the total deficit was relatively small the make up highlighted some significant points.

The deficit (£690,191), prior to the effect of the change in value of investments, showed a significant increase over the prior year (£471,816). Income was reduced due to Covid related funding in 2021 not being fully spent and a further fall in investment income as a direct result of the pandemic. Surprisingly the cost of grants to individuals fell in the year probably as a result of central government support for the effects of Covid. The cost of grants to institutions was increased to cover additional costs of running SAIL and to enable the major research project to go ahead. Direct Costs showed an increase arising from funding of the SeaFit programme. Included in the Support Costs are the costs of a new Grants database, increased publicity and costs for celebrating the bicentenary.

The value of the Society's investments at the year-end recovered so that by the year end the value amounted to £7,672,027 (2020: £7,760,298) after significant draw down of £745,000 to fund the activities of the Society. The overall decrease in funds for the year amounted to £40,549 (2020: £609,113). Total funds at the year-end were £7,683,733 (2020: £7,627,027).

### Policies on Investments and Reserves

Trustees are of the opinion that the funds provide a level of reserves sufficient to fund the current, anticipated levels of expenditure over a prolonged period, notwithstanding the possibility that there will be a necessity to maintain increased expenditure in 2022 because of the ongoing charitable activities. Trustees are also mindful of the necessity to maintain sufficient funds for future activities and regularly review the value of the investment portfolio so as to ensure that levels of expenditure can be maintained.

The Society's reserves are largely unrestricted funds but with some restricted funds (restricted funds include funding for grants received for the Maritime Anchor Fund and the Nautilus Covid-19 Scheme). The Society's expenditure on assistance, support and governance costs is funded for the greater part from investment income and grant support. Any shortfall is met by drawing from investments provided that, in meeting shortfalls over time, the value of the

investment assets is not diminished unduly, thus ensuring the continuance of the Society.

The Trustees Statement of Investment Principles states that the primary objective is to generate a total return on investments of some £500,000pa net of fees. The secondary objective is to maintain, and if possible, enhance the real value of capital until the demands of the charity begin to reduce and ensure diversification with a view to minimising volatility within the specified risk mandate. The Trustees are pleased that sufficient funds were generated in the year to support its level of activities and that the value of investments was maintained during the year.

### Social Investment Policy.

The Society's investments are held in collective investment funds rather than, for example, individual company shares. Given the diversified nature of underlying investments the Society has not imposed any specific ethical or geographical restrictions with regard to investment but expects the spirit and objectives of the United Nations-backed Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) guidelines to be observed by the underlying investment fund managers. These Principles look to encompass environmental, social and corporate governance matters into firms' investment and decision-making processes. The Society has been working with its Investment Manager to ensure that underlying managers not only adopt the Principles for Responsible Investment as supported by the United Nations (UNPRI), but also to be signatories to it. The Society is also drafting a strengthened Investment Policy to include a commitment to be provided with an ESG (Environmental, Social, and Corporate Governance) report on an annual basis.

The six Principles state that signatories will:

- incorporate environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) issues into their investment analysis and decision-making process;
- be active owners and incorporate ESG issues into their ownership policies and practices;
- seek appropriate disclosure on ESG issues by the entities in which they invest;
- promote acceptance and implementation of the Principles within the investment industry;
- work together to enhance their effectiveness in implementing the Principles, and
- report on their activities and progress towards implementing the Principles.

## Structure, Governance and Management

### Governing document

The Society is a registered charity founded in 1821 and incorporated under Act of Parliament in 1833. The governing document comprises the 1833 Act as amended by the Charities (Seamen's Hospital Society) Order 1999 and now primarily, by a Scheme the Trustees adopted on 29 July 2015, a copy of which is available from the Society. The Object of the Society is "the relief of seamen and seamwomen of all nations within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and their immediate dependants (including widows, widowers and children of deceased seafarers) who through sickness, misfortune or age are in need of assistance and providing such persons with medical care and surgical aid, lodging, support and clothing."

The Society may also make grants to such other maritime charitable institutions with the same or similar objects to the Society as the Trustees shall think fit.

### Organisational structure

The Trustees have responsibility under the Charities Act for the running of the Society and fulfilling all legal duties. The Trustees, comprising of a minimum of six Trustees, appoints Trustees for a term not exceeding five years. One fifth must retire each year and a Trustee may be re-appointed, normally for a maximum of three terms. A list of Trustees is shown on the Information page.

Trustees have appointed a Chair, Deputy Chair and Honorary Treasurer, in each case for a maximum term of five years. The quorum for Trustee Board meetings is twenty-five per cent of the number of Trustees. The Trustees have the option to hold an annual meeting of the Society and have generally chosen to do so. A Conflict of Interests Policy and a Safeguarding Policy have been adopted and their provisions are in place.

### Decision making

The Trustees delegate specific matters to the Chief Executive Officer, agree an annual budget, determine limits of authority for expenditure under various heads, and approve signatories on bank accounts. A Members' Handbook detailing these and other matters, including

a code of conduct for Trustees, continues to be kept under review and includes role descriptions for the Trustees and Officers.

### Recruitment and Appointment of New Trustees

The identification of potential new Trustees is carried out by the Trustees, the aim being to appoint those with expertise appropriate to carry on the Society's work. Apart from seeking those with seafaring and maritime backgrounds, those with medical or other qualifications, such as in finance or the law, are also sought to bring a wide expertise to bear in administering the Society's affairs.

On appointment, new trustees are given copies of key documents and provided with further induction in-house and, where appropriate, external training.

### Risk Assessment

The established written analysis of risks to which the Society is exposed is reviewed annually by the Trustees. This analysis sets out the probability, seriousness, current precautions, and any further action to mitigate identified risks.

Our principal risks relate to 1. Significant loss of funds because of poor performance by investment manager or bank or through collapse of the investment market 2. Corruption or loss of computer records by virus.

To mitigate significant loss of funds because of poor performance by investment manager or bank or through collapse of the investment market the Investment Manager must adhere to the SHS Statement of Investment Principles, including asset allocation, reviewed annually and more frequently if necessary and advice also taken from investment manager in light of Covid-19 and other out of the ordinary events.

To mitigate corruption of computer records by virus User password protection is in place with multi factor authentication across all mailboxes, as well as full Sophos anti-virus protection in place on all computers and server, with regular updates.

## Objectives And Activities For The Public Benefit

### Object

The Society fulfils its Object principally through grant making and project work. It aims to maximise the impact of this activity through collaboration with the work of other maritime organisations, as well as through the Seafarers' Advice & Information Line (SAIL, established by SHS 25 years ago). With the assistance of SAIL, seafarers are able to gain greater financial or welfare benefit than would be possible through grant making alone. In addition to specific financial support for the users of the Dreadnought Medical Service at St Thomas' Hospital, the Society plays an active part in promoting the effective delivery of priority healthcare to seafarers.

The Trustees confirm that they have referred to the guidance contained in the Charity Commission's documents on public benefit in determining the activities undertaken by the Society, and that, in fulfilling the Society's Object, the identified benefits set out in this Report are, as required, provided to a section of the public.

## 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 incoming resources and application of resources of the charity for that year.

In preparing these accounts, 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 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 sufficient accounting records that 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 Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and the provisions of the 2015 Scheme approved by the Charity Commission. 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.

### Disclosure of information to the auditor

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

This report was approved by the Trustees, on 12 April 2022 and signed on their behalf by:



**Mr P McEwen MBE MNM,  
Chair of Trustees**

## Independent Auditor's Report for the year ended 31 December 2021

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Seafarers Hospital Society for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of the charity's net movement in funds 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 have been appointed as auditor under section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with the Act and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

### Other information

The trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report and financial statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

## Independent Auditor's Report for the year ended 31 December 2021

### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Charities Act 2011 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

### Responsibilities of trustees for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement set out on page 40, the trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance

with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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 management and 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 financial statements 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 financial statements in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2019); and
- We assessed the extent of compliance with laws and regulations identified above by making enquiries of management and representatives of the trustees and review of the minutes of trustees' meetings.

## Independent Auditor's Report for the year ended 31 December 2021

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

- Making enquiries of management and representatives of 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;
- Tested the authorisation of expenditure;
- Tested the implementation of key financial controls;
- 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 financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- Reading the minutes of meetings of trustees; and
- Enquiring of as to actual and potential litigation and claims.

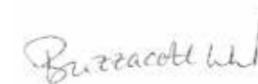
There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance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

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://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 section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and regulations made under section 154 of that Act. 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's trustees as a body for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Buzzacott LLP  
130 Wood Street  
London  
EC2V 6DL  
Date: 12 April 2022.

Buzzacott LLP are eligible to act as auditors in terms of section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.

## Statement of Financial Activities for the Year ended 31 December 2021

		Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds	Total Funds
		2021	2021	2021	2020
	Notes	£	£	£	£
<b>INCOME FROM</b>					
Donations and grants	2	6,298	8,053	14,351	118,189
Other income	3	-	15,000	15,000	8,826
Investments	4	148,125	-	148,125	163,828
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>		<u>154,423</u>	<u>23,053</u>	<u>177,476</u>	<u>290,843</u>
<b>EXPENDITURE ON:</b>					
<b>Raising funds:</b>					
Investment management		41,061	-	41,061	40,512
<b>Charitable activity:</b>					
Grants to institutions	5	189,649	15,000	204,649	143,560
Grants to individuals	5	230,441	23,226	253,667	266,245
Direct costs	6	170,212	2,880	173,092	133,333
Support costs	7	195,198	-	195,198	178,009
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>		<u>826,561</u>	<u>41,106</u>	<u>867,667</u>	<u>761,659</u>
<b>NET EXPENDITURE BEFORE INVESTMENT GAINS/(LOSSES)</b>					
		(672,138)	(18,053)	(690,191)	(470,816)
Transfers between funds		5,173	(5,173)	-	-
Net gains/(losses) on investments	11	<u>649,642</u>	-	<u>649,642</u>	<u>(138,297)</u>
<b>NET MOVEMENT IN FUNDS</b>		<u>(17,323)</u>	<u>(23,226)</u>	<u>(40,549)</u>	<u>(609,113)</u>
<b>RECONCILIATION OF FUNDS:</b>					
Total funds brought forward		<u>7,696,048</u>	<u>64,250</u>	<u>7,760,298</u>	<u>8,369,411</u>
<b>TOTAL FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD</b>		<u>7,678,725</u>	<u>41,024</u>	<u>7,719,749</u>	<u>7,760,298</u>

The notes on pages 46 to 56 form part of these financial statements.

A full comparative Statement of Financial Activities can be found in note 19.

## Balance Sheet for the year ended 31 December 2021

		2021		2020	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>					
Tangible assets	10		36,982		49,060
Investments	11		<u>7,683,733</u>		<u>7,672,027</u>
			7,720,715		7,721,087
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Debtors	12	4,263		7,185	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>44,405</u>		<u>81,417</u>	
		48,668		88,602	
<b>CREDITORS</b>					
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	13	<u>(49,634)</u>		<u>(49,391)</u>	
<b>NET CURRENT (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS</b>					
			<u>(966)</u>		<u>39,211</u>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>					
			<u>7,719,749</u>		<u>7,760,298</u>
<b>CHARITY FUNDS</b>					
Unrestricted funds	15		7,678,725		7,696,048
Restricted funds	16		<u>41,024</u>		<u>64,250</u>
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>			<u>7,719,749</u>		<u>7,760,298</u>

The financial statements on pages 44-56 to were approved by the trustees on 12 April 2022 and signed on their behalf by:

Mr P McEwen MBE MNM, Chair

Mr G Lane FCA, Honorary Treasurer

The notes on pages 46 to 56 form part of these financial statements.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

## 1. Accounting policies

## 1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with items recognised at cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant notes to these accounts. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) second edition effective 1 January 2019 (Charities SORP (FRS 102)) and Financial Reporting Standard applicable the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and Charities Act 2011.

The financial statements have been prepared to give a 'true and fair' view and have departed from the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 only to the extent required to provide a 'true and fair' view. This departure has involved following the Charities SORP (FRS 102) published on 16 July 2014 rather than the Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice issued on 1 April 2005 which has since been withdrawn.

Seafarers Hospital Society constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102.

## 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, given the level of reserves and with reference to the future cash flow projections, 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 accounts.

## 1.3 Income

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

For legacies, entitlement 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 trust that a distribution will be made or when a distribution

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 granting a probate, and the criteria for income recognition have not been met, then the legacy is treated as a contingent asset and disclosed if material.

Income tax recoverable in relation to investment income is recognised at the time the investment income is 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.

## 1.4 Expenditure

Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to transfer economic benefit to a third party, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. Expenditure is classified by activity. The costs of each activity are made up of the total of direct costs and shared costs, including support costs involved in undertaking each activity. Direct costs attributable to a single activity are allocated directly to that activity.

Support costs, including governance costs, are those costs incurred directly in support of expenditure on the objects of the charity, which comprise costs for processing grants and applications, including support to actual and potential applicants, and an apportionment of overhead costs. Governance costs are those incurred in connection with administration of the charity and compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements.

Where costs cannot be directly attributed to either of these two categories, an apportionment is made based on staff activity levels. Costs that are directly attributable to restricted funds are charged against the relevant fund. Support costs not directly attributable to restricted funds are allocated on a reasonable basis as approved by the trustees.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

## 1. Accounting policies continued

Costs of generating funds are third party costs incurred through managing the investment assets.

Charitable activities are costs incurred on the charity's operations, including support costs and costs relating to the governance of the charity apportioned to charitable activities.

Grants payable are charged in the year when the offer is made except in those cases where the offer is conditional, such grants being recognised as expenditure when the conditions attaching are fulfilled. Grants offered subject to conditions which have not been met at the year-end are noted as a commitment, but not accrued as expenditure.

All expenditure is inclusive of irrecoverable VAT.

## 1.5 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Fixed assets are only capitalised where their cost, either individually or as a functional set, exceeds £3,000.

A review of impairment of a fixed asset is carried out if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of any fixed asset may not be recoverable. Shortfalls between the carrying value of fixed assets and their recoverable amounts are recognised as impairment losses in the Statement of Financial Activities.

Tangible fixed assets are carried at cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment.

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases.

Office premises and leasehold costs	Straight line over the life of the lease to 2024
Fixtures and fittings	15% straight line
Computer equipment and website	25% years straight line
Other fixed assets	Held at previous valuation less impairment losses

No depreciation is charged on selected furniture and fixtures, shown under the other fixed assets, as the current for value of these assets is dependent upon length of ownership. Therefore a policy of no depreciation

is appropriate. The selected furniture and fixtures are reviewed for impairment at each balance sheet date and any impairment losses are provided for, or reversed if appropriate.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in net income/(expenditure) for the year.

## 1.6 Investments

Fixed asset investments are a form of financial instrument and are initially recognised at their transaction cost and subsequently measured at fair value at the Balance Sheet date, unless fair value cannot be measured reliably in which case it is measured at cost less impairment. Investment gains and losses, whether realised or unrealised, are combined and shown in the heading 'Net gains/(losses) on investments' in the Statement of Financial Activities.

## 1.7 Debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount after any trade discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepared net of any trade discounts due.

## 1.8 Cash at Bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand includes cash and short term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

## 1.9 Liabilities and provisions

Liabilities 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. Liabilities are recognised at the amount that the charity anticipates it will pay to settle the debt or the amount it has received as advanced payments for the goods or services it must provide. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation. Where the effect of the item value of money is material, the provision is based on the present value of those amounts,

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

## 1. Accounting policies continued

discounted at the pre-tax discount rate that reflects the risk specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised within interest payable and similar charges.

## 1.10 Financial instruments

The charity only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value.

## 1.11 Pensions

The charity contributes to a defined contribution pension scheme and the pension charge represents the amounts payable by the charity to the fund in respect of the year.

## 1.12 Fund accounting

General funds are unrestricted funds which are available for use at the discretion of the Trustees in furtherance of the general objectives of the charity and which have not been designated for other purposes.

Restricted funds are funds which are to be used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by donors or which have been raised by the charity for particular purposes. The costs of raising and administering such funds are charged against the specific fund. The aim and use of each restricted fund is set out in the notes to the financial statements.

Investment income, gains and losses are allocated to the appropriate fund.

## 1.13 Employee benefits

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

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

## 2. Income from donations and grants

	Total Funds 2021	Total Funds 2020
	£	£
Donations (to unrestricted funds)	6,298	9,368
Grants (to restricted funds as below)	8,053	108,821
	<u>14,351</u>	<u>118,189</u>
<b>Analysis of grant income (restricted funds)</b>		
Seafarers UK (Fishing Project)	5,173	11,485
Seafarers UK (Anchor Fund)	-	50,000
Nautilus (COVID-19)	-	15,000
Contributions to shared grants	-	23,936
Trinity House (Room hire)	2,880	8,400
	<u>8,053</u>	<u>108,821</u>

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

## 3. Other income

	Total Funds 2021	Total Funds 2020
	£	£
Reimbursement for SAIL accommodation costs	15,000	8,501
Other income	-	325
	<u>15,000</u>	<u>8,826</u>

All other income was unrestricted in both 2021 and 2020

## 4. Investment income

	Total Unrestricted Funds 2021	Total Unrestricted Funds 2020
	£	£
Investment income	148,125	163,826
Bank interest	-	2
	<u>148,125</u>	<u>163,828</u>

## 5. Analysis of grants payable

	Total Funds 2021	Total Funds 2020
	£	£
<b>Grants to institutions (unrestricted funds)</b>		
Seafarers Advice and Information Line (SAIL)	158,349	125,690
MCG development programme	10,000	10,000
Health Develop Project Costs		
Nautilus Welfare dementia nurse	6,300	6,300
Miscellaneous	-	1,520
Annual National Service for Seafarers	-	50
Research Project	30,000	-
Total grants to institutions	<u>204,649</u>	<u>143,560</u>
<b>Grants to individuals</b>		
General welfare assistance (unrestricted funds)	201,042	242,584
COVID-19 (restricted funds)	1,950	963
Physiotherapy (Connect) (unrestricted funds)	6,221	6,079
Physiotherapy (Harbourside network) (unrestricted funds)	22,305	13,131
Dreadnought medical service – patient travel expenses (unrestricted funds)	873	3,488
SF UK – Anchor Fund (restricted funds)	21,276	-
Total grants to individuals	<u>253,667</u>	<u>266,245</u>
<b>Total grants payable</b>	<u>458,316</u>	<u>409,805</u>

During the year, there was a continuing number of grants made with respect to the pandemic.

A total of 100 grants were made via SHS, SF UK – Anchor Fund and the Nautilus COVID-19 fund totaling £56,318.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

## 6. Direct costs

	Total Funds 2021	Total Funds 2020
	£	£
<b>Unrestricted funds</b>		
Wages and salaries	113,419	115,183
SeaFit project (excluding salary and travel costs)	48,793	3,750
Big White Wall online service	6,000	6,000
Smile dental project	2,000	-
<b>Restricted funds</b>		
Trinity House (room hire)	2,880	8,400
	<u>173,092</u>	<u>133,333</u>

## 7. Support costs

	Total Unrestricted Funds 2021	Total Unrestricted Funds 2020
	£	£
Wages and salaries	36,470	27,224
Office costs	23,829	8,750
Building running and maintenance	15,397	20,271
Publicity costs	22,761	8,779
Legal and professional costs	21,734	20,779
Travel and subsistence	699	453
Staff recruitment, training and HR support	4,247	14,774
Depreciation	15,210	12,007
Impairment	-	47,124
Bicentenary	28,618	-
Governance costs (See below)	26,482	17,848
	<u>195,198</u>	<u>178,009</u>

## Governance costs

Auditors' remuneration – audit	9,300	10,200
Accountancy and professional fees	1,440	1,440
Wages and salaries	7,464	5,199
Annual Meeting	-	-
Trustees' expenses	8,278	1,009
	<u>26,482</u>	<u>17,848</u>

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

## 8. Auditors' remuneration

	2021	2020
	£	£
Fees payable to the charity's auditor and its associates for the audit of the charity's annual accounts	9,300	10,200
Fees payable to the charity's auditor and its associates in respect of all other non-audit services not included above	<u>1,440</u>	<u>1,440</u>

## 9. Staff costs

Staff costs were as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Wages and salaries	135,740	126,654
Social security costs	9,674	8,593
Other pension costs	11,939	12,359
	<u>157,353</u>	<u>147,606</u>

The average number of persons employed by the charity during the year was as follows:

	2021	2020
	No.	No.
	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>

The number of employees who received remuneration amounting to between £60,000-£70,000 was one (2020: none between £60,000 -£70,000).

The total costs in relation to remuneration of key management personnel was £82,796 (2020: £99,392).

During the year, no Trustees received any remuneration (2020: £Nil).

During the year, no Trustees received any benefits in kind (2020: £Nil).

3 Trustees received reimbursement of travel and subsistence expenses amounting to £623 in the current year, (2020 – 2 Trustees - £1,009).

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

## 10. Tangible fixed assets

	Office premises and leasehold costs	Fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment & website	Other fixed assets	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 January 2021	69,126	16,398	25,499	47,125	158,148
Additions	-	-	3,132	-	3,132
<b>At 31 December 2021</b>	<u>69,126</u>	<u>16,398</u>	<u>28,631</u>	<u>47,125</u>	<u>162,280</u>
<b>Depreciation and Impairment</b>					
At 1 January 2021	43,732	5,973	12,259	47,124	109,088
Charge for the year	6,352	4,099	4,759	-	15,210
31 December 2021	<u>50,084</u>	<u>10,072</u>	<u>17,018</u>	<u>47,124</u>	<u>124,388</u>
<b>Net book value</b>					
<b>At 31 December 2021</b>	<u>19,042</u>	<u>6,326</u>	<u>11,613</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>36,982</u>
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	<u>25,394</u>	<u>10,425</u>	<u>13,240</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>49,060</u>

As a result of an impairment review as at the 31 December 2020 impairment losses of £47,124 were provided on other fixed assets.

## 11. Fixed asset investments

	Listed Securities	Cash	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Market value</b>			
At 1 January 2021	7,330,309	341,718	7,672,027
Additions	1,536,596	-	1,536,596
Disposals at book value (proceeds £1,897,770, realised gain £44,260)	(1,853,510)	-	(1,853,510)
Net unrealised gains	605,382	-	605,382
Other cash movements	-	(276,762)	(276,762)
<b>At 31 December 2021</b>	<u>7,618,777</u>	<u>64,956</u>	<u>7,683,733</u>

The cost of Listed Securities at 31 December 2021 was £6,634,010 (2020 £6,862,182).

The total cost of Cash and Investments was £7,203,900 (2020 £6,703,928).

The post balance sheet movement on investments amounts to a fall in the market value of investments of £7,683,733 to £7,328,400 as at 31 March 2022.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

## 12. Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Prepayments and accrued income	4,263	7,185
	<u>4,263</u>	<u>7,185</u>

## 13. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Accruals	35,070	30,077
Deferred income	-	6,515
Other taxation and social security	3,855	3,239
Trade and other creditors	10,709	9,560
	<u>49,634</u>	<u>49,391</u>

## 14. Financial instruments

	2021	2020
	£	£
Financial assets measured at fair value through income and expenditure	<u>7,683,733</u>	<u>7,672,027</u>

Financial assets measured at fair value through income and expenditure comprise listed investment assets.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

## 15. Statement of funds

	Balance at 1 January 2021		Income	Expenditure	Transfer In/(out)	Gains/(Losses)	Balance at 31 December 2021
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>CURRENT YEAR</b>							
<b>Unrestricted funds</b>							
General Funds	7,696,048	154,423	(826,561)	5,173	649,642		7,678,725
<b>Restricted funds</b>							
Seafarers UK (Anchor fund)	50,000	-	(21,276)	-	-		28,724
Nautilus COVID-19 support	14,250	-	(1,950)	-	-		12,300
Seafarers UK (Fishing project)	-	5,173	-	(5,173)	-		-
Reimbursement for SAIL accommodation costs	-	15,000	(15,000)	-	-		-
Trinity House (Room hire)	-	2,880	(2,880)	-	-		-
	64,250	23,053	(41,106)	(5,173)	-		41,024
<b>Total of funds</b>	<b>7,760,298</b>	<b>177,476</b>	<b>(867,667)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>649,642</b>		<b>7,719,749</b>

Seafarers UK - Anchor fund is for the provision of support grants to serving seafarers affected by COVID.

Nautilus COVID-19 support grant was received to fund hardship grants for Nautilus members with Covid-19 related issues.

The Seafarers UK (Fishing project) grant covers the cost of seconding a member of staff to work on a specific project – "Fishing without a safety net".

The reimbursement for SAIL accommodation reflects the use of the Society's support resources.

The Trinity House (room hire) grant is received to cover the Society's annual meeting costs.

	Balance at 1 January 2021		Income	Expenditure	Transfer In/(out)	Gains/(Losses)	Balance at 31 December 2021
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>PRIOR YEAR</b>							
<b>Unrestricted funds</b>							
General Funds	8,369,411	173,521	(720,072)	11,485	(138,297)		7,696,048
<b>Restricted funds</b>							
Seafarers UK (Anchor fund)	-	50,000	-	-	-		50,000
Contributions to shared grants	-	23,936	(23,936)	-	-		-
Nautilus COVID-19 support	-	15,000	(750)	-	-		14,250
Seafarers UK (Fishing project)	-	11,485	-	(11,485)	-		-
Reimbursement for SAIL accommodation costs	-	8,501	(8,501)	-	-		-
Trinity House (Room hire)	-	8,400	(8,400)	-	-		-
	-	369,204	(41,587)	-	-		64,250
<b>Total of funds</b>	<b>8,369,411</b>	<b>290,843</b>	<b>(761,659)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(138,297)</b>		<b>7,760,298</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

## 16. Analysis of net assets between funds

	Unrestricted Funds 2021	Restricted Funds 2021	Total Funds 2021
	£	£	£
<b>CURRENT YEAR</b>			
Tangible fixed assets	36,982	-	36,982
Fixed asset investments	7,683,733	-	7,683,733
Current assets	7,644	41,024	48,668
Current liabilities	(48,194)	-	(48,194)
	<u>7,680,165</u>	<u>41,024</u>	<u>7,721,189</u>

	Unrestricted Funds 2020	Restricted Funds 2020	Total Funds 2020
	£	£	£
<b>PRIOR YEAR</b>			
Tangible fixed assets	49,060	-	49,060
Fixed asset investments	7,672,027	-	7,672,027
Current assets	24,352	64,250	88,602
Current liabilities	(49,391)	-	(49,391)
	<u>7,696,048</u>	<u>64,250</u>	<u>7,760,298</u>

## 17. Pension commitments

The charity contributes to a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the charity in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the charity to the fund and amounted to £11,939 (2020: £12,359). Contributions totalling £nil (2020: £1,699) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date.

## 18. Related party transactions

There were no disclosable related party transactions during the year (2020: none).

## Seafarers Hospital Society

## Trustees' report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

## 19. Comparative statement of financial activities

		Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds
		2020	2020	2020
	Notes	£	£	£
<b>INCOME FROM</b>				
Donations and grants	2	9,368	108,821	118,189
Other income	3	325	8,501	8,826
Investments	4	163,828	-	163,828
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>		<b>173,521</b>	<b>117,322</b>	<b>290,843</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE ON:</b>				
<b>Raising funds:</b>				
Investment management		40,512	-	40,512
<b>Charitable activity:</b>				
Grants to institutions	5	135,059	8,501	143,560
Grants to individuals	5	241,559	24,686	266,245
Direct costs	6	124,933	8,400	133,333
Support costs	7	178,009	-	178,009
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>		<b>720,072</b>	<b>41,587</b>	<b>761,659</b>
<b>NET EXPENDITURE BEFORE INVESTMENT GAINS/(LOSSES)</b>		<b>(546,551)</b>	<b>75,735</b>	<b>(470,816)</b>
<b>Transfers between funds</b>				
Net gains/(losses) on investments	11	11,485	(11,485)	-
		(138,297)	-	(138,297)
<b>NET MOVEMENT IN FUNDS</b>		<b>(673,363)</b>	<b>64,250</b>	<b>(609,113)</b>
<b>RECONCILIATION OF FUNDS:</b>				
Total funds brought forward		8,369,411	-	8,369,411
<b>TOTAL FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD</b>		<b>7,696,048</b>	<b>64,250</b>	<b>7,760,298</b>

## Charity Information

## Reference and administrative details of the charity, its trustees and advisers for the year ended 31 December 2021

**Trustees**

Peter McEwen MBE MNM BSc Econ (Hons), Chair  
 Sandy Nairne CBE FSA, Deputy Chair  
 Graham Lane FCA, Honorary Treasurer  
 Mark Carden  
 Tim Carter PhD FFOM MNM  
 Rupert Chichester MA  
 Mike Jess BEM MSc  
 Frank Leonard MB ChB MSc MFOM RN (Rtd)  
 Charlotte Costa da Mendes MBBS MRCP  
 Rachel Dunn  
 Valerie Coleman

**Charity registered number**

231724

**Principal office**

29 King William Walk, Greenwich, London, SE10 9HX

**Chief Executive Officer**

Mrs Sandra Welch B.Th.

**Independent auditors**

Buzzacott LLP, 130 Wood St, London, EC2V 6DL

**Bankers**

Unity Trust Bank plc., Nine Brindleyplace, 4 Oozells Square, Birmingham B1 2HE

**Investment advisors**

Bordier &amp; Cie (UK) Plc, 23 King Street, St James's, London SW1Y 6QY

**Honorary Archivist**

Professor G C Cook MD DSc FRCP



29 King William Walk  
Greenwich, London  
SE10 9HX

020 8858 3696  
[admin@seahospital.org.uk](mailto:admin@seahospital.org.uk)  
[www.seahospital.org.uk](http://www.seahospital.org.uk)

Charity registered number 231724

