Registered number: 05866203

LYCETTS HOLDINGS LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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COMPANY INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

M C J Hews A C Keate A C Foster D R Moore

Mrs D P Cockrem

COMPANY SECRETARY Mrs R J Hall

REGISTERED NUMBER

05866203

REGISTERED OFFICE

Milburn House Dean Street NE1 1PP

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Statutory Auditors

London

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GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

INTRODUCTION

Throughout the year the group continued to carry on the business of an Insurance Broker and Independent Financial Adviser.

The group operates from offices throughout the UK.

BUSINESS REVIEW

The Group's performance for the year ended 31 December 2020 demonstrated consistent revenue, reflecting continued investment in our people, operations and business infrastructures. Despite the Covid-19 pandemic our income and profitability have remained relatively stable. We have delivered on our core strategic goals, seeing the business return to profitability over recent years following an exceptional programme of IT and staff recruitment initiatives, which saw a reinvestment during 2018. The impact of this investment in prior years is now being reflected in the continued profitability of the group. Covid-19 and the consequential social distancing has impacted on our ability to engage with our clients face to face. Despite these restrictions our business has remained resilient and has adapted to new ways of engagement.

Revenues were supported by sales growth across most areas of the company, and were notably bolstered by outstanding results for our general insurance business. Total group revenue was £22.4m, a small decline from 2019 of £22.7m. Revenue in our financial services subsidiary, Lycetts Financial Services Limited declined by £0.3m from a record year in 2019, reflecting difficult trading conditions particularly in the middle of 2020. Total business expense savings of £0.1m, some resulting from pandemic restrictions, also had a positive impact and the investment in more efficient working following lockdown will benefit our cost base in future years.

2020 has seen us finalise the transfer of the business Farmers and Mercantile Insurance Brokers to Lycett Browne-Swinburne & Douglass. This transfer is reflected in the decrease income in Farmers and Mercantile Insurance Brokers and increase in income in Lycett, Browne-Swinburne & Douglass. This will allow us to achieve operational efficiencies from the use of a single IT platform and provide a consistent service to our clients. During the year we sold our Tree Surgeons and Foresters book of business as we focused on our core markets.

Finalising the implementation of our new IT system has helped future-proof the business. Furthermore, it has resulted in significant, group-wide productivity gains and has provided a single, consistent view of our client base, streamlining processes and enabling a more dynamic response to changing customer needs.

Our ambition to broaden the company's reach and enhance its client offerings was boosted by the acquisition of broker Robertson-McIsaac Limited in October 2019. This business has continued to perform in line with our ambitions on acquisition. The first full year post acquisition generated a profit before tax of £282,000 compared to £17,000 in its final year of its previous ownership. We will continue to pursue a balanced strategy of organic growth and targeted, value-adding acquisitions that align with our brand values and corporate culture.

Simplifying the management structure, nurturing the professional and personal development of our employees, and increasing digital communications allowed the company to build and maintain relationships with clients, uphold a high standard of service, and preserve its reputation during the pandemic and the home working directive. This is evidenced in a client retention rate of 97 per cent and a Net Promoter Score (NPS) of +76, according to our 2020 Client Satisfaction Survey for our main insurance business. The survey also revealed an increased TCF (Treating Customers Fairly) score of 99 per cent, which is one percentage point higher than 2019. These results are testament to our ambition to be our clients' most trusted adviser and provide consistently exceptional levels of service, advice and support, despite the challenges presented by Covid-19.

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

We continue to manage the impact of COVID-19, utilising business continuity and risk management processes where appropriate. In 2020, we transitioned our operating activities to allow our staff to work from home, ensuring that they were able to protect themselves and their families. Where appropriate we have ensured that our offices which remained open have provided a Covid-19 safe working environment for our staff. Whilst there has been the potential for the pandemic to impact on our day-to-day operations, our plans and revised operating procedures ensured that we continued to provide critical services to our clients. Serving our clients and the health, safety and well-being of our employees have been and will continue to be a priority throughout the duration of the pandemic and afterwards.

Looking to the future, our focus will be fixed on accelerating our growth plans and maximising opportunities, all whilst driving efficiencies and responding to changing market demand. These will be achieved through targeted marketing, increased focus on growth areas and improved use of technology.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Competitive risks

The insurance markets in which the company operates are highly competitive. The group faces competition from other intermediaries within the UK. Some competitors have lower cost bases or other competitive advantages that are not available to the group. The fact that the group runs a highly specialised and diversified business should, however, put it in a strong position to capitalise as the economy starts to recover. The United Kingdom's exit from the European single market provides uncertainty over the impact on the UK economy as a whole however the UK's exit from the EU has not, to date, given rise to any actual or foreseeable significant business risks to the company.

The group is reliant upon its existing relationships with the markets with which the company places business. The failure, or downgrading, of a key insurer or insurance market would have an impact upon the ability of the company to conduct its business as planned. In order to reduce the impact of any such event, the company has in place controls to ensure it is not overly dependent upon any one insurer or insurance market.

Legislative risks

The company is governed by a wide range of legislation, including FCA Regulations.

The company takes great care to keep up to date with all new legislation and regulations to ensure that it can maintain its position within the industry. In order to manage regulatory compliance risk the company has a strong regulatory framework that includes a dedicated compliance team overseeing a monitoring programme to ensure that the company's policies and procedures meet the standards set by the regulators and that the company continues to meet its regulatory requirements.

Financial instruments

Objectives and policies

The company's activities expose it to a number of financial risks including credit risk, cashflow risk and liquidity risk. The use and nature of financial instruments are determined by the directors in the context of trading terms made available to the company by customers and suppliers, with the objective of securing the liquidity and profitability of the company.

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Price risk

Due to the nature of the financial instruments used by the company there is limited exposure to price risk.

Liquidity risk

The company aims to mitigate liquidity risk by ensuring it reviews its cash management on a regular basis.

Credit risk

The company is exposed to credit risk where it extends credit to clients or insurers. This risk is managed by ensuring that payments are received from clients before payment is made to the relevant insurer. Where payment is not received the company can mitigate the risk through discussion with the client and insurer with the ultimate sanction being with the insurer to cancel the policy. Where credit is extended to insurers via settlement of claims this is managed by only extending this credit to those insurers with strong credit ratings.

Group risk

The company is part of the Ecclesiastical Insurance Group and therefore has access to the resources of the wider Ecclesiastical Insurance Group. The risk of relying on group support is mitigated through ensuring that the company generates positive cashflows from its own operations and is not reliant on external funding, whether from external third parties or group funding. The company's dividend policy ensures that any dividends paid allow for sufficient funding to be retained within the company to fund its own working capital requirements.

Concentration risk

The company is at risk of being reliant on a small number of insurers, with the risk that a major insurer withdraws from a market in which the company operates. This risk is managed by setting internal limits on the amount of business which is transacted through any particular insurer. This ensures that the company has access to a wide range of markets and does not become over reliant on any particular insurer.

Reputational risk

The company is subject to reputational risk arising from a reduction in trust by clients and other stakeholders. The risk is primarily managed through our approach to treating all stakeholders fairly and as reputation is fundamental to our business we will not accept risks that will materially damage our reputation.

Covid-19

The risks presented by Covid-19 have been considered and include increased liquidity, credit and reputational risk. The company has business continuity plans in place that support the continued operation of business activity and has resources that can withstand significant temporary market and client disruption.

Covid-19 has impacted how the business operates with a significant proportion of the employees working effectively in a remote environment. They have continued to support our clients, work with our key suppliers and perform other functions of the company. Whilst making some of these changes to the way the business operates caused some level of disruption, the company is equipped to deliver services in this way and can continue to do so over a prolonged period.

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

FINANCIAL KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The group's key performance indicators for the period were turnover, operating profit and staff costs.

During the year the group's turnover was £22,422k (2019: £22,672k) reflecting the businesses continued strong performance in a competitive market and the acquisition of Robertson-McIsaac Limited. Robertson-McIsaac Limited contributed turnover of £702,304 in the year.

The group's operating profit decreased from £1,358k to £1,139k. The group's staff costs increased from £14,847k to £15,182k reflecting the investment referred to above.

Cash balances have decreased from £20,118k to £18,913k reflecting the net effect of profit for the year, expenditure on tangible fixed assets and payment of insurer balances.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The group is looking for further growth and will continue its investment in new business initiatives, investing in our staff and the completion of our IT project along with further IT development. The overall aim is to support the Ecclesiastical Insurance Group's objective of becoming the most trusted financial services group.

This report was approved by the board on 27 September 2021 and signed on its behalf.

A C H Foster Director

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The directors present their report and the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Details of principal risks and uncertainties and future prospects are included in the Strategic Report.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £811,917 (2019 - £1,005,777).

During the year no dividends were paid (2019 - £nil).

Details of the company's financial risk management are included within the Strategic Report.

The directors do not propose payment of a further dividend as at the date of this report (2019 - £nil).

DIRECTORS

The directors who served during the year, and up to the date of this report, were:

M C J Hews A C Keate D R Moore Mrs D P Cockrem A C Foster

The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors which were in place throughout the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

EMPLOYEES

The Group recognises the importance of building engagement to involve and inform employees. We use a range of communication channels to include briefings, publishing of financial results and we welcome feedback and discussion. We respect diversity and are committed to providing a positive and engaging working environment. This includes giving full consideration to people with disabilities or where our employees become disabled whilst in the Group's employment – making adjustments and providing training and support where necessary.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law).

Under company law, directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are 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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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

The directors are 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.

The directors are 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.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO THE AUDITORS

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and
- that director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

A C H Foster Director

Date: 27 September 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LYCETTS HOLDINGS LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Lycetts Holdings Limited's group financial statements and company financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of the group's profit and the group's cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Consolidated Balance Sheet and the Company Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2020; the Consolidated Profit and Loss account, the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Company Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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 group's and the company'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.

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

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the group's and the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LYCETTS HOLDINGS LIMITED

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 an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic report and Directors' report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic report and Directors' report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic report and Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2020 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic report and Directors' report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible 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 directors are responsible for assessing the group's and 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 directors either intend to liquidate the group or the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LYCETTS HOLDINGS LIMITED

Based on our understanding of the group and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to UK company law and FCA regulations, 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 financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's 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 which may impact the financial performance and position of the group, and management bias in accounting estimates and judgemental areas of the financial statements. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Enquiry of management around actual and potential litigation and claims;
- Enquiry of management to identify any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Designing audit procedures to incorporate unpredictability around the nature, timing and extent of our testing;
- Auditing the risk of management override of controls, including through testing journal entries and other
 adjustments for appropriateness, testing accounting estimates (because of the risk of management bias) and
 evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance 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 located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- · we have not obtained all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Subtain Ry me

Siobhan Byrne (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors London 29 September 2021

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

		2020	2019
	Note	£	£
TURNOVER Continuing operations		22,422,083	22,557,474
Acquisitions			115,007
TOTAL TURNOVER	1,2 ,	22,422,083	22,672,481
Administrative expenses		(21,391,178)	(21,314,681)
Other operating income	3 _	108,480	
OPERATING PROFIT	4 ·	1,139,385	1,357,800
Interest receivable and similar income		26,607	36,487
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(17,471)	(264)
Other finance costs	9 _	(95,000)	(108,000)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		1,053,521 ⁻	1,286,023
Tax on profit	10	(241,604)	(280,246)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		811,917	<u>1,005,777</u>

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		811,917	1,005,777
Actuarial loss related to pension scheme	23	(2,186,000)	(1,827,000)
Actual return on assets less interest	23	468,000	960,000
Tax relating to components of comprehensive (expense) / income	23	401,502	<u>150,641</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE (EXPENSE) / INCOME RELATING TO THE YEAR		(504,581)	<u>289,418</u>

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

			2020		2019 (* as restated Note 14)
FIXED ASSETS	Note	£	£	£	
Intangible assets Tangible assets	11 12		1,394,756 1,539,828		1,628,559 <u>870,045</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			2,934,584		2,498,604
* Debtors * Cash at bank and in hand	14 15	6,003,969 18,847,932		4,899,592 20,059,909	
		24,851,901		24,959,501	
* CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	16	(15,757,257)		(16,554,141)	!
NET CURRENT ASSETS			9,094,644		<u>8,405,360</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABIL	ITIES		12,029,228		9,709,484
CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year	17		(38,885)		(251,040)
Provisions for liabilities	23		(6,820,000)		(4,978,000)
NET ASSETS			<u>5,170,343</u>	•	<u>5,674,924</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital Share premium account Capital redemption reserve Other reserves Accumulated losses / retained earnings	19 20 20 20 20		27,422 1,618,286 1,133 3,599,243 (75,741)		27,422 1,618,286 1,133 3,599,243 428,840
TOTAL EQUITY			<u>5,170,343</u>		5,674,924

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 27 September 202.

A C H Foster Director

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 £ £		. 2019 £
FIXED ASSETS				
Intangible assets	11		-	-
Tangible assets	12	395,411	I	408,483
Investments	13	5,242,201	<u>!</u> .	5,242,201
		5,637,612	2	5,650,684
CURRENT ASSETS				
Debtors	14	10,739	3,250	
Cash at bank	15 _	82,073	<u>82,513</u>	
		92,812	85,763	
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	16 _	(409,685)	(381,557)	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		(316,873)	1 .	(295,794)
NET ASSETS		5,320,739	<u> </u>	<u>5,354,890</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called up share capital	18	27,422	!	27,422
Share premium account	19	5,212,653	,	5,212,653
Retained earnings	20	80,664	<u>.</u> -	114,815
TOTAL EQUITY	20	5,320,739	<u>]</u>	<u>5,354,890</u>

The loss for the financial year dealt with in the financial statements of the company was £34,151 (2019: £12,256).

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 27 September 2021.

A C H Foster Director

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	2020	2019 (* as restated Note 14)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	£	£
Operating profit Amortisation of intangible fixed assets Depreciation of tangible fixed assets * (Increase) / decrease in debtors Change in long term creditors * Decrease in creditors Non cash movements	1,139,385 277,597 194,095 (486,384) (212,155) (825,312) (12,839)	1,357,800 161,312 349,940 1,579,747 - 2,589,148 176,449
CASH INFLOW FROM OPERATIONS	74,387	6,214,396
Interest paid Taxation paid	(17,471) (387,828)	(264) (137,962)
NET CASH (OUTFLOW) / INFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(330,912)	6,076,170
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of intangible fixed assets Purchase of tangible fixed assets Interest received Purchase of subsidiary undertaking net of cash received	(863,878) (43,794) 26,607	(6,030) (477,941) 36,487 (1,360,424)
NET CASH OUTFLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(881,065)	(1,807,908)
(Decrease) / increase in cash in the year	(1,211,977)	4,268,262
Net funds at beginning of the year	20,059,909	15,791,647
NET FUNDS AT END OF YEAR	18,847,932	20,059,909

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Called-up share capital	Share Premium Account	Capital Redemption Reserve	Other Reserves	Retained earnings / (Accumulated losses)	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2019	27,422	1,618,286	1,133	3,599,243	139,422	5,385,506
Profit for the financial year Remeasurement of net defined	-	-	-	-	1,005,777	1,005,777
benefit liability	-	-		-	(1,827,000)	(1,827,000
Actual return on assets less interest	-	-	- .	-	960,000	960,000
Tax relating to items of other comprehensive (expense) / income	-	_	-	-	150,641	150,641
Total comprehensive income	-	-		-	289,418	289,418
At 31 December 2019	27,422	1,618,286	1,133	3,599,243	428,840	5,674,924
Profit for the financial year Remeasurement of net defined	-	-	-	-	811,917	811,917
benefit liability	-	-	-	-	(2,186,000)	(2,186,000
Actual return on assets less interest	-	-	-	-	468,000	468,000
Tax relating to items of other comprehensive (expense) / income	-	-	-	-	401,502	401,502
Total comprehensive expense	-	_			(504,581)	(504,581)
At 31 December 2020	27,422	1,618,286	1,133	3,599,243	(75,741)	5,170,343

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Called-up share capital	Share Premium Account	Retained earnings	Total
	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2019	27,422	5,212,653	127,071	5,367,146
Loss for the financial year			(12,256)	(12,256)
Total comprehensive expense	-	-	(12,256)	(12,256)
At 31 December 2019	27,422	5,212,653	114,815	5,354,890
Loss for the financial year			(34,149)	(34,149)
Total comprehensive expense			(34,149)	(34,149)
At 31 December 2020	27,422	5,212,653	80,664	5,320,739

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and preceding year.

1.1 GENERAL INFORMATION ON BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

Lycetts Holdings Limited is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act and registered in England. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the director's report on pages 6 and 7.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention and in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards including Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

The Group's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Business Review which forms part of the directors' report. The directors' report also describes the financial position of the company.

The functional currency is pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

1.2 BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

The financial statements consolidate the accounts of Lycetts Holdings Limited and all of its subsidiary undertakings ('subsidiaries').

The results of subsidiaries acquired during the year are included from the effective date of acquisition.

In accordance with section 35 of FRS 102, section 19 of FRS 102 has not been applied in these financial statements in respect of business combinations effected prior to the date of transition to FRS 102. The group has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available in FRS 102 in respect of key management personnel compensation and financial instruments.

1.3 TURNOVER

a. Turnover - brokerage

Credit is taken for brokerage on the later of the policy inception date or when the policy placement has been substantially completed or confirmed. Where there is an expectation of future servicing requirements (such as delegated claims handling authority), a proportion of the income is deferred to cover associated obligations under the policy. Profit commission is recognised when the company has data that allows a reliable estimate to be made. Where this data is not available profit commission is not recognised.

Alterations in brokerage arising from return and additional premiums and adjustments are taken into account as and when these occur.

Fees and income receivable are recognised in the year to which they relate or when they can be measured with reasonable certainty.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

b. Pensions and other financial services activity

Turnover comprises revenue recognised in respect of commission and fees.

Revenue is recognised once the entity is informed of completed sale by insurers or advisors and therefore the flow of economic benefit is probable.

c. Interest receivable

Interest receivable is recognised in the year to which it relates.

1.4 INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS AND AMORTISATION

Goodwill is the difference between amounts paid on the acquisition of a business and the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis. Purchased goodwill is capitalised at cost. Goodwill is amortised to the profit and loss account over its estimated economic life. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis. The useful economic life of goodwill is, in the opinion of the directors, eight years from the end of the year of acquisition.

At each balance sheet date intangible fixed assets are assessed to determine whether there is an indication that the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) may be impaired. If there is such an indication the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is compared to the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit).

The recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use in defined as the present value of future cash flows before interest and tax obtainable as a result of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit's) continued use. These cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discounted rate that represents the current risk-free rate and the risks inherent in the asset.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account. If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would be determined (net of depreciation or amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Intangible assets include computer software. Computer software is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Software is amortised over its estimated useful life of four years on a straight line basis.

In accordance with section 35 of FRS 102, section 19 of FRS 102 has not been applied in these financial statements in respect of business combinations effected prior to the date of transition to FRS 102.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1.5 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. 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 a straight line basis on the following bases:

Freehold property - 2% on a straight line basis
Short term leasehold property - over the period of the lease
Motor vehicles - 25% on a straight line basis
Fixtures & fittings - 20% on a straight line basis
Office equipment - 10% on a straight line basis

Computer equipment - 20% and 25% on straight line basis

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate at the end of each reporting period. The effect of any change is accounted for prospectively.

1.6 INVESTMENTS

Subsidiary undertakings

Investments in subsidiaries are valued at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Investments intended to be held for at least more than one year are classified as fixed. All other investments are classified as current. Where a business is transferred from one subsidiary to another without a loss of economic value to the group, and there is no consideration paid for the transfer, the transfer is recorded at the original carrying value of that investment in the company's accounts immediately prior to the transfer. Where consideration is paid, the transfer is recorded at the fair value of the consideration paid.

1.7 LEASING AND HIRE PURCHASE

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

1.8 OPERATING LEASES

Rentals under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight line basis over the lease term.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1.9 TAXATION

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

i. Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date except for certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

A net deferred tax asset is recognised only if it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates expected to be effective at the time the timing differences are expected to reverse.

1.10 FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction.

Exchange gains and losses are recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.11 INSURANCE BROKING ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Insurance brokers usually act as agents in placing the insurable risks of their clients with insurers and, as such, generally are not liable as principals for amounts arising from such transactions. Accordingly receivables arising from insurance broking transaction are not included as assets of the company, other than the receivable for fees and commissions on the transaction, which is recognised within trade debtors. No recognition of the insurance transaction occurs until the company receives cash in respect of premiums at which time a corresponding liability is established in favour of the insurer and

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

is recognised as a trade creditor.

Fiduciary cash arising from insurance broking transactions is included within cash. The company is entitled to retain the investment income on any cash flows arising from insurance related transactions.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

1.12 The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including annual bonus arrangements, paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution and defined benefit pension plans.
Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

Pension plans

The company and its parent undertaking operate several defined contribution pension schemes. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the company in independently administered pension funds.

Defined contribution pension plan

Contributions payable to the defined contribution pension schemes are charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which they relate.

Defined benefit pension plan

The company and its parent undertaking operate a final salary pension scheme which was closed to new members subsequent to the 1 January 2001 renewal. The underlying assets of the pension scheme are invested in managed funds with Legal & General, and also in unit trusts, equities and other approved investments on the advice of the appointed investment manager, UBS Wealth Management (UK) Ltd, in line with the statement of investment principles. Contributions are paid to the scheme in accordance with the recommendations of independent actuaries made triennially to provide retirement benefits based on projected final salaries. Company costs are charged to the profit and loss account so as to spread the costs of pensions over the working lives of employees who are members of the scheme. The scheme is accounted for in line with FRS102.

1.13 GOING CONCERN

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Business Review which forms part of the directors' report. The directors' report also describes the financial position of the company.

The company meets is day to day working capital requirements through its bank current account. Throughout the year the company maintained a positive cash balance and accordingly does not require any overdraft of loan facilities from third parties.

A review of the group's business activities is provided within the group strategic review. In addition, the group strategic review discloses the group's principal risks and uncertainties, including exposure to competitive, legislative and financial risk and having considered the impact and the emerging risks associated with the COVID-19 outbreak. The group has access to considerable resources due to being a member of a group headed by Allchurches Trust Limited. The directors, as a consequence, believe the group is well placed to manage its business risks successfully and continue in existence for the foreseeable future.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through its bank current account and its primary liabilities are in respect of amounts payable to group undertakings. Throughout the year the company maintained a positive cash balance and accordingly does not require any overdraft of loan facilities from third parties, however the directors do note that the Company has net liabilities. After making the necessary enquiries, the directors can confirm that the debt will not be called upon within 12 months from the signing of the financial statements.

1.14 Financial instruments

i. Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are measured at transaction price less any impairment unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction in which case the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at the prevailing market rate of interest. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

ii. Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are measured at their transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction in which case the transaction is measured at present value of future payments discounted at prevailing market rate of interest. Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value net of their transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.15 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying the company's accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are dealt with separately below), that the directors have made in the process of applying the company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Revenue recognition

Turnover includes commission and fees receivable and credit is taken for brokerage on the later of the policy inception date or when the policy placement has been substantially completed or confirmed. Where appropriate, the company makes a provision for the cancellation of live policies after the balance sheet date based on previous experience of such events occurring.

Due to the uncertainty of the timing and entitlement to commission in respect of financial services transactions, credit is taken for commission when the commission is earned based on payment profiles of the various product providers. Credit is taken for fees earned as they are raised.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Defined benefit pension scheme

The company operates a defined benefit pension scheme for certain employees. Due to the nature of such schemes the ongoing obligation to fund such schemes is based on key assumptions. These assumptions include inflation rates, discount rates, mortality rates and pension increase rates. In determining what rates are appropriate for the company, advice is obtained from independent an actuary. In addition to the work on ensuring the assumptions are appropriate for the provision of appropriate disclosure within these accounts, the company works with the Pension scheme trustees in ensuring that the pension scheme is appropriately funded (see note 22).

Profit commission

Profit commission is recognised when the company has data that allows a reliable estimate to be made. Where this data is not available profit commission is not recognised.

2. TURNOVER

The whole of the turnover and profit before taxation is attributable to the group's principal activities, that of being an insurance broker, pensions and other financial services consultant and bloodstock agent, and is wholly attributable to the UK.

3. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

•	2020	2019
	£	£
Income from sale of book of business	102,301	_
	•	-
Rent receivable	<u> </u>	

Income from sale of book of business comprises income received for the sale of the Tree Surgeons and Forresters book to a third party.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

4.	OPERATING PROFIT		•
	The operating profit is stated after charging / (crediting):	2020 £	2019 £
	Amortisation - intangible fixed assets Depreciation of tangible fixed assets: Operating lease rentals:	277,597 194,095	161,312 349,940
	- other operating leases (Profit) / loss on foreign exchange	489,582 (36,066)	335,060 25,426
5 .	AUDITORS' REMUNERATION	2020	2019
		£	£
	Fees payable to the company's auditors and their associates for the audit of the company's annual accounts Total fees payable to the company's auditors and their associates	19,000	7,640
	in respect of: The auditing of accounts of associates of the company Audit-related assurance services	85,500 61,000	56,440 38,400
6.	STAFF COSTS		
	Group staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follow	s:	
		2020 £	2019 £
	Wages and salaries Social security costs Other pension costs (Note 24)	12,510,168 1,376,313 1,295,264	12,277,852 1,249,839 1,319,756
		15,181,745	14,847,447

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

6. STAFF COSTS (continued)

7.

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2020 No.	2019 No.
Brokerage Administration	240 37	254 35
	277	289
The Company does not have any employees (2019 – nil)		
DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION		
	2020	2019
	£	£
Emoluments	483,360	523,106
Company contributions to money purchase scheme	5,284	23,881
Company contributions to defined benefit pension scheme	51,064	49,819

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 1 director (2019 - 1) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

596,806

<u>539,711</u>

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 1 director (2019 - 1) in respect of defined benefit pension schemes.

Remuneration of the highest paid director

	2020 £	2019 £
Emoluments Company contributions to money purchase pension scheme	267,711	270,640 13,242
Company contributions to defined benefit pension scheme	19,107	18,641
	286,818	302,523

Included within emoluments is salary, bonus and other benefits payable.

Three (2019 - three) directors of the company perform duties in respect of other group companies and were remunerated by those companies.

8.	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES						
		2020 £	2019 £					
	Loan interest	17, <u>471</u>	264					
	The loan bears interest at 0.75% above Bank of England bas	se rate and has no fixed repay	ment date.					
9.	OTHER FINANCE CHARGES							
		2020 £	2019 £					
	Expected return on pension scheme assets Interest on pension scheme liabilities	219,000 (314,000)	287,000 (395,000)					
		(95,000)	(108,000)					
10.	TAX ON PROFIT							
		2020 £	2019 £					
	The tax charge comprises;							
	CURRENT TAX ON PROFIT (see note below)	•						
	UK corporation tax charge on profit for the year	281,838	304,163					
	TOTAL CURRENT TAX	281,838	304,163					
	DEFERRED TAX							
	Origination and reversal of timing differences Effect of FRS 102 timing differences	(41,839) 1,605	(4,109) (19,808)					
	TOTAL DEFERRED TAX (see note 18)	(40,234)	(23,917)					
	TAX ON PROFIT	241,604	280,246					

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

10. TAX ON PROFIT (continued)

FACTORS AFFECTING TAX CHARGE FOR THE YEAR

Current tax has been provided at the rate of 19% (2019: 19%). Deferred tax has been provided at the rate of 19% (2019: 17%).

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2019 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2020 £	2019 £
Profit before tax	1,053,521	1,286,023
Profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 – 19%)	200,169	244,344
EFFECTS OF:		
Non-tax deductible amortisation of goodwill and impairment Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill	36,302	6,050
amortisation and impairment	13,471	28,600
Effect of change of rate of deferred taxation	(15,282)	1,252
Adjustments in respect of prior years	6,944	-
TAX CHARGE FOR THE YEAR (see note above)	241,604	280,246

FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT FUTURE TAX CHARGES

The group has estimated tax losses of £NIL (2019 - £NIL) available for carry forward against future taxable profits.

At 31 December 2019

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

11.	INTANGIBLE ASSETS			
	GROUP	Software £	Goodwill £	Total £
	COST At 1 January 2020	777,201	14,448,841	15,226,042
	Additions	_43,794		43,794
	At 31 December 2020	820,995	14,448,841	15,269,836
	ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION			
	At 1 January 2020	645,320	12,952,163	13,597,483
	Charge for the year	86,532	<u>191,065</u>	277,597
	At 31 December 2020	731,852	13,143,228	13,875,080
	NET BOOK VALUE			
	At 31 December 2020	<u>89,143</u>	<u>1,305,613</u>	<u>1,394,756</u>
	At 31 December 2019	<u>131,881</u>	<u>1,496,678</u>	1,628,559
				Goodwill
	COMPANY			£
	COST			
	At 1 January and 31 December 2020			4,872,214
	ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION			i
	At 1 January and 31 December 2020			4,872,214
	NET BOOK VALUE		·	
	At 31 December 2020			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

12.	TANGIBLE ASSETS			
		Freehold	Short term leasehold	Motor
		property	Property	vehicles
	GROUP	£	£	£
	COST			
	At 1 January 2020	653,582	380,803	91,359
•	Additions	<u></u>	567,967	
	At 31 December 2020	653,582	948,770	91,359
	ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION			
	At 1 January 2020	245,099	181,805	85,203
	Charge for the year	13,072	37,722	6,156
	At 31 December 2020	<u>258,171</u>	219,527	91,359
	NET BOOK VALUE			
	At 31 December 2020	<u> 395,411</u> _	729,243	
	At 31 December 2019	408,483	198,998	6,156

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

12. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS (continued)

GROUP	Office equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
COST			
At 1 January 2020	577,924	1,311,843	3,015,511
Additions	73,703	222,208	863,878
At 31 December 2020	651,627	1,534,051	3,879,389
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION			
At 1 January 2020	431,765	1,201,594	2,145,466
Charge for the year	16,214	120,931	194,095
At 31 December 2020	447,979	1,322,525	2,339,561
NET BOOK VALUE At 31 December 2020	203,648	211,526	1,539,828
At 31 December 2019	<u> 146,159</u> _	110,249	<u>870,045</u>
COMPANY			Freehold property £
COST			:
At 1 January and 31 December 2020 *			653,582
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION			
At 1 January 2020			245,099
Charge for the year			13,072
At 31 December 2020			258,171
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 December 2020			395,411
At 31 December 2019		. ,	408,483

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

13. INVESTMENTS

SUBSIDIARY UNDERTAKINGS

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the group:

Name		Cla	ss of shares	Holding
Lycett, Browne-Swinburne & Douglass Limited Lycetts Financial Services Limited Lycetts Risk Management Services Limited Farmers & Mercantile Insurance Brokers Limit Robertson-McIsaac Limited		Ord Ord Ord	inary inary inary inary inary	100% 100% 100% 100% 100%
Name	Business		Registered offi	ce
Lycett, Browne-Swinburne & Douglass Limited	Insurance broking		England and Wa	ales
Lycetts Financial Services Limited	Life assurance broker pensions and other financial consultant	and	England and Wa	ales
Lycetts Risk Management Services	Risk Management services		England and W	ales
Farmers & Mercantile Insurance Brokers Limited	Insurance broker		England and Wa	ales
Robertson-McIsaac Limited	Insurance broker		England and Wa	ales
COMPANY			Investments in	subsidiary companies £
	. •			_
At 1 January and 31 December 2020	•			9,897,817
IMPAIRMENT				
At 1 January and 31 December 2020	•		_	4,655,616
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 31 December 2020			=	5,242,201
At 31 December 2019				5,242,201

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

14.	DEBTORS		GROUP		COMPANY
		2020 £	2019 £ (as restated)	2020 £	2019 £
	Trade debtors Other debtors Corporation tax Deferred tax asset (see note 18) Prepayments and accrued income	3,242,024 18,179 241,865 1,425,507 1,076,394	2,931,505 9,431 67,373 982,166 909,117	- - - 10,739	3,250
		6,003,969	4,899,592	10, 739	3,250

Trade debtors are stated after provision for impairment of £nil (2019 - £nil). Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free have no fixed repayment date and are repayable on demand.

During the year the company changed its accounting policy in respect of the recognition of insurance debtors and creditors in the balance sheet. Where the company as acts as agent in placing the insurable risks of the client with insurers and, as such, are not liable as principals arising from such transactions the debtors and creditors arising from those transactions are not included as assets or liabilities as the company. This has been accounted for as a prior year adjustment with comparative amounts adjusted accordingly. The impact has been to decrease trade debtors by £6,756,955, decrease trade creditors by £6,815,102, increase office cash by £1,458,489 and decrease client cash by £1,516,636. There has been no change to the profit and loss account or equity.

	2019	2019
	£ Trade debtors	£ Trade creditors
As previously reported De-recognition of insurance debtors and creditors	9,688,460 (6,756,955)	18,560,399 (6,815,102)
Restated position	2,931,505	11,745,297
	2019	2019
	£ Office cash	£ Client cash
As previously reported De-recognition of insurance debtors and creditors	7,040,081 1,458,489	13,077,975 (1,516,636)
Restated position	<u>8,498,570</u>	11,561,339

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

15. CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND

	Barrier - 1840 -	GROUP	·, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	COMPANY
	2020	2019 £ (as restated	2020	2019
	£	Note 14)	£	£
Office cash Client cash	9,072,269 9,772,663	8,498,570 11,561,339	82,073	82,513 -
	18,847,932	20,059,909	82.073	<u>82,513</u>

16. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	•	GROUP		COMPANY
	2020	2019 £ (as restated	2020	2019
	£	Note 14)	£	, £
Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax Other taxation and social security	10,094,262 2,023,726 84,859 395,412	11,745,297 2,009,671 56,591 546,699	382,045 - -	366,234 1,783
Deferred consideration Accruals and deferred income	212,155 2,946,843	2,195,883	27,640	13,540
	<u> 15,757,257</u>	<u> 16,554,141</u>	409,685	<u>381,557</u>

Included in amounts owed to group undertakings within the Group is a loan of £1,800,000. The loan bears interest at 0.75% above the Bank of England base rate and has no fixed repayment terms. All other amounts owed to group undertakings are interest free and have no fixed repayment dates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

17.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DU	E AFTER MORE	THAN ONE YEAR		,
			GROUP	·	COMPANY
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		£	£	£	£
	Deferred consideration	•	212,155	-	-
	Accruals and deferred income	<u>38,885</u>	38.885		
		38,885	251,040		_
18.	DEFERRED TAXATION				
		<u></u>	GROUP	******	COMPANY
		2020 £	2019 £	2020 £	2019 £
	At beginning of year	982,166	808,078	-	-
	Released during the year (P&L) Released during the year	41,839	23,917		· -
	Comprehensive income On acquisitions	401,502 -	150,641 (470)	-	- :
	At end of year	1,425,507	982,166		<u>-</u>
	The deferred taxation balance is made u	p as follows:			
			GROUP	******	COMPANY
		2020 £	2019 £	2020 £	2019 £
	Short term timing differences Taxation deferred by capital allowances Pension liability	38,033 91,674 1,295,800	23,554 93,685 864,927	-	-
			982,166	_	

LYCETTS HOLDINGS LIMITED **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 19. **CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL** 2020 2019 £ ALLOTTED, CALLED UP AND FULLY PAID Allotted, called up and fully paid 2,742,210 (2019 2,742,210) - Ordinary shares of £0.01 each 27.422 27,422 There is a single class of Ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital. 20. **RESERVES** The share premium reserve contains the premium arising on issue of equity shares. The profit and loss account represents cumulative profits and losses net of dividends paid and other adjustments. Included within other reserves is a capital reserve of £4,876 (2019 - £4,876) which represents the difference between the cost of acquisition of the minority holding in the subsidiary Lycetts Limited and the net asset value of that minority interest when acquired. Included within other reserves is a merger relief reserve of £3,594,367 (2019 - £3,594,367) which represents the premium on shares issued to shareholders of Hydra House Limited and Carroll Foley Lloyd Limited as part of the consideration for their shares. 21. **COMPANY PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT** The company has taken advantage of the exemption contained within section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 not to present its own profit and loss account. The loss for the year dealt with in the accounts of the company was £34,149 (2019 - loss £12,256) 22. **DIVIDENDS** 2020 2019 £ Dividends paid on equity capital The directors do not propose the payment of a further dividend (2019 - £nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

23. PENSION COMMITMENTS

Defined contribution

The group operates several defined contribution pension schemes. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the group in independently administered funds. The pension costs charge represents contributions payable by the group to the funds and amounted to £871,264 (2019 - £785,498). As at 31 December 2020 £nil (2019 - £nil) was owing to the funds.

Defined benefit

The group operates a defined benefit scheme. The scheme was closed to new members subsequent to the 1 January 2001 renewal.

The Trustees are required to carry out an actuarial valuation every three years. The last actuarial valuation of the Scheme was performed by the Scheme Actuary for the Trustees as at 1 January 2018. This was updated to 31 December 2020 by a qualified independent actuary, under the terms set out by Financial Reporting Standard No 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". Following the last valuation, the Company agreed to pay annual contributions of 32% of members' pensionable salaries each year (less any member contributions) to meet the cost of future service accrual.

In respect of the deficit in the Scheme, the Company agreed to pay an additional £85,433 from the date the Schedule of Contributions was certified to 31 December 2019 and £100,000 each year from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2023. The Company therefore expects to pay around £325,000 to the Scheme during the accounting year beginning 1 January 2021.

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Present value of funded obligations Fair value of scheme assets	(19,069,000) 12,249,000	(16,936,000) 11,958,000
Deficit in scheme	(6,820,000)	(4,978,000)
The amounts recognised in the profit and loss account are as follows:	ws: 2020	2019
	£	£
Current service cost Administrative expenses Net Interest	(266,000) (63,000) (95,000)	(253,000) (60,000) (108,000)
Total	(424,000)	(421,000)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

23. PENSION COMMITMENTS (continued)

Pension liabilities are linked to the members' final pensionable salaries and service at their retirement (or date of leaving if earlier). The Trustees are responsible for running the Scheme in accordance with the Scheme's Trust Deed and Rules, which sets out their powers. The Trustees of the Scheme are required to act in the best interests of the beneficiaries of the Scheme.

There are three categories of pension scheme members:

- Active members: currently employed by the Company
- Deferred members: former active members of the Company
- Pensioner members: in receipt of pension

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation were as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Opening defined benefit obligation Current service cost - recognised in the profit and loss account Interest cost - recognised in the profit and loss account Actuarial losses - recognised in the STRGL Benefits paid and member contributions	16,936,000 266,000 314,000 2,186,000 (633,000)	14,543,000 253,000 395,000 1,827,000 (82,000)
Closing defined benefit obligation	19,069,000	16,936,000
Changes in the fair value of scheme assets were as follows:		
	, 2020 £	2019 £
Opening fair value of scheme assets Return on assets excluding interest income Administration expenses Interest income Contributions by employer - not recognised in the profit and loss account Benefits paid and member contributions	11,958,000 468,000 (63,000) 219,000 300,000 (633,000)	10,546,000 960,000 (60,000) 287,000 307,000 (82,000)
	<u>12,249,000</u> _	<u>11,958,000</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

23. PENSION COMMITMENTS (continued)

The fair value of the Scheme assets were;

	2020 £	2019 £
Equities Bonds Cash Annuities	6,858,000 856,000 2,804,000 1,731,000	6,929,000 1,117,000 2,275,000 1,637,000
	12,249,000	11,958,000
	2020 £	2019 £
Interest income Return on assets less interest	219,000 468,000	287,000 960,000
Total return on assets	687,000	1,247,000

The initial results of the most recent formal actuarial valuation as at 1 January 2018 have been updated to 31 December 2020 by a qualified independent actuary. The assumptions used were as follows:

	2020	2019
Discount rate at 31 December	1.2%	1.9%
RPI inflation	2.9%	2.7%
Future pension increases	2.9%	2.7%
Rate of increase in directors' salaries	2.5%	2.5%
Rate of increase in staff members' salaries	2.5%	2.5%

The current mortality assumptions include sufficient allowance for future improvements in mortality rates. The assumed life expectations on retirement age 65 are:

	2020	2019
Patiring today		
Retiring today Males	21.6	21.6
Females	23.7	23.6
Retiring in 20 years		
Males	22.6	22.6
Females	24.9	24.8

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

23. PENSION COMMITMENTS (continued)

Amounts for the current and previous four periods are as follows:

Defined benefit pension schemes

	2020 £	2019 £	2018 £	2017 £	2016 £
Defined benefit obligation Scheme assets	(19,069,000) 12,249,000	(16,936,000) 11,958,000	(14,543,000) 10,546,000	(15,016,000) 10,838,000	(14,284,000) 9,852,000
Deficit	(6,820,000)	(4,978,000)	(3,997,000)	(4.178,000)	(4,432,000)

Total contributions by the company to the scheme of £68,153 (2019 - £52,844) have been charged to the profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2020.

24. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

At 31 December the group had commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	Land a	Land and buildings		
	2020	2019		
GROUP	£	£		
EXPIRY DATE:				
Not later than one year	645,187	525,932		
Later than one year and not later than five years	1,919,522	1,612,875		
Later than 5 years	1,422,731	460 060		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

25. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING AND CONTROLLING PARTY

The group's immediate parent company is Ecclesiastical Insurance Group PLC (EIG) who own 100% of the issued share capital in Lycetts Holdings Limited. The company's ultimate parent company is Allchurches Trust Limited. Both companies are incorporated in England & Wales.

The smallest group of which the group is a member which prepares group accounts is that headed by Ecclesiastical Insurance Group plc. These accounts can be obtained from Companies House. The largest group of which the group is a member which prepares group accounts is that headed by Allchurches Trust Limited. Copies of the accounts for Allchurches Trust Limited can be obtained from:

Allchurches Trust Limited Benefact House 2000 Pioneer Avenue Gloucester Business Park Brockworth Gloucester GL3 4AW

Transactions with certain group undertakings are not disclosed as the group has taken advantage of the exemption available under Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 33 on the grounds that the group undertakings that are party to the transactions are wholly owned by Allchurches Trust Limited, either directly or indirectly.

26. PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES

			Percentage	
Company name	Company Number	Country	Shareholding	Description
Lycett, Browne-Swinburne & Douglass Limited	00706042	England and Wales	100	Insurance broking
Lycetts Financial Services Limited	02057974	England and Wales	100	Life assurance broker and pensions and
Lycetts Risk Management Services Limited	10906990	England and Wales	100	other financial consultant Risk management services
Farmers & Mercantile Insurance Brokers Limited	05866203	England and Wales	100	Insurance broking
Robertson-McIsaac Limited	03544899	England and Wales	100	Insurance broking

The registered office of all Group Companies is Milburn House, Dean Street, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 1PP.

Lycetts Risk Management Services Limited and Robertson-McIsaac Limited are exempt from the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to the audit of accounts under section 479A (section 479A(2)(d)).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

27. CONTINGENT LIABILITY

During the ordinary course of business the Company may be subject to complaints brought by or on behalf of current or former clients, employees or other third parties. A client has made a complaint against the Company in relation to financial advice given by the Company in previous years and the complaint has been referred to the Financial Ombudsman. As at the date of this report the Financial Ombudsman has not concluded its investigation or provided a final opinion on whether to uphold the client's complaint. The Company maintains appropriate Professional Indemnity insurance in accordance with Regulatory and commercial requirements. Until the Financial Ombudsman concludes its review it is not practicable to estimate the potential financial impact to the Company or whether this would be above the Professional Indemnity insurance cover and accordingly no provision for any liability has been made in these financial statements.

28. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

After the end of the year the Company sold the freehold property for net proceeds amounting to £491,999. As a consequence the net current liability position of the company, which existed as at the balance sheet date, was resolved and the Company now has net current assets.