Your essential guide

To the National Trust Group Personal Pension Plan

Contributions | Investment | Retirement

August 2023

Introduction

Message from National Trust (the Trust)

You can join our pension, the National Trust Group Personal Pension Plan (the plan), immediately and benefit from employer pension contributions, on top of your salary, from your first day of employment. The more you pay into your pension, the more we will pay (up to 10% of your basic salary), and the more you will be able to save for the lifestyle you want when you retire.

If you don't apply to join, the Government requires us to auto-enrol you into our pension if you meet certain age and earnings criteria. If you're eligible, this will happen approximately 3 months after you start employment.

What our pension offers

Your own personal pension policy

You have your own policy (your savings pot) with Legal & General and control over how much you pay in and where your money is invested. If you leave the Trust, your policy belongs to you (including the Trust's contributions) and you can transfer it, if you wish, to another suitable pension scheme.

Contributions and tax and NI savings

If you pay at least 5% of your basic salary, the Trust will match your contribution up to a maximum of 10%. (If you're auto-enrolled, the current minimum you and the Trust must pay is 4% of qualifying earnings.) Most members won't pay tax or National Insurance (NI) on their contributions, which reduces the cost of saving into a pension.

Protection for your family

Your savings pot is usually payable to your family or beneficiaries as a lump sum if you die before taking your retirement savings, in addition to any benefits you may be entitled to under the Trust's separate death in service benefit scheme. Remember to update your beneficiary forms for both, if your circumstances or wishes change.

Flexibility in how you can take your retirement savings

Changes to pension rules in 2015 give you more flexible ways of taking your pension savings than previously, including the possibility of taking your savings pot entirely as cash. You can still take up to 25% tax-free but the rest will be subject to income tax.

Additional support and monitoring by National Trust

We offer a high quality pension plan to reward our employees and regularly monitor its performance, ongoing suitability and how well the plan is being run. At the end of this guide, you can find details of how to access additional support and information to help you make decisions at all stages of membership.

You should read everything you receive about the plan, but these sections will get you started

Contents

About this guide

This guide describes the main features of the National Trust Group Personal Pension Plan and complements the Key Facts documents and investment information you receive from Legal & General, the provider of the plan.

The information is based on current legislation and practice which may change in future and it includes figures from HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) and regulations at the time of writing.

As membership of a pension plan is not a contractual benefit, we may change the plan at any time. However, the plan must meet minimum legal requirements.

You should not treat this guide as individual advice. When making decisions about this plan, or reviewing your retirement savings in general, you should always consider your circumstances, which may change. Not everyone feels comfortable making financial decisions. If you're not sure that saving into this plan is right for you, you should get independent financial advice.

To help you, we have used symbols to highlight important points.

i **When you see this symbol, you can find more information in the 'Find out more' section of this guide.**

? **When you see this symbol, go to the 'Who to contact' section at the back of the guide for contact details.**

Welcome to your National Trust Group Personal Pension Plan

What is a pension?

Pensions might seem complicated but the basic idea is a simple one; a pension plan is designed to provide you with money in retirement.

You will have your own savings pot and control over how much you pay in, where your money is invested and how you receive your retirement savings.

Why is saving in to a pension important?

Saving into a pension is one of the most sensible financial steps you can take.

Life after retirement will hopefully last many years, so it is important to plan ahead. You need to think about the standard of living you want and the expenses you will have when you stop working and whether you are saving enough.

Some people may not see pensions as a priority, as there are always other things to pay for. However, putting away something regularly will make a difference to how much money you will have in retirement, and the sooner you start, the bigger that difference will be. In fact, it is a good idea to save for your future no matter how old you are.

State Pensions are intended to provide a basic level of income, but are unlikely to be enough on their own for you to live on. The National Trust Group Personal Pension Plan will provide extra income in retirement, on top of any pensions from the State you may be entitled to.

What type of pension is this?

The plan is a **group personal pension plan** which is a collection of individual personal pension policies. A group personal pension provides **defined contribution** pension savings (sometimes called DC or money purchase pensions), which means you have your own personal pot of money which is used to provide benefits.

What you'll have in retirement could be a combination of:

Your National Trust pension + **Any other pensions you have** + **Any State pension you get**

How the plan works

There are three main things to think about:

Contributions

The money paid into your pension plan by you and us

Investment

How you want your savings pot invested and your attitude to risk

Retirement

How you will access your savings pot

Contributions

The basics

The Trust will pay into your savings pot if you make contributions too.

If you apply to join the plan, you must contribute at least 5% of your **basic salary** every month and we will match your contributions up to 10%.

If you are auto-enrolled, contributions are slightly different but are still based on **your earnings**. You and the Trust will pay the following contributions:

AUTO ENROLMENT	You pay	National Trust pays	Total contribution
From April 2019	4%	4%	8%

Can I pay more?

If you pay more than 4%, we will also contribute more on your behalf.

If you pay	National Trust will pay	Total contribution
5%	5%	10%
6%	6%	12%
7%	7%	14%
8%	8%	16%
9%	9%	18%
10%	10%	20%
More than 10%	10%	20% +

You can pay more than 10% if you want, but the Trust's contribution is capped at 10%.

You can change the amount you pay in the next month's pay period.

How does it work?

The total contribution, each month, is made up of:

- **National Trust contribution:** based on your pay before tax.
- **Your contribution:** paid by salary sacrifice for most members (see below).
- **Tax and NI saving:** when you pay into a pension by salary sacrifice, you won't normally pay tax or National Insurance on your contributions, which reduces the cost to you of saving into a pension.

If you apply to join the plan and contribute at least 5% of your basic salary, your contribution will be paid by salary sacrifice, unless you request, or the Trust determines, that your contribution is not to be paid in this way.

Under salary sacrifice, you decide how much you want to contribute, and you give up (sacrifice) this amount of salary before tax and NI are taken. The Trust pays this amount into your savings pot as an employer contribution.

This usually results in a higher take-home pay compared to contributing the same amount without using salary sacrifice.

Example: How much does it cost?

In this example, Stuart's annual basic salary is £24,000 (£2,000 a month, before tax and NI) and he is considering whether to contribute 5% of basic salary into the plan. He is a basic rate (20%) tax payer. The Trust would match his contribution.

If he pays a 5% pension contribution by salary sacrifice (monthly amounts)			**If he receives 5% as pay (monthly amounts)**	
Gross salary reduced by	£100		Gross amount	£100
Income tax paid on contribution	£0		Less income tax	£20
NI paid on contribution	£0		Less NI	£12
National Trust pension contribution	£100			
Amount paid into pension	**£200**		**Net amount received as pay**	**£68**

So, for a monthly net cost to Stuart of £68, he could get £200 paid into his pension!

If Stuart contributes 5% a month using salary sacrifice, his payslip would show a £100 reduction in salary (before deductions). He won't pay tax or NI on the £100, so it's only costing him £68. His savings pot with Legal & General will receive a £200 employer contribution.

Salary sacrifice is beneficial for most people. However, you do not have to contribute by salary sacrifice, and you should make sure that it is right for you. Your contributions will not be paid by salary sacrifice if you are auto-enrolled.

Suggested action

The level of contributions you pay will affect how much money you have in retirement. You should review your contributions regularly.

To help you decide how much to contribute, you can use Legal & General's online Retirement planning tool, which allows you to see how the choices you make, such as increasing contributions or changing your retirement age, could affect the value of your savings pot.

Investment

The basics

The money in your savings pot is invested by Legal & General on your behalf, but you can choose a level of investment risk that you are comfortable with. Where your contributions are invested will be one of the most important factors in the long-term value of your savings. The aim of investment is to help the value of your savings pot grow over time.

If you apply to join the plan, your savings pot will be automatically invested in the National Trust Default Fund.

If you are auto-enrolled, you won't complete an application form, but you can make an investment choice at any time once your plan has been set up.

You should think about whether the National Trust Default Fund is right for you.

How and when you plan to access your savings pot may also affect your investment choice and the suitability of an investment for you. There's more information about this in the 'Your retirement options' section of this guide.

How does it work?

We have chosen the National Trust Default Fund as our default investment as it is likely to be suitable for most people. The fund initially invests in different types of assets, such as shares, bonds and cash.

The performance of investments is not guaranteed and the value of your savings pot may go down as well as up.

Is there an alternative to the National Trust Default Fund?

You can choose where to invest your savings pot from Legal & General's full range of investment funds.

Please read 'Your investment choices' in the 'Find out more' section of this guide for more information.

If you decide to make your own investment choice, you will need to consider the amount of risk you are prepared to take, balanced against the level of return you are hoping for.

Your investment choice will be a personal decision based on your circumstances, and there is a range of investment options available.

You can view the fund range and change your investment choice online.

Are there any charges?

Legal & General take a charge from your total savings pot to cover the cost of their services including administration and investment. The charges vary depending on how your savings pot is invested.

You can find details of the charges that apply to the National Trust Default Fund and the alternative investments online.

Suggested action

Read the further information about the National Trust Default Fund, and the alternative investments that are available, in the 'Find out more?' section of this guide.

You can change your investment choice by contacting Legal & General by 'phone or online.

You should review your pension investments on a regular basis to make sure your choices are still right for you.

Your retirement options

The basics

From the age of 55, you can access your savings pot in a number of ways. You do not have to stop working to do this.

The amount you will receive depends on a number of factors. These include:

- the value of your savings pot;
- how you choose to access your savings pot; and
- your age.

You can get free and impartial guidance to help you understand your options, from the Government's guidance service Pension Wise.

Unless you are already over this age or you contact Legal & General to choose a different retirement age, Legal & General will contact you about your retirement options before your 65th birthday.

How does it work?

You can access your savings pot in one or more of the ways shown below.

However you access your savings pot, you can usually take up to 25% of its value tax-free. The rest will be taxed as income in the year you receive it. This could result in you paying a higher rate of income tax.

Cash lump sums

From age 55, you will be able to take your savings pot as cash. That could be either as a single cash lump sum or as a series of smaller cash lump sums.

Guaranteed income

From age 55, you can buy an annuity. An annuity is a retirement product you can buy from an insurance company using your savings pot, which gives the security of a guaranteed regular income.

Flexible income

From age 55, you can take flexible payments from your savings pot, leaving what's left invested. This is often known as drawdown, since you draw down your savings gradually as you need them.

Most providers will allow you to take flexible income or cash lump sums from your savings pot. However, if this is not possible, you will be able to transfer your savings to another policy.

From age 50, you should think about how and when you plan to access your savings pot and make sure that your investment choice reflects this.

You can continue contributing after accessing your savings pot, but you may have reduced tax relief available to you for future pension savings.

Suggested action

Deciding how and when to access your savings pot is an important decision and will depend on your personal circumstances.

You need to understand the options you have and how your choice will affect you. You should consider your tax position; any charges or investment risks that apply; the savings you have elsewhere to live on when you stop work; and what would be paid to your family when you die.

You should take up the free guidance from Pension Wise (from age 50), and consider taking independent financial advice before you decide what is best for you.

You can find more information about retirement choices on the Legal & General plan website (see Accessing your pot) and in their Freedom and choice brochure.

Find out more

On the next few pages you can find more detailed information about:

Joining by automatic enrolment

When and how will I be enrolled?

If you don't apply to join the plan, the Trust is required to automatically enrol you into a qualifying workplace pension scheme and make contributions if you meet the Government's criteria for automatic enrolment, as follows:

- You are not already in a National Trust pension
- You earn over £10,000* a year (or the monthly equivalent)
- You are aged 22 or over
- You are under State Pension Age
- You work or usually work in the UK

We will assess your age and earnings in your fourth calendar month with the Trust and, if eligible, you will be automatically enrolled into the plan.

You don't need to do anything, this will happen automatically, but you can ask to join sooner if you wish, by contacting the National Trust Pensions Team.

The contribution rates for auto-enrolled members are shown on page 7. You can choose to pay more than the contributions shown at any time. If you apply to pay at least 5% of basic salary, you will benefit from higher employer contributions.

If you don't meet the criteria at first, you will not be auto-enrolled but you can ask to join if you wish. If you meet the criteria at a later date, you will be auto-enrolled.

Automatic enrolment is Government legislation intended to encourage you to save for your retirement. You can find more information about automatic enrolment at www.gov.uk/workplace-pensions or on the Legal & General plan website.

Do I have to stay in the plan?

If you decide that you don't want to stay in the plan, you will be able to opt out. Legal & General will explain how you can do this.

It is not possible to opt out of automatic enrolment before you have been enrolled.

*This amount applies in the 2023/24 tax year and is reviewed by the Government every year.

Can I change my contributions?

Yes. You can change the amount you contribute at any time in the year. The NTGPPP Acorn page contains a form you can complete. You can also pay single contributions from your bank account, by contacting Legal & General.

I pay higher-rate tax, how do I claim additional tax relief?

You do not need to claim any tax relief if you contribute by salary sacrifice.

See 'What if I don't pay my contributions by salary sacrifice?' on page 16.

Can I stop contributing?

Yes. You can stop contributing into your savings pot at any time, by telling the National Trust Pensions Team.

If you stop contributing, no further employer contributions will be made. However, by law, you may be enrolled again at a later date. You will be told when this happens.

Is there a limit on how much I can save?

While there is no limit on the amount you can save into your savings pot, HM Revenue & Customs limits the tax advantages you can get on pension savings.

Depending on the amount of pension savings you make (or someone makes for you) and the amount you take (including some benefits paid on your death), you could be taxed as outlined below.

Tax relief

The level of personal contributions on which you can receive tax relief is limited to 100% of your earnings (or £3,600 a year if higher). However, contributions paid by salary sacrifice do not count towards this limit.

Annual allowance

There is an allowance each year of pension savings you can make or someone can make for you. This is usually £60,000 and includes total contributions made by you and someone else to defined contribution pensions, like this one, as well as the value of any benefits earned in defined benefit pensions (e.g. a final salary scheme).

If you go over the annual allowance, you may have to pay a tax charge of up to 45% on the amount by which you go over.

You may be able to carry forward unused annual allowance from the previous three tax years.

You can have a reduced annual allowance in some circumstances:

a) From 6 April 2023, if you start to access any pension savings pots and continue to make pension savings, your annual allowance may reduce to £10,000 for future defined contribution pension savings. Whether this applies to you or not, depends on how you access your pension savings.

b) From 6 April 2016, if your total income (adjusted to include pension savings) is more than £150,000, your annual allowance will be scaled down from its current level of £40,000, to between £40,000 and £10,000, depending on your adjusted income over £150,000. The maximum reduction is £30,000 where adjusted income is at or above £210,000.

Lifetime allowance

There is also a lifetime allowance that limits the value of benefits that you can take from all pension schemes in your lifetime before paying a tax charge. The lifetime allowance is £1.0731 million for most people in 2023/2024.

If you receive any pension benefits above your lifetime allowance, you may have to pay an extra tax charge of 25% (if paid as income) or 55% (if paid as a lump sum).

Some lump sums paid when you die are also measured against your lifetime allowance.

Suggested actions

If you think you may be affected by the annual or lifetime allowances, you should speak to an independent financial adviser.

You can find more information at: www. gov.uk/tax-on-your-private-pension

Salary sacrifice

Is salary sacrifice right for me?

Most pension plan members will pay their contributions by salary sacrifice.

However, your contributions will not be paid by salary sacrifice

- if you are auto-enrolled
- if your pay is below £12,750 or
- if salary sacrifice would take your pay below the national minimum wage.

You can choose not to pay your contributions by salary sacrifice, and there are some things you should consider.

- If your salary (after it is reduced for salary sacrifice) falls below your personal income tax allowance, you will lose out on tax relief.
- If you are older than your State Pension Age, you will no longer pay National Insurance and will not benefit from an NI saving by using salary sacrifice.
- State benefits such as Statutory Sick Pay and the Additional State Pension could be reduced as they are linked to your total earnings which will be reduced by salary sacrifice.
- Some lenders may base the amount they are willing to lend you on your salary after taking off the sacrificed amount, so the amount you can borrow may be reduced. We understand that most mortgage companies now follow the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) code and base their decision on take home pay and expenditure.

If you think salary sacrifice is not right for you, you can ask to make your contributions using a different method by contacting the National Trust Pensions Team.

What if I don't pay my contributions by salary sacrifice?

Your contributions will be taken from your pay, after tax. You will automatically receive 20% basic-rate tax relief on your contributions which is claimed by Legal & General and added to your contribution when they receive it. By using this method of contribution instead of salary sacrifice, you will not benefit from any National Insurance saving.

If you are a higher or additional rate tax payer, you will need to claim any further tax relief due. This can be done either by including details of your pension contributions in your self-assessment tax return or contacting your local tax office, who may be able to change your tax code.

Does salary sacrifice affect my other National Trust benefits?

No, your benefits will be based on your salary before salary sacrifice.

What happens if I am off work with reduced pay?

This will depend on the reason for your absence, and how much your pay is reduced. In some cases, you may be taken out of salary sacrifice but be able to continue to pay contributions into your savings pot by a different method. You should contact the National Trust Pensions Team for more information.

Managing your savings

Can I opt out or cancel?

After your membership of the plan begins, you will receive information including your opt-out or cancellation rights. If you opt out or cancel your membership of the plan, no further contributions will be made by National Trust.

However, by law, you may be enrolled again at a later date. This happens once every three years on the Trust's automatic enrolment date. If this applies to you, you will be told when this happens.

What happens if I leave National Trust?

Your savings pot will stay invested with Legal & General. They will write to you with your options, which include transferring to another pension provider or paying personal contributions.

Can I transfer other pension savings into my savings pot?

Yes. However, depending on the type of pension scheme, its charges and any transfer costs, it may not be in your best interests to do so. Before going ahead, you should speak to an independent financial adviser. You may also be able to get guidance from Legal & General, but they will not be able to give you independent financial advice.

Who looks after my pension?

Although it is your responsibility to regularly review your savings, you have an individual policy with Legal & General, who will operate your policy in line with the terms and conditions in their agreement with you.

If there is any difference between the terms and conditions of your individual policy with Legal & General and this guide, your individual policy terms will apply.

The Trust regularly monitors the overall performance of the plan. We work with Legal & General and our professional advisers to offer a high quality pension plan and to ensure that you have access to the support and information you need to help you plan for your future.

Is my savings pot secure?

The value of your savings pot will change depending on how it is invested.

If Legal & General or any external fund managers you are invested with cannot meet their financial obligations to you, you may be entitled to compensation from the Financial Services

Compensation Scheme (FSCS). You can get more information about compensation scheme arrangements, and your entitlements, from the FSCS on 020 7892 7300 or by email: enquiries@fscs.org.uk

How can I keep track of my savings pot?

You can visit Legal & General's website where you can see a record of the contributions paid into your savings pot and its current value.

State Pension

How much will my State Pension be?

When you reach your State Pension age, you may receive one or more State Pensions from the Government. The amount will vary depending on your National Insurance payments and credits.

You can get an estimate of your State Pension at: www.gov.uk/state-pension-statement

What is my State Pension age?

You can find out your State Pension age at www.gov.uk/calculate-state-pension

Death benefits

What happens to my savings pot when I die?

This depends on your age when you die and whether you have accessed your savings pot or not.

If you die whilst employed by the Trust, payments from the plan are in addition to any separate death in service benefit you may be entitled to from the Trust.

	Before age 75	Aged 75 or over
Before accessing your savings pot	Your entire savings pot will be paid to your beneficiaries who can draw a tax-free income from it, or it can be paid as a tax-free lump sum. This may depend on you having enough unused lifetime allowance. For most people the lifetime allowance is currently £1.0731 million from 6 April 2023.	Your entire savings pot can be paid to your beneficiaries who can draw an income from it. This will be taxed at their rate of income tax. Or, it can be paid as a lump sum but with a tax charge.
After accessing your savings pot	If you are using your pot as cash, drawdown or as an annuity, the payments made to your beneficiaries will be tax-free.	No matter how you have accessed your pension pot, all payments made to your beneficiaries will be taxed at their rate of income tax.

It is important that you indicate who you want to receive the money in your savings pot when you die. You can do this by filling in a nomination form, which you can get from Legal & General**.** You should return the completed form to Legal & General who will usually follow your choice, but the final decision is theirs.

You should tell Legal & General about any change to your nomination by filling in a new form.

Your investment choices

The plan provides three basic choices:

1. National Trust Default Fund

Applies when you first join the scheme (unless or until you choose a different fund)

2. Self-select investments

Legal & General Governed investment fund range
Full Legal & General investment fund range

1. National Trust Default Fund

If you join the plan on or after 1 August 2023 and you do not make an investment choice, your savings pot will remain invested in the National Trust Default Fund. This fund is reviewed regularly by the National Trust with our advisers and we may make changes to it in future.

National Trust Default Fund
Link to fund fact sheet: http://www.legalandgeneral.com/workplacebenefits/microsites/nationaltrust/useful-documents/

The default fund is not a recommendation by National Trust or our advisers and you should make sure your investments are right for you.

If you joined the plan before 1 August 2023 and you haven't made an investment choice, your savings pot will be invested in a previous default. You can choose to switch to the current default at any time by contacting Legal & General by 'phone or **online**.

Making investment choices

When making any investment decision, there are a number of things to consider. To help you, we have outlined some common considerations.

Risk (and your attitude to risk)

Different people wish to take different levels of risk with their savings, which is sometimes called their attitude to risk. Some are naturally cautious while others are willing to take more of a risk in the hope of getting a better return. It is important to consider how different risks affect you and your individual circumstances.

There are four main risks to consider:

Investment Risk	The risk that your savings pot may fall in value. This is most important to members approaching retirement who may not have sufficient time to regain the value of their investments. [To help you make the right investment choices, you can assess your attitude to investment risk using Legal & General's online Attitude to risk tool.
Inflation Risk	The risk that your savings pot may not keep up with the rise in the cost of living over the long term. This is most important to younger members who are many years from retirement.
Opportunity Cost	The risk that you pay inadequate contributions, or take insufficient investment risk, especially when you are younger. This may result in a smaller pot of money with which to provide benefits at retirement.
Annuity Risk	The risk that the value of your savings pot will not keep pace with the cost of providing a guaranteed income (known as buying an annuity) when you retire. This is important if you intend to use your savings pot to buy an annuity.

Your aims

Your aims will depend largely on when you intend to use your savings pot and how you intend to use it.

If you have built up significant savings outside of pensions, or if you have saved a significant amount in other pensions, then you may be prepared to take more risk than if your National Trust savings pot is your only retirement savings.

Typically, someone who is closer to retirement may take a more cautious view than someone who is a long way from retirement, to try and avoid the possibility of a sudden fall in the value of their pot because they have less time for a potential recovery in investment markets. If you plan to buy a guaranteed income (annuity), you may also prefer investments which move in line with any changes to the cost of buying a retirement income e.g. an annuity.

Your individual circumstances

You may have other reasons for making a particular investment choice, so when making a decision you should also consider your individual circumstances, which can change, and this could affect your requirements.

What alternatives to the default investment option are available?

Self-select investments

This is the higher involvement option. You can build your own investment portfolio using any of Legal & General's pension investment funds.

It is up to you to regularly monitor the performance of your investments and to decide whether to change how your retirement pot in invested. You may need to adjust your portfolio regularly to keep it in line with your attitude to investment risk, your individual circumstances and your retirement plans.

This option is intended for individuals with good investment knowledge who want a high level of control over their investments or those actively taking financial advice about how to invest their retirement pot to suit their individual circumstances and retirement plans.

When choosing investment funds, you should ensure that you understand the different types of risks involved and how asset classes may behave in different circumstances.

You can change your investment decision (called switching) at any time without charge by contacting Legal & General.

Full Legal & General investment fund range
To view the full range of funds available from Legal and General and their charges, go to: https://www.legalandgeneral.com/workplace/n/national-trust/first-step/how-pension-saving-works/how-your-pension-is-invested/ and click on Fund centre

Suggested actions

If you are unsure about how to invest your savings pot, you should speak to an independent financial adviser. This would be at your own expense.

You should review your investment choice regularly to make sure your choices are still right for you.

You can find more information at: **www. gov.uk/tax-on-your-private-pension**

Investment performance is not guaranteed. The value of your savings pot could go down as well as up, and you may get back less than the amount paid in.

Who to contact

Legal & General

Phone number: 0345 0708 686 (PIN number 02)

Email: employerdedicatedteam@landg.com

Visit our plan website

Find useful documents about the plan and links to useful tools at www.legalandgeneral.com/workplacebenefits/microsites/nationaltrust/

Use Legal & General's online Retirement planning tool or Attitude to risk tool at www.legalandgeneral.com/workplacebenefits/employees/plan-for-your-future/online-tools/

Find out more about automatic enrolment at www.legalandgeneral.com/workplacebenefits/employees/learning-zone/automatic-enrolment/

Manage your savings pot online

You can register and log in to www.legalandgeneral.com/manageyouraccount to see the following.

- Your current savings pot value and how much has been contributed
- Where you are invested. You can also use this link to change the way your savings pot is invested.

You can find help with getting online at https://www80.landg.com/DocumentLibraryWeb/Document?reference=W13040KeepAnEyeBrochure.pdf

National Trust employee intranet – NTGPPP page

You can find this guide and a lot more information about the plan on the NTGPPP intranet page. This page also has external links to sources of information and guidance, including Legal & General and some of the other organisations listed below.

National Trust – Pensions Team

Phone number: 01793 817608 **or** 01793 817614

Email: Pensions@nationaltrust.org.uk

Who to contact

There are also a number of external organisations where you can find out more about pensions and savings in general.

www.pensionwise.gov.uk

A free and impartial government service that provides guidance to help you make an informed decision when accessing your savings pot. Pension Wise does not give or replace financial advice.

www.moneyadviceservice.org.uk

The Money Advice Service provides general information about pensions and retirement.

www.unbiased.co.uk

Unbiased provides a list of independent financial advisers in your area.

www.gov.uk/browse/working

This is a government source of information on working, jobs and pensions, including State Pensions, Pension Credit, National Insurance in retirement and much more.

www.gov.uk/find-lost-pension

The Pension Tracing Service is a government service which helps you find pensions you have lost track of.

Notes