Company Registration Number: 04165416

Allied Care (Mental Health) Limited

Reports and Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

Allied Care (Mental Health) Limited
DIRECTOR AND OTHER INFORMATION

Director	Eugene Kavanagh
Company Registration Number	04165416
Registered Office and Business Address	Throwleigh Lodge, Ridgeway Horsell, Woking, Surrey GU21 4QR United Kingdom
Independent Auditors	Lowry & Associates Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors 70 Northumberland Road Ballsbridge Dublin 4 D04 VH66 Ireland
Bankers	National Westminster Bank PLC 250 Bishopsgate London EC2M 4AA United Kingdom
Solicitors	TLT LLP 20 Gresham Street EC2V 7JE England

Allied Care (Mental Health) Limited

STRATEGIC REPORT

for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

The director presents their strategic report on the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2022.

Principal Activities and Review of the Company's Business

The company's principal activity continued to be the provision of residential care for adults with learning and physical disabilities and sensory needs.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The Company has identified that the key risks and uncertainties the Company faces relate to the risk of a decrease in occupancy, the risk of increased salary costs and the potential increase in compliance requirements in accordance with company, health and safety, taxation and other legislation.

The Company mitigates these risks as follows:
The Company continually monitors the level of activity, prepares and monitors its budgets targets and projections;
The Company ensures that increases in income are agreed in advance of increases in salary costs: and
The Company closely monitors emerging changes to regulations and legislation on an on-going basis.

Internal control risks are minimised by the implementation of procedures for authorisation of all transactions and projects. Procedures are in place to ensure compliance with health and safety of staff, service users and visitors to the property.

Development and Performance

Turnover has decreased by 0.9% to £2,184,780 in the current financial year. The director believes that turnover should remain steady in the coming year as services adapt to manage the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, and receive financial support from the government.

Assets and liabilities and financial position

The total assets of the business have increased by £1,503,936 to £3,110,176; the total liabilities have increased by £1,341,586 to £3,717,250, resulting in an increase in net assets of £162,350. The director believes that the financial position of the company is satisfactory.

Other Key Performance Indicators

A non-financial key performance indicator for the company is the occupancy level. This is reviewed on a weekly basis by management to ensure the profitability of the company and of the group.

On behalf of the board

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Eugene Kavanagh

Director

30 September 2023

Allied Care (Mental Health) Limited
DIRECTOR'S REPORT
for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

The director presents their report and the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2022.

Principal Activity

The company's principal activity continued to be the provision of residential care for adults with learning and physical disabilities and sensory needs.

Results and Dividends

The profit/(loss) for the financial year after providing for depreciation amounted to £205,779 (2021 - £(105,776)).
The director does not recommend payment of a dividend.

Director

The director who served during the financial year is as follows:

Eugene Kavanagh

There were no changes in shareholdings between 31 December 2022 and the date of signing the financial statements.

Future Developments

The company plans to continue its present activities and current trading levels. Employees are kept as fully informed as practicable about developments within the business.

Post-Balance Sheet Events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the financial year-end.

Political Contributions

The company did not make any disclosable political donations in the current financial year.

Employee Engagement

Employees are kept as fully informed as practicable about developments within the business. It is the policy of the company to offer opportunities to all employees having regard to their aptitudes and abilities in relation to jobs available.

Statement of Director's Responsibilities

The director is responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, Director's Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law) including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless they is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

-select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
-make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
-state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards comprising FRS 102 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
-prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Disclosure of Information to Auditor

Each person who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:
In so far as the director is aware:
-there is no relevant audit information (information needed by the company's auditor in connection with preparing the auditor's report) of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
-the director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditors

The auditors, Lowry & Associates, (Chartered Accountants) have indicated their willingness to continue in office in accordance with the provisions of Section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Financial risk management

The Company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include liquidity risk, credit risk, interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk. The Company has risk management policies in place to manage the financial exposures.

Liquidity risk: The Company maintains adequate bank facilities to ensure sufficient short term finance for continuing operations.

Credit risk: The Company has implemented credit control policies that require appropriate checks on potential customers. Overall exposure to any customer is managed through credit limits.

Interest rate risk: The Company manages its exposure to interest rate risk by maintaining an appropriate balance of fixed and variable rate debt.

Foreign exchange risk: The Company undertakes a small number of foreign transactions, principally in euros. No hedging takes place.

On behalf of the board

Eugene Kavanagh
Director

30 September 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

to the Shareholders of Allied Care (Mental Health) Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Allied Care (Mental Health) Limited ('the company') for the financial year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies set out in note . The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable Law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 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 company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its profit for the financial 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 Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities 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 company 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 has concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

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

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

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. The director is responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Director's Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Director's Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Director's Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of director for the financial statements

The director is 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 they 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 director is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the director either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has 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:

Based on our understanding of the group and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to breaches of laws & regulations and regulatory compliance, including conduct of business, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements, such as the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated managements incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to increase revenue or reduce costs and management bias in accounting estimates.

Audit procedures performed by the group engagement team included:

1. Review of correspondence with and reports to the independent regulator, Care Quality Commission (CQC);
2. Reviewed reporting to the CQC in respect of compliance and legal matters;
3. Review a sample of legal correspondence with legal advisors;
4. Enquiries of management and review of internal reports in so far as they related to the financial statements;
5. Obtain legal confirmations from legal advisors relating to material litigation and compliance matters;
6. Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in its significant accounting estimates
7. Obtaining confirmations from third parties to confirm the existence of a sample of transactions;
8. Identifying and testing journal entries, including those posted with certain descriptions, posted and approved by the same individual, backdated journals or posted by infrequent and unexpected users.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of noncompliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is contained in the appendix to this report, located at page , which is to be read as an integral part of our report.

Use of our report

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

David Bolger (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of
LOWRY & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
70 Northumberland Road
Ballsbridge
Dublin 4
D04 VH66
Ireland

30 September 2023

Allied Care (Mental Health) Limited

APPENDIX TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Further information regarding the scope of our responsibilities as auditor

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our Auditor's Report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our Auditor's Report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Allied Care (Mental Health) Limited
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	3	**2,284,285**	2,184,780
Cost of sales		**(1,248,979)**	(1,190,149)
Gross profit		**1,035,306**	994,631
Administrative expenses		**(829,527)**	(794,964)
Other operating income		-	1,495
Operating profit	4	**205,779**	201,162
Interest payable and similar expenses	5	-	(306,938)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		**205,779**	(105,776)
Tax on profit/(loss)	7	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		**205,779**	(105,776)
Total comprehensive income		**205,779**	(105,776)

Allied Care (Mental Health) Limited

Company Registration Number: 04165416

BALANCE SHEET

as at 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	9	**39,354**	49,090
Current Assets			
Debtors	10	**29,642**	2,350,305
Cash at bank and in hand		**462,050**	710,781
		491,692	3,061,086
Payables: amounts falling due within one year	11	**(1,200,467)**	(3,985,376)
Net Current Liabilities		**(708,775)**	(924,290)
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		**(669,421)**	(875,200)
Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital	13	**2**	2
Retained earnings		**(669,423)**	(875,202)
Shareholders' Deficit		**(669,421)**	(875,200)

Approved by the Director and authorised for issue on 30 September 2023

Eugene Kavanagh

Director

Allied Care (Mental Health) Limited

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

as at 31 December 2022

	Called up share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2021	2	(769,426)	(769,424)
Loss for the financial year	-	(105,776)	(105,776)
At 31 December 2021	2	(875,202)	(875,200)
Profit for the financial year	-	205,779	205,779
At 31 December 2022	**2**	**(669,423)**	**(669,421)**

1. General Information

Allied Care (Mental Health) Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated and registered in the England. The registered number of the company is 04165416. The registered office of the company is Throwleigh Lodge, Ridgeway, Horsell, Woking, Surrey, GU21 4QR, United Kingdom which is also the principal place of business of the company. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Director's Report. The financial statements have been presented in Pound Sterling (£) which is also the functional currency of the company.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2022 have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

Cash flow statement

The company has availed of the exemption in FRS 102 from the requirement to prepare a Statement of Cash Flows because it is a subsidiary undertaking for which the consolidated financial statements are publicly available.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Dividends

Dividends to the companys equity shareholders are recognised as a liability of the company when approved by the companys shareholders.

Dividends on preference shares, which are classified as debt, are cumulative and payment is mandatory, and hence have been presented within Interest payable and similar charges.

Loans and

borrowings

All loans made by the company are initially recorded at the amount of cash advanced plus transaction costs incurred, unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction, in which case it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Subsequently loans made by the company are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less impairment, where there is objective evidence of impairment.

All borrowings by the company are initially recorded at the amount of cash received less separately incurred transaction costs, unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction, in which case it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Subsequently, borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The computation of amortised cost includes any issue costs, transaction costs and fees, and any discount or premium on settlement, and the effect of this is to amortise these amounts over the expected borrowing period. Loans with no stated interest rate and repayable within one year or on demand are not amortised. Loans and borrowings are classified as current assets or liabilities unless the borrower has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the financial year end date.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The directors consider the accounting estimates and assumptions below to be its critical accounting estimates and judgements:

Going Concern: The directors have prepared budgets and cash flows for a period of at least twelve months from the date of the approval of the financial statements which demonstrate that there is no material uncertainty regarding the companys ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due, and to continue as a going concern. On this basis the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that may arise if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

Government grants

Grants are recognised at fair value of the asset receivable using the accruals model when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and all attaching conditions will be complied with. Grants towards capital expenditure are credited to deferred income and are released to the profit and loss account over the expected useful life of the related assets, by equal annual instalments. Grants towards revenue expenditure are released to the profit and loss account as the related expenditure is incurred.

Intangible assets

Goodwill

Purchased goodwill arising on the acquisition of a business represents the excess of the acquisition cost over the fair value of the identifiable net assets including other intangible fixed assets when they were acquired. Purchased goodwill is capitalised in the Balance Sheet and amortised on a straight-line basis over its economic useful life of 20 years, which is estimated to be the period during which benefits are expected to arise. On disposal of a business any goodwill not yet amortised is included in determining the profit or loss on sale of the business.

Tangible assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Land and buildings freehold	-	No Depreciation
Plant and machinery	-	15% Reducing balance

Motor vehicles - 25% Reducing balance

Trade and other debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Other financial assets including trade debtors arising from goods sold to customers on short-term credit, are initially measured at the undiscounted amount of cash receivable from that debtor, which is normally the invoice price. If payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, this constitutes a financing transaction, and the financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Subsequently, other financial assets are measured at amortised cost less impairment, where there is objective evidence of impairment.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the Balance Sheet bank overdrafts are shown within Payables.

Trade and other payables

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities, including trade creditors arising from goods purchased from suppliers on short-term credit, are initially measured at the undiscounted amount owed to the creditor, which is normally the invoice price. Liabilities that are settled within one year are not discounted. If payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, this constitutes a financing transaction, and the financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Subsequently, other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Employee benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

Short term benefits, including holiday pay, are recognised as an expense in the period in which employees have become entitled to the benefits as a result of service rendered to the company.

Taxation and deferred taxation

Current tax represents the amount expected to be paid or recovered in respect of taxable profits for the financial year and is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future, or a right to pay less tax in the future. Timing differences are temporary differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are anticipated to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the Balance Sheet date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The resulting exchange differences are dealt with in the Profit and Loss Account.

Ordinary share capital

The ordinary share capital of the company is presented as equity.

3. Turnover

The whole of the company's turnover is attributable to its market in the United Kingdom and is derived from the principal activity of the provision of residential care for adults with learning and physical disabilities and sensory needs.

4. Operating profit

	2022	2021
	£	£
Operating profit is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	**9,736**	8,004

5. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2022	2021
	£	£
On bank loans and overdrafts	-	306,938

6. Employees and remuneration

Number of employees

The average number of persons employed (including executive director) during the financial year was as follows:

	2022	2021
	Number	Number
Staff	**44**	45

The staff costs comprise:	2022	2021
	£	£
Wages and salaries	**1,039,012**	1,037,420

7. Tax on profit/(loss)

	2022	2021
	£	£

Analysis of charge in the financial year

Current tax:		
Corporation tax	-	-

No charge to tax arises as the company has availed of Group Relief

8. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 1 January 2022	2,068,000	2,068,000
At 31 December 2022	2,068,000	2,068,000
Amortisation		
At 31 December 2022	2,068,000	2,068,000
Net book value		
At 31 December 2022	-	-

9. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings freehold	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 January 2022	11,063	187,312	29,895	228,270
At 31 December 2022	11,063	187,312	29,895	228,270
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2022	4,056	148,918	26,206	179,180
Charge for the financial year	-	8,814	922	9,736
At 31 December 2022	4,056	157,732	27,128	188,916
Net book value				
At 31 December 2022	**7,007**	**29,580**	**2,767**	**39,354**
At 31 December 2021	7,007	38,394	3,689	49,090

10. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	**27,130**	(77,475)

Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	2,364,582
Other debtors	-	24,328
Taxation (Note 12)	-	1,354
Prepayments and accrued income	**2,512**	37,516
	29,642	2,350,305

11. Payables

Amounts falling due within one year	2022 £	2021 £
Trade payables	**62,736**	44,209
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**930,483**	3,741,318
Other creditors	**207,248**	199,849
	1,200,467	3,985,376

The repayment terms of trade creditors vary between on demand and ninety days. No interest is payable on trade creditors.

Tax and social insurance are subject to the terms of the relevant legislation. Interest accrues on late payment at the rate of 1% per month. No interest was due at the financial year end date.

The terms of the accruals are based on the underlying contracts.

12. Taxation

	2022 £	2021 £
Debtors:		
VAT	-	1,354

13. Share capital

Description	Number of shares	Value of units	2022 £	2021 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid				
£1 Ordinary Shares	2	£1 each	**2**	2

14. Capital commitments

The company had no material capital commitments at the financial year-ended 31 December 2022.

15. Related party transactions

Transactions with group companies include short-term loan amount due (to)/from the related party (£930,483) and (£1,069,798) (2021).

16. Parent company

The company regards Wesley Limited as its parent company which is in turn owned by Ethika Healthcare Investments Limited at 51% and Hermes Trust at 49%. 100% of the share capital is held in trust for David McCabe.

17. Post-Balance Sheet Events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the financial year-end.

18. Going Concern

The company acknowledges its reliance on the continued support of the senior lenders of the Group. This support is fundamental to the company's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due. The senior lenders have continued to provide financial support and have not indicated any intention to withdraw such support.

The directors have undertaken a rigorous assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern. This assessment has included a review of the company's current financial position, its cash flow forecasts, and the existing commitments and contingencies.

Despite the reliance on the lenders' support, the directors have concluded that there are no material uncertainties that cast significant doubt upon the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The reasons for this conclusion are:

- The ongoing commitment of the senior lenders, as evidenced by historical support.
- The robustness of its business model.
- A comprehensive review of the company's budgeting and financial projections, which indicate that the company is well-positioned to manage its financial obligations for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approving these financial statements.

Based on the above assessment, the directors confirm that they have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, and therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Allied Care (Mental Health) Limited

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION RELATING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TRADING STATEMENT

for the financial year ended 31 December 2022

	2022	2021
	£	£
Sales	**2,284,285**	2,184,780
Cost of sales		
Direct costs	**77,275**	67,837
Wages and salaries	**1,039,012**	1,037,420
Subcontract costs	**132,692**	84,892
	1,248,979	1,190,149
Gross profit	**1,035,306**	994,631
Gross profit Percentage	**45.3%**	45.5%
Administrative expenses		
Staff training	-	6,993
Rent payable	**565,200**	565,200
Rates	**13,655**	12,117
Insurance	**6,240**	6,217
Light and heat	**60,168**	41,053
Cleaning	**8,712**	14,939
Repairs and maintenance	**95,127**	87,536
Printing, postage and stationery	**3,355**	3,478
Telephone	-	2,020
Computer costs	**11,117**	8,231
Hire of equipment	**21,522**	10,934
Motor expenses	-	13,414
Travelling and entertainment	**15,198**	319
Legal and professional	**14,400**	4,189
Accountancy	**1,912**	3,825
Bank charges	**287**	425
General expenses	-	1,105
Subscriptions	**2,898**	4,965
Depreciation of tangible assets	**9,736**	8,004
	829,527	794,964
Finance		
Bank interest paid	-	306,938
Miscellaneous income		
Sundry income	-	1,495

Net profit/(loss)	**205,779**	(105,776)

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