Company registration number 03920021 (England and Wales)
WNF GROUP LIMITED  ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

Directors Mr G Clough

Mrs M A Clough Mr S Clough

Secretary Mr S Clough

Company number 03920021

Registered office St Oswald Suite

The Nostell Estate Yard

Nostell Priory Wakefield WF4 1AB

Auditor Haigh Accountants Limited

Grange Cottage Fulham Lane Womersley Doncaster DN6 9BW

Business address St Oswald Suite

The Nostell Estate Yard

Nostell Priory Wakefield WF4 1AB

Bankers Yorkshire Bank

94 Albion Street

Leeds

West Yorkshire LS1 6AG

# CONTENTS

	Page
Strategic report	1 - 3
Directors' report	4 - 5
Independent auditor's report	6 - 8
	0
Group statement of comprehensive income	9
Group balance sheet	10
Company balance sheet	11
Group statement of changes in equity	12
Company statement of changes in equity	13
Crayer statement of each flavor	14
Group statement of cash flows	14
Notes to the financial statements	15 - 34

#### STRATEGIC REPORT

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The directors present the strategic report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

#### Fair review of the business

WNF's primary focus is supplying and managing housing and care home stock, mainly for the social care market. This is a highly competitive market and WNF operates as a small organisation that works in close conjunction with a local social care provider. The ongoing political uncertainty, the Coronavirus and it's impact upon our operating environment has made it difficult to make long term investment decisions. WNF has continued to invest where appropriate.

The trading subsidiary continues to focus on its primary service as providing support for people with learning disabilities and autism. In the past year, as part of our strategic objectives, we have switched focus to gain more assets that support people with highly complex autism, and this has meant investment in the high end market provision of houses. Although this has been a costly investment, it is lucrative in returns on investment and positioning the company for future provision to people that have been in long term hospitals. Due to government funding and austerity measures, this continues to be a very challenging market. The longer-term impact of the Coronavirus pandemic on both funding and the way support is delivered is not yet clear but is constantly monitored.

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

- . Brexit and the effect this will have on both the property and investment markets
- Any change in government or policy around housing benefit or social care direction
- Surge in house building that could affect long term house prices
- Bad tenants that do not pay or damage property
- · Performance of social care provider it works with
- . Increasing costs to maintain the standards of property

The sector continues to be challenging and austerity will remain for many years, different councils and Clinical Commissioning Groups have different approaches and this has proved difficult to manage.

Furthermore, the group is also impacted by a variety of other risks and uncertainties to its trading subsidiary, including, but not limited to:

- · ability of the company to implement its strategy, priorities, and initiatives during times of austerity
- lack of appropriate referrals from local authorities that meet our costing model
- ability to maintain and enhance the value of the group's brand
- withdrawal of care packages by local authorities, in favour of cheaper providers, who may not offer the same level of care and attention
- ability to identify, develop, and market new services in times of Government austerity
- changes in economic conditions and housing priorities for people with vulnerabilities
- · changes in central and local government policies
- changes in regulatory and statutory laws, particularly around the provision of care for people
- credit risks, including the ability to manage working capital and collect outstanding customer receivables
- reliance on information technology systems

#### STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### Risk Management

#### Price Risk

The group constantly reviews both its own and supplier prices and national minimum/living wage requirements. The group maintains its own human resources department and uses a range of suppliers for each area of provision to ensure that market prices for purchases are achieved.

#### Credit Risk

The group mainly trades with long standing customers, the nature of these relationships assist management in controlling its credit risk in addition to the normal credit management processes.

#### Liquidity Risk

The group finances its operations through retained earnings from previous years. Cash assets are invested safely to ensure the funding to meet expenditure commitments is available. Management control and monitor the group's cash flow on a regular basis, including forecasting future cash flows.

#### Currency Risk

The group is not exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risks.

#### Development and performance - highlights of the year

In the company: -

- Work completed on the redevelopment of the Sunnyview property into 3 self-contained properties for people with complex histories in line with the long-term growth plans for the business.
- Our newly appointed housing manager standardised our service offer to minimise costs and attract housing benefit.
- Acquired two properties in the West Midlands as part of the business growth plan which will support people that would
  otherwise remain in long stay hospital.

#### In the trading subsidiary: -

- Successfully managed to deliver services safely throughout the Covid 19 pandemic.
- Commissioner relationships have continued to evolve, and new relationships made in line with the strategic goals of the business particularly in the West Midlands and other areas of the Country.
- Continued to transition people with complex histories into the bespoke properties across West Yorkshire and the west Midlands.

#### **Future Developments**

In the company: -

- Purchase more bespoke properties that will meet individua needs and maximise our offer of support to the most vulnerable.
- Broadening the housing routes on offer including development, acquisition, shared ownership and working with housing partners

In the trading subsidiary: -

- Continue to increase the number of people with complex histories that are supported including expanding in areas outside of West Yorkshire
- Expanding the number of people who can access the Community Enterprise services to maximise our community presence.

#### Key performance indicators

The Directors consider the Key Performance Indicators for the group to be turnover, gross profit percentage and profit before tax. This year's results for the group show turnover of £13.3m (2021: £11m), gross profit percentage of 14.7% (2021: 14%) and profit before tax of £0.4m (2021: £0.2m).

The balance sheet of the group is very healthy with cash at bank of £2.4m (2021: £3.5m), net current assets of £1.1m (2021: £2.5m) and net assets of £9.5m (2021: £12.3m). The majority of all these amounts originate from the company's balance sheet, which means it too, is very strong. The fall in net assets is due to a special dividend of £3.2m.

# STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### Other performance indicators

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available to medium-sized companies not to disclose 'non-financial' key performance indicators.

On behalf of the board

Mr S Clough Director

20 December 2022

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

#### Principal activities

The principal activity of the group continues to be the provision of residential and non-residential care and support of people with learning difficulties and challenging behaviour.

#### Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 9.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £3,184,938. The directors do not recommend payment of a further dividend.

#### Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr G Clough Mrs M A Clough Mr S Clough Mr S M Drewitt

(Resigned 31 March 2022)

#### Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors during the year. These provisions remain in force at the reporting date.

#### Audito

The auditor, Haigh Accountants Limited, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the 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 group and company, and of the profit or loss of the group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

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

# **DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor of the company is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor of the company is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

Mr S Clough **Director** 

20 December 2022

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

#### TO THE MEMBERS OF WNF GROUP LIMITED

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of WNF Group Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the group statement of comprehensive income, the group balance sheet, the company balance sheet, the group statement of changes in equity, the company statement of changes in equity, the group statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 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 group's and the parent company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of the group's profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the 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 group and parent 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 have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the group's and parent 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.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors 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 directors are 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.

#### Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF WNF GROUP LIMITED

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

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

#### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors 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 parent 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 parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities including fraud.

The 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.

By focusing on material amounts and disclosures and using a risk-based approach, we have a reasonable chance of detecting material misstatements due to irregularities including fraud. However, due to the sampling method of testing, as allowed by auditing standards, we cannot guarantee that, if such irregularities, including fraud are present within the company and group's financial system, our audit will detect all of them.

Robust internal controls operated by the group can increase the detection of such irregularities, but this is not always present in small to medium sized companies that are often owner managed.

Our approach was as follows:

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

#### TO THE MEMBERS OF WNF GROUP LIMITED

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and group and determined that the most significant are those that relate to compliance with the Care Quality Commission, the reporting framework (FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2006) and the relevant tax compliance regulations in the UK. We communicated the identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

Audit procedures performed by the engagement team to detect irregularities, including fraud from instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations included:

- Discussions with management, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws
  and regulations. As two of the four directors are involved in the day-to-day running of the business, they can exert
  close oversite of the management team and finance department.
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in its significant accounting estimates that involved
  making assumptions.
- · Testing any transactions entered that are outside of the normal course of the company and group's business.
- Reviewing recent correspondence with the group's legal advisors to ensure that it aligns with any conclusions drawn in respect of any outstanding or uncertain legal matters.
- Reading key correspondence from regulatory bodies, including recent inspections carried out by the Care Quality Commission.
- Inspecting a sample of care home and medication audits that have taken place throughout the year.

However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud still rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and the management team.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

#### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the 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.

Mrs W M Haigh (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Haigh Accountants Limited

20 December 2022

Chartered Certified Accountants Statutory Auditor

Grange Cottage Fulham Lane Womersley Doncaster DN6 9BW

#### **GROUP STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	3	13,312,315	10,989,118
Cost of sales	J	(11,353,315)	(9,453,433)
Gross profit		1,959,000	1,535,685
Administrative expenses		(2,049,560)	(1,792,957)
Other operating income		427,590	437,802
Operating profit	4	337,030	180,530
Interest receivable and similar income	8	5,059	8,000
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(826)	(1,701)
Amounts written on/(off) investments	10	49,480	55,631
Profit before taxation		390,743	242,460
Tax on profit	11	(186,805)	(87,395)
Profit for the financial year		203,938	155,065

Profit for the financial year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

Total comprehensive income for the year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

# **GROUP BALANCE SHEET**

#### **AS AT 31 MARCH 2022**

		202	22	2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	15		9,395,134		9,290,823
Investment properties	16		488,205		648,410
Investments	17		25,449 ———		29,406
			9,908,788		9,968,639
Current assets					
Debtors	19	1,629,598		1,155,483	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,356,127		3,499,012	
		3,985,725		4,654,495	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	20	(2,895,400)		(2,127,052)	
Net current assets			1,090,325		2,527,443
Total assets less current liabilities			10,999,113		12,496,082
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	21		(1,174,846)		(46,667
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax liability	23	334,950		187,676	
			(334,950)		(187,676
Net assets			9,489,317		12,261,739
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	25		1,400		1,400
Share premium account			412,078		412,078
Other reserves			208,578		-
Profit and loss reserves			8,867,261		11,848,261
Total equity			9,489,317		12,261,739

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 December 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr S Clough **Director** 

#### **COMPANY BALANCE SHEET**

#### **AS AT 31 MARCH 2022**

		202	22	202	21
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	15		9,019,127		8,928,335
Investment properties	16		488,205		648,410
Investments	17		25,649		29,606
			9,532,981		9,606,351
Current assets					
Debtors	19	446,129		86,643	
Cash at bank and in hand		454,579 ————		1,714,941	
		900,708		1,801,584	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one				(= ( , = = = )	
year	20	(715,431)		(541,282)	
Net current assets			185,277		1,260,302
Total assets less current liabilities			9,718,258		10,866,653
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	21		(1,174,846)		(46,667)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax liability	23	276,748		140,400	
			(276,748)		(140,400)
Net assets			8,266,664		10,679,586
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	25		1,400		1,400
Share premium account			412,078		412,078
Other reserves			208,578		-
Profit and loss reserves			7,644,608		10,266,108
Total equity			8,266,664		10,679,586
•					

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The company's profit for the year was £563,438 (2021 - £154,855 profit).

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 December 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr S Clough **Director** 

Company Registration No. 03920021

# **GROUP STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

		Share capital	Share premium	Othe <b>P</b> r	ofit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	account £	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2020		1,400	412,078	-	11,908,196	12,321,674
Year ended 31 March 2021: Profit and total comprehensive income for						
the year		_	-	-	155,065	155,065
Dividends	12	-	-	-	(215,000)	(215,000)
Balance at 31 March 2021		1,400	412,078		11,848,261	12,261,739
Year ended 31 March 2022:						
Profit and total comprehensive income for					203,938	203,938
the year Dividends	12	-	_	_	(3,184,938)	(3,184,938)
Interest free loan fair value movement		-	-	208,578	-	208,578
Balance at 31 March 2022		1,400	412,078	208,578	8,867,261	9,489,317

# COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

		Share capital	Share premium	Othe <b>P</b> r reserves	ofit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	account £	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2020		1,400	412,078	-	10,326,254	10,739,732
Year ended 31 March 2021: Profit and total comprehensive income for						
the year		-	-	-	154,854	154,854
Dividends	12	-	-	-	(215,000)	(215,000)
Balance at 31 March 2021		1,400	412,078	-	10,266,108	10,679,586
Year ended 31 March 2022:						
Profit and total comprehensive income for					563,438	563,438
the year Dividends	12	_	-	-	(3,184,938)	(3,184,938)
Interest free loan fair value movement		-	-	208,578	-	208,578
Balance at 31 March 2022		1,400	412,078	208,578	7,644,608	8,266,664

# **GROUP STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	32		462,626		1,517,568
Interest paid			(826)		(1,701)
Income taxes paid			(30,844)		(217,213)
Net cash inflow from operating activities			430,956		1,298,654
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(688,290)		(732,382)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets					
		166,707		24,999	
Purchase of investment property		-		(140,019)	
Proceeds on disposal of investment property		200 00-			
		209,685		-	
Proceeds on disposal of fixed asset		3,957		3,784	
investments Proceeds from other investments and loans		10,724		883	
Interest received		5,059		8,000	
Interest received		3,059			
Net cash used in investing activities			(292,158)		(834,735)
Financing activities					
Proceeds from borrowings		1,744,675		100,000	
Repayment of borrowings		(50,000)		(50,000)	
Fair value adjustment on new borrowings		208,580		-	
Dividends paid to equity shareholders		(3,184,938)		(215,000)	
Net cash used in financing activities			(1,281,683)		(165,000)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equiv	valents		(1,142,885)		298,919
			(1,142,000)		230,313
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			3,499,012		3,200,093
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			2,356,127		3,499,012

#### NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

WNF Group Limited ("the company") is a private limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is St Oswald Suite, The Nostell Estate Yard, Nostell Priory, Wakefield, WF4 1AB.

The group consists of WNF Group Limited and all of its subsidiaries.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and to include investment properties and an interest free loan at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements for parent company information presented within the consolidated financial statements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' Compensation for key management personnel.

#### 1.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate those of WNF Group Limited and all of its subsidiaries (ie entities that the group controls through its power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain economic benefits).

All financial statements are made up to 31 March 2022. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the g roup.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

#### 1.3 Going concern

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

#### NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.4 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for services provided, net of trade discounts. Turnover in respect of service contracts (including property leases) is recognised when the company obtains the right to receive consideration for the services rendered to its customer. When income is invoiced in advance, that part relating to after the balance sheet date, is deferred.

#### 1.5 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Acquired goodwill is written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated useful economic life of five years.

#### 1.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets include investment properties valued by the directors on an existing use open market value basis. Other tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold land & buildings

Leasehold improvements

Plant and machinery

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

Computer equipment

Motor vehicles

Other assets

4% reducing balance
25% reducing balance
25% reducing balance
33% reducing balance
25% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Land is not depreciated.

Items under £500 are to be expensed unless they are part of a larger, related expenditure of over £500 which will last more than one year. If the item replaces an existing asset that is not separately identifiable on the fixed asset register then unless it is a significant improvement on the item that it has replaced, the cost is expensed.

For properties that are purchased and work is carried out in the first six months of ownership then if an item is replacing an existing asset it should be capitalised and recorded on the fixed asset register as long it is cost is over £500 and will last longer than one year.

#### 1.7 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

#### NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.8 Fixed asset investments

Equity investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss, except for those equity investments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably, which are recognised at cost less impairment until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the group. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

#### 1.9 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The carrying amount of the investments accounted for using the equity method is tested for impairment as a single asset. Any goodwill included in the carrying amount of the investment is not tested separately for impairment.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank current account positive balances.

#### NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.11 Financial instruments

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

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

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

#### Basic financial assets

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

#### Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. 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.

#### Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the group transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

#### Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the group after deducting all of its liabilities.

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the group's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

#### 1.12 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the group are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the group.

#### 1.13 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

#### Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if, and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

#### 1.14 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

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

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

#### 1.15 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### 1.16 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

#### NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.17 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

#### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

#### Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

#### Leases

Management exercises judgement in determining the classification of leases as finance leases or operating leases at inception of the lease. Where the lease term constitutes substantially all of the economic life of the asset, or where the present value of the minimum lease payments amounts to substantially all of the fair value of the asset, the lease is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

#### Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations whose existence will be conferred only on the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events outside the group's or company's control, or present obligations that are not recognised because it is not probable that a settlement will be required or the value of such payment cannot be reliably estimated. The group and company do not recognise contingent liabilities but, when necessary, discloses them in the notes to the financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

(Continued)

2022

2021

#### Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

#### Impairment of assets

Where there are indications of impairment, management performs an impairment test. For trade debtors this may simply be a review of the age profile of the debtors against the relevant payment terms and consideration of the debtors' payment history. Any other relevant factors, of which management are aware, will also be considered, together with comparison of historical impairment provisions against actual outcomes

#### Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

In order to implement the group's and company's accounting policy in respect of tangible fixed assets, management has to estimate the useful life of each category of such assets, determine which category individual assets belong, estimate the possibility and amount of residual values and allocate the cost of some assets between their major components, when such components have different useful lives. Management relies on industry knowledge, local facts, commonly used accounting practices, prior experience, specialist/professional advice (both current and historic) and any other relevant information which they are aware of, in order to make these estimates.

#### 3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the group's turnover is as follows:

		2022	2021
		£	£
	Turnover analysed by class of business		
	Care services	13,078,678	10,814,503
	Rental income	221,637	162,615
	Management Charges	12,000	12,000
		13,312,315	10,989,118
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Other revenue		
	Interest income	5,059	8,000
	Grants received	416,791 =======	425,527 ————
4	Operating profit		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
	Government grants	(416,791)	(425,527)
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	453,033	437,117
	(Profit)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(35,764)	4,495
	Operating lease charges	1,500	-

# NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

5	Auditor's remuneration		
		2022	2021
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	£	£
	For audit services		
	Audit of the financial statements of the group and company	8,000	7,000
	Audit of the financial statements of the company's subsidiaries	8,610	7,800
		16,610	14,800
6	Employees		
•	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the was:	e group and company during t	he year

		Group 2022 Number	2021 Number	Company 2022 Number	2021 Number
	Support	419	359	-	-
	Administration	15	15	-	-
	Maintenance	4	4	-	-
	Total	438	378		
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:				
		Group		Company	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
		£	£	£	£
	Wages and salaries	9,348,370	7,848,124	-	-
	Social security costs	776,264	626,923	-	-
	Pension costs	194,115	165,251	-	-
		10,318,749	8,640,298	-	
7	Directors' remuneration				
				2022 £	2021 £
	Remuneration for qualifying services			224,917	221,226
	Company pension contributions to defined contribut	ion schemes		11,246	11,025
				236,163	232,251

# NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

7	Directors' remuneration	(	(Continued)
	Remuneration disclosed above includes the following amounts paid to the highest paid	d director:	
		2022 £	2021 £
	Remuneration for qualifying services  Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	130,515 6,526	128,337 6,398
8	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Interest income Interest on bank deposits Other interest income	1,940 3,119	2,109 5,891
	Total income	5,059	8,000
9	Interest payable and similar expenses	2022 £	2021 £
	Interest on bank overdrafts and loans Other interest	1,221 (395)	604 1,097
	Total finance costs	826 ———	1,701
10	Amounts written on/(off) investments	2022	2021
	Changes in the fair value of investment properties	49,480 =====	55,631
11	Taxation	2022 £	2021 £
	Current tax  UK corporation tax on profits for the current period  Adjustments in respect of prior periods	88,960 (49,429)	96,985 (35,515)
	Total current tax	39,531	61,470

# NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Taxation		(Continued)
	2022 £	2021 £
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	97,776	(7,807)
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	49,498	33,732
Total deferred tax	147,274	25,925
Total tax charge	186,805	87,395
The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year bastandard rate of tax as follows:	·	
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ased on the profit or 2022 £	loss and the
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2022	2021
standard rate of tax as follows:	2022 £	2021 £
standard rate of tax as follows:  Profit before taxation	2022 £	2021 £
standard rate of tax as follows:  Profit before taxation  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of	2022 £ 390,743	2021 £ 242,460
Profit before taxation  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	2022 £ 390,743 ————————————————————————————————————	2021 £ 242,460 ————————————————————————————————————
Profit before taxation  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	2022 £ 390,743 74,241 10,176	2021 £ 242,460 ————————————————————————————————————
Profit before taxation  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit  Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	2022 £ 390,743  74,241 10,176 (9,879)	2021 £ 242,460 46,067 (317) (10,570)
Profit before taxation  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit  Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit  Adjustments in respect of prior years	2022 £ 390,743  74,241 10,176 (9,879) 68	2021 £ 242,460 46,067 (317) (10,570)
Profit before taxation  Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)  Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit  Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit  Adjustments in respect of prior years  Effect of change in corporation tax rate	2022 £ 390,743  74,241 10,176 (9,879) 68 80,387	2021 £ 242,460 46,067 (317) (10,570)

#### Effect of changes in corporation tax rate

On 3 March 2021, the Government announced that with effect from 1 April 2023 the main rate of UK corporation tax will increase to 25%, with royal assent received on 10th June 2021.

87,395

186,805

Due to uncertainty over timing of the reversal of the temporary differences, the new tax rate which has been substantively enacted by the reporting date has been used in accordance with FRS 102.

#### 12 Dividends

Taxation charge

Recognised as distributions to equity holders:	2022 £	2021 £
Interim paid	3,184,938	215,000

# NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 13 Grant income

Other income includes amounts received from the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme, Business interruption grant payments, ACS infection control grants, Rapid testing fund grants and other local council grants specifically introduced to support care homes during the COVID-19 pandemic.

#### 14 Intangible fixed assets

Group	Goodwill
Cost	£
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	42,667
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	42,667
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2022	-
At 31 March 2021	

# NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

# 15 Tangible fixed assets

Group	Freehold land & buildings	old land & Leasehold buildings improvements	Plant and Fix machinery	Plant and Fixtures, fittings machinery & equipment	Computer M equipment		Other assets	Total
Cost	i	i	i	i	í	i	i	i
At 1 April 2021	11,069,161	9,202	604,313	29,494	224,345	134,713	86,102	12,157,330
Additions	553,935	17,986	61,836	990	17,764	35,779	•	688,290
Disposals	(148,465)		(15,657)		(20,921)	1		(185,043)
At 31 March 2022	11,474,631	27,188	650,492	30,484	221,188	170,492	86,102	12,660,577
Depreciation and impairment								
At 1 April 2021	2,165,323	7,097	416,753	18,966	136,162	88,821	33,388	2,866,510
Depreciation charged in the year	341,089	1,719	53,034	3,024	31,427	16,997	5,743	453,033
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(26,189)		(9,727)		(18,184)	ı		(54,100)
At 31 March 2022	2,480,223	8,816	460,060	21,990	149,405	105,818	39,131	3,265,443
Carrying amount At 31 March 2022	8,994,408	18,372	190,432	8,494	71,783	64,674	46,971	9,395,134
At 31 March 2021	8,903,838	2,105	187,562	10,528	88,184	45,892	52,714	9,290,823

# NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Company	Freehold land & buildings	Plant and machinery	Total
	Cost	£	£	£
	At 1 April 2021	11,069,161	39,592	11,108,753
	Additions	553,935	9,336	563,271
	Disposals	(148,465)	(12,242)	(160,707)
	At 31 March 2022	11,474,631	36,686	11,511,317
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 April 2021	2,165,323	15,095	2,180,418
	Depreciation charged in the year	341,089	5,799	346,888
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	(26,189)	(8,927)	(35,116)
	At 31 March 2022	2,480,223	11,967	2,492,190
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 March 2022	8,994,408	24,719	9,019,127
	At 31 March 2021	8,903,838	24,497	8,928,335
16	Investment property			
			Group	Company
			2022	2022
			£	£
	Fair value			
	At 1 April 2021		648,410	648,410
	Disposals		(209,685)	(209,685)
	Net gains or losses through fair value adjustments		49,480	49,480
	At 31 March 2022		488,205	488,205

Investment property comprises several buy-to-let residential properties. The fair value of the investment properties at the year-end date has been estimated by taking their professional valuations at December 2016 and applying a suitable house price index movement. The directors then compared such estimates to their knowledge gained from the local market and property consultants and agents used by the company, to ensure no significant variation.

#### 17 Fixed asset investments

		Group		Company	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Investments in subsidiaries	18	-	-	200	200
Loans		25,449	29,406	25,449	29,406
		25,449	29,406	25,649	29,606

# NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

17	Fixed asset investments			(Continued)
	Movements in fixed asset investments			
	Group			Loans £
	Cost or valuation			<b>*</b>
	At 1 April 2021			29,406
	Disposals			(3,957)
	At 31 March 2022			25,449
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 March 2022			25,449
	At 31 March 2021			29,406
	Movements in fixed asset investments			
	Company	Shares in	Loans	Total
		subsidiaries		
		£	£	£
	Cost or valuation			
	At 1 April 2021	200	29,406	29,606
	Disposals	-	(3,957)	(3,957)
	At 31 March 2022	200	25,449	25,649
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 March 2022	200	25,449	25,649
	At 31 March 2021	200	29,406	29,606

#### 18 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 March 2022 are as follows:

0
0

#### Registered office addresses (all UK unless otherwise indicated):

1 St Oswald Suite, The Nostell Estate Yard, Nostell Priory, Wakefield, WF7 5BA

# NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

19	Debtors					
	2 0.0.073		Group		Сотрапу	
			2022	2021	2022	2021
	Amounts falling due within one year:		£	£	£	£
	Trade debtors		1,086,235	687,207	19,587	12,591
	Corporation tax recoverable		59,479	27,829	59,479	-
	Amounts owed by group undertakings		-	-	88,599	-
	Other debtors		295,910	130,761	278,464	74,052
	Prepayments and accrued income		187,974	309,686	-	-
			1,629,598	1,155,483	446,129	86,643
20	Creditors: amounts falling due within o	one year				
			Group		Company	
			2022	2021	2022	2021
		Notes	£	£	£	£
	Other borrowings	22	643,088	3,333	643,088	3,333
	Trade creditors		632,978	411,376	23,126	13,145
	Amounts owed to group undertakings		-	-	70	251,416
	Corporation tax payable		63,712	23,375	219	23,375
	Other taxation and social security		459,007	353,692	-	-
	Government grants		3,052	-	3,052	-
	Other creditors		652,063	651,740	-	17,174
	Accruals and deferred income		441,500	683,536	45,876 ———	232,839
			2,895,400	2,127,052	715,431	541,282 ————
21	Creditors: amounts falling due after m	ore than one	year			
			Group		Company	
			2022	2021	2022	2021
		Notes	£	£	£	£
	Other borrowings	22	1,101,587	46,667	1,101,587	46,667
	Government grants		73,259		73,259	
			1,174,846	46,667	1,174,846	46,667

# NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

22	Loans and overdrafts				
		Group		Company	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
		£	£	£	£
	Other loans	1,744,675 ————	50,000	1,744,675	50,000
	Payable within one year	643,088	3,333	643,088	3,333
	Payable after one year	1,101,587	46,667	1,101,587	46,667

#### 23 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the group or company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

Group	Liabilities 2022 £	Liabilities 2021 £
Accelerated capital allowances	342,262	194,778
Retirement benefit obligations	(7,312)	(7,102)
	334,950	187,676
	Liabilities	Liabilities
	2022	2021
Company	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	276,748	140,400
	Group	Company
	2022	2022
Movements in the year:	£	£
Liability at 1 April 2021	187,676	140,400
Charge to profit or loss	136,348	136,348
Charge to other comprehensive income	10,926	-
Liability at 31 March 2022	334,950	276,748

#### NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

# 24 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes £ £ £

Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes

194,115 165,251

A defined contribution pension scheme is operated for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the group in an independently administered fund.

Contributions (both employer and employee) totalling £47,174 (2021: £69,803) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors,

#### 25 Share capital

Group and company	2022	2021	2022	2021
Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary A shares of £1 each	400	400	400	400
Ordinary B Shares of £1 each	249	498	249	498
Ordinary C shares of £1 each	249	498	249	498
Ordinary D Shares of £1 each	4	4	4	4
Ordnary E Shares of £1 each	498	-	498	-
	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400

During the year 249 Ordinary "B" shares and 249 Ordinary "C" shares were converted to 498 Ordinary "E" shares.

#### 26 Non-distributable profits reserve

	Group			
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£	£	£	£
At the beginning of the year	129,105	73,474	129,105	73,474
Non distributable profits in the year	49,480	55,631	49,480	55,631
Non-distributable profts realised in the year	(63,412)	-	(63,412)	-
At the end of the year	115,173	129,105	115,173	129,105

These non-distributable reserves have arisen from changes in the fair value of the investment property held and are not subject to corporation tax until the investment properties are sold.

#### NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 27 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

At the reporting end date the group had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£	£	£	£
Between two and five years	26,880	-	-	-
	26,880	-	-	-

#### 28 Capital commitments

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:

	Group	Company			
	2022	2021	2022	2021	
	£	£	£	£	
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets		224,606		224,606	

#### 29 Events after the reporting date

Since the year-end date the Company has received dividends of £nil (2021: £600,000) and paid out dividends of £269,500 (2021: £71,000)

#### 30 Related party transactions

#### Transactions with related parties

#### Other information

#### Dividends Paid

During the year, the company paid dividends of £132,000 (2021: £80,000) to shareholders who were also directors of the company. During the year, the company paid dividends of £3,052,938 (2021: £135,000) to Maine Road Properties Limited. Maine Road Properties Limited was owned by several Settlements of Gerald and Margaret Clough and owned the 400 £1 A Ordinary Shares in this company until the 31st March 2022.

#### **Debenture and Charges**

Mr G Clough and Mrs M Clough each hold a debenture for the value of £92,381, secured against various company assets, dated 28 March 2003 and a legal charge for the value of £48,000, secured against the company's property at 60 Pontefract Road, Featherstone, dated 28 March 2003.

# NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

#### 31 Directors' transactions

Transactions in relation to loans to/(from) directors are as follows:

Mr SM Drewitt is the son of Mrs M Clough, for this reason his loan account is carried within other debtors.

	Description	% Rate	Opening balance	AmountsAmo	mountsAmounts repaidClosing bala	
			£	£	£	£
	Mr G Clough - Loan to G&M Clough from					
	parent company Mr G Clough - Loan from G&M Clough to	-	(2,174)	43,704	-	41,530
	trading subsidiary	-	47,296	24,716	(82,000)	(9,988)
	Mr S Clough - Loan to S Clough from trading subsidiary	-	(475)	5,307	-	4,832
	Mr S Clough - Loan to S Clough from Parent Company	-	30,774	674	(10,000)	21,448
	Mr S M Drewitt - Loan to S Drewitt from trading subsidiary	-	465	2,885	(1,584)	1,766
			75,886	77,286	(93,584)	59,588
32	Cash generated from group operations					
					2022	2021
					£	£
	Profit for the year after tax				203,938	155,065
	Adjustments for:					
	Taxation charged				186,805	87,395
	Finance costs				826	1,701
	Investment income				(5,059)	(000,8)
	(Gain)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed as	sets			(35,764)	4,495
	Fair value gain on investment properties				(49,480)	(55,631)
	Depreciation and impairment of tangible fix	ked assets			453,033	437,117
	Movements in working capital:					
	Decrease in stocks				-	1,430
	(Increase)/decrease in debtors				(453,188)	386,000
	Increase in creditors				85,204	507,995
	Increase in deferred income				76,311	
	Cash generated from operations				462,626	1,517,567

# NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

33	Analysis of changes in net debt - group	
		2022
		£
	Opening net funds/(debt)	
	Cash and cash equivalents	3,499,012
	Loans	(50,000)
		3,449,012
	Changes in net debt arising from:	
	Cash flows of the entity	(2,837,560)
	Closing net funds/(debt) as analysed below	611,452
	Closing net funds/(debt)	
	Cash and cash equivalents	2,356,127
	Loans	(1,744,675)
		611,452

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.