Company registration number 03920021 (England and Wales)
WNF GROUP LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mr G Clough

Mrs M A Clough Mr S Clough

Secretary Mr S Clough

Company number 03920021

Registered office Wright Suite

First Floor The Brewhouse Nostell Business Estate

Wakefield WF4 1AB

Auditor Haigh Accountants Limited

Grange Cottage Fulham Lane Womersley Doncaster DN6 9BW

Business address Wright Suite

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STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

The directors present the strategic report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

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 continual political uncertainty, the impact of recovery from 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 during these times using a cautious investment strategy.

The trading subsidiary continues to focus on its primary service as providing support for people with learning disabilities and autism and we have shifted our remit to support more people with complex histories that have been excluded from society. Therefore in the past year, as part of our strategic objectives, our growth had centred on highly complex autism. This also impacts on our housing investment, which falls within 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 and we are cautious about our purchasers ability to increase any funding in the next few years. We are therefore looking at measures to improve our profitability and maximise our profits to ensure we steer the current climate.

Principal risks and uncertainties

- Impact of political climate following Brexit and the effect this will have on both the property and investment markets
- Government policies relating to the rental market
- · Surge in house building that could affect long term house prices and our ability to attract housing benefit
- Bad tenants that do not pay or damage property due to their behaviours and complex histories
- Performance of social care provider generally following COVID and the funding streams available
- · Increasing costs to maintain the standards of property that produce high quality support

The sector continues to be challenging and austerity will remain for many years to come as different councils and Clinical Commissioning Groups struggle to fund the growing social care market. The group is also impacted by a variety of other risks and uncertainties to its trading subsidiary, including, but not limited to:

- recruitment in a challenging low paid market
- lack of appropriate referrals from local authorities that meet our costing model
- ability to maintain and enhance the value of the group's brand due to not having someone with critical knowledge and experience to lead the business development
- · 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 that will immediately impact the people we support
- · changes in regulatory and statutory laws, particularly around the provision of support for people
- credit risks, including the ability to manage working capital and collect outstanding customer receivables
- ability to respond to the changes in information technology systems

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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 to close one of our residential services and provide community support to those individuals
- Launched a 10 years strategy that will align to our niche market and develop other markets such as young people 16-25 years.
- Following lessons learned of our new developments, we have standardised our service offer to minimise costs and attract housing benefit.
- Opened three new community services 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 recover and maximise profits following 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 Hull; these will be continuing areas to grow the business model in.
- 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 individual needs and maximise our offer of support to the most vulnerable people with complex histories.
- Broadening the housing routes on offer including development, acquisition, shared ownership and working with housing partners
- Explore 16-25 years olds as a future niche market.

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 and Hull.
- Expanding the number of people who can access the Community Enterprise services to maximise our community presence.
- Develop our training offer to deliver to the market

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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 £14.9m (2022: £13.3m), gross profit percentage of 12.2% (2022: 14.7%) and loss before tax of £0.3m (2022: profit before tax of £0.4m).

The balance sheet of the group is healthy with cash at bank of £0.7m (2022: £2.3m), net current liabilities of £0.2m (2022: net current assets of £1.1m) and net assets of £9m (2022: £9.5m). The majority of all these amounts originate from the company's balance sheet, which means it too, is strong.

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**

21 December 2023

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

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 £289,500. 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

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.

Auditor

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

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

21 December 2023

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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.

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 2023 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 2023 and of the group's loss 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 one of the three directors is involved in the day-to-day running of the business, he 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

21 December 2023

Chartered Certified Accountants Statutory Auditor

Grange Cottage Fulham Lane Womersley Doncaster DN6 9BW

GROUP STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover	3	14,901,471	13,312,315
Cost of sales		(13,089,361)	(11,353,315)
Gross profit		1,812,110	1,959,000
Administrative expenses		(2,056,642)	(2,049,560)
Other operating (expenses)/income		(5,482)	427,590
Operating (loss)/profit	4	(250,014)	337,030
Interest receivable and similar income	8	21,404	5,059
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(58,100)	(826)
Amounts written on/(off) investments	10	21,308	49,480
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(265,402)	390,743
Tax on (loss)/profit	11	(6,015)	(186,805)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(271,417)	203,938

(Loss)/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 2023

		20	23	202	22
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	15		9,842,705		9,395,134
Investment property	16		509,513		488,205
Investments	17		21,309		25,449
			10,373,527		9,908,788
Current assets					
Debtors	19	1,608,119		1,629,598	
Cash at bank and in hand		729,550		2,356,127	
		2,337,669		3,985,725	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	20	(2,556,738)		(2,895,400)	
Jou .					
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(219,069)		1,090,325
Total assets less current liabilities			10,154,458		10,999,113
Creditors: amounts falling due after more					
than one year	21		(901,454)		(1,174,846)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax liability	23	324,604		334,950	
			(324,604)		(334,950)
Net assets			8,928,400		9,489,317
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	25		1,400		1,400
Share premium account			412,078		412,078
Other reserves			208,578		208,578
Profit and loss reserves			8,306,344		8,867,261
Total equity			8,928,400		9,489,317

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 December 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr S Clough Director

Company registration number 03920021 (England and Wales)

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

		203	23	202	22
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	15		9,519,598		9,019,127
Investment property	16		509,513		488,205
Investments	17		21,509		25,649
			10,050,620		9,532,981
Current assets					
Debtors	19	47,630		446,129	
Cash at bank and in hand		149,035		454,579 	
Our life was a falling the state in		196,665		900,708	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	20	(1,101,745)		(715,431)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(905,080)		185,277
Total assets less current liabilities			9,145,540		9,718,258
Creditors: amounts falling due after more	21		(901,454)		(1,174,846
than one year	21		(901,454)		(1,174,040
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax liability	23	324,604		276,748	
·			(324,604)		(276,748
Net assets			7,919,482		8,266,664
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	25		1,400		1,400
Share premium account			412,078		412,078
Other reserves			208,578		208,578
Profit and loss reserves			7,297,426		7,644,608
Total equity			7,919,482		8,266,664

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The company's loss for the year was £57,682 (2022 - £563,438 profit).

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions relating to medium-sized companies.

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 December 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr S Clough

Director

Company registration number 03920021 (England and Wales)

GROUP STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

		Share capital	Share	Othe P r	ofit and loss	Total
			premium account	Reserves	reserves	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2021		1,400	412,078		11,848,261	12,261,739
Year ended 31 March 2022:						
Profit and total comprehensive income		-	-	-	203,938	203,938
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
Year ended 31 March 2023:						
Loss and total comprehensive income		-	-	-	(271,417)	(271,417)
Dividends	12				(289,500)	(289,500)
Balance at 31 March 2023		1,400	412,078	208,578	8,306,344	8,928,400

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

		Share capital	Share premium	OthePr Reserves	ofit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	account £	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2021		1,400	412,078	-	10,266,108	10,679,586
Year ended 31 March 2022: Profit and total comprehensive income for						
the year		-	-	-	563,438	563,438
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
Year ended 31 March 2023:						
Profit and total comprehensive income		-	-	-	(57,682)	(57,682)
Dividends	12				(289,500)	(289,500)
Balance at 31 March 2023		1,400	412,078	208,578	7,297,426	7,919,482

GROUP STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

		202	23	202	2
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	31		228,990		462,627
Interest paid			(58,100)		(826)
Income taxes paid			(4,233)		(30,844)
Net cash inflow from operating activities			166,657		430,957
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(939,246)		(688,290)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		8,100		166,707	
Proceeds on disposal of investment property		-		209,685	
Proceeds on disposal of fixed asset investments		4,140		3,957	
Receipts arising from loans made		44,956		10,723	
Interest received		21,404		5,059	
Net cash used in investing activities			(860,646)		(292,159)
Financing activities					
Proceeds from borrowings		-		1,744,675	
Repayment of borrowings		(643,088)		(50,000)	
Fair value adjustment on new borrowings		-		208,580	
Dividends paid to equity shareholders		(289,500)		(3,184,938)	
Net cash used in financing activities			(932,588)		(1,281,683)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents			(1,626,577)		(1,142,885)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			2,356,127		3,499,012
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			729,550		2,356,127

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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 Wright Suite, First Floor, The Brewhouse, Nostell Business Estate, 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 2023. 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 2023

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 4% reducing balance
Leasehold improvements 10% straight line
Plant and machinery 25% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment 25% reducing balance
Computer equipment 33% reducing balance
Motor vehicles 25% reducing balance
Other assets 10% straight line

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.

Contrary to the above, all boiler acquisitions are capitalised. Boiler's that are replaced are only disposed of from the fixed asset register if they are separately identifiable.

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 property

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 2023

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 2023

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 2023

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 2023

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 2023

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

(Continued)

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:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Care services	14,638,507	13,078,678
Rental income	262,965	221,637
Management Charges	-	12,000
	14,901,471	13,312,315
Analysis per statutory database	14,901,472	13,312,315
Statutory database analysis does not agree to the trial balance by:	1	-
	2023	2022
	£	£
Other revenue		
Interest income	21,404	5,059
Grants received	(18,987)	416,791

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

4	Operating (loss)/profit		
		2023	2022
		£	£
	Operating (loss)/profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
	Government grants	18,987	(416,791)
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	476,937	453,033
	Loss/(profit) on disposal of tangible fixed assets	6,640	(35,764)
	Operating lease charges	29,560	1,500
5	Auditor's remuneration	2022	2022
5		2023	2022
5	Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	2023 £	2022 £
5	Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates: For audit services	£	£
5	Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates: For audit services Audit of the financial statements of the group and company	£ 8,500	£ 8,000
5	Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates: For audit services	£	£

6 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the group and company during the year was:

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Support	424	419	-	-
Administration	15	15	-	-
Maintenance	4	4	-	-
Total	443	438	-	_
Their aggregate remuneration comprised:	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	£	£	£	£
Wages and salaries	10,160,417	9,348,370	-	-
Social security costs	890,242	776,264	-	-
Pension costs	211,258	194,115	-	-
	11,261,917	10,318,749	-	

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

7	Directors' remuneration		
		2023 £	2022 £
	Remuneration for qualifying services	130,515	224,917
	Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	6,526	11,246
		137,041	236,163
	Remuneration disclosed above includes the following amounts paid to the highest paid direct	tor:	
		2023	2022
		£	£
	Remuneration for qualifying services	n/a	130,515
	Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	n/a 	6,526
	As total directors' remuneration was less than £200,000 in the current year, no disclosure is	provided for tha	at year.
8	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2023 £	2022 £
	Interest income		
	Interest on bank deposits Other interest income	19,576 1,828	1,940 3,119
	Other interest income		
	Total income	21,404	5,059
9	Interest payable and similar expenses		
•	mester payable and ominar orporate	2023	2022
		£	£
	Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	-	1,221
	Other interest on financial liabilities Other interest	58,506 (406)	(395)
	Total finance costs	58,100	826
10	Amounts written on/(off) investments		
		2023	2022
		£	£
	Changes in the fair value of investment properties	21,308	49,480

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Taxation		
	2023 £	2022 £
Current tax	~	_
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	21,037	88,960
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(4,676)	(49,429
Total current tax	 16,361	39,531
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(16,397)	97,776
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	6,051	49,498
Total deferred tax	(10,346)	147,274
Total tax charge	6,015	186,805
The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected (credit)/charge for and the standard rate of tax as follows:	·	
	2023	2022
	·	
and the standard rate of tax as follows:	2023	2022
and the standard rate of tax as follows: (Loss)/profit before taxation	2023 £ (265,402)	2022 £
and the standard rate of tax as follows: (Loss)/profit before taxation Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the Uk	2023 £ (265,402) ====	2022 £ 390,743
and the standard rate of tax as follows: (Loss)/profit before taxation Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UF of 19.00% (2022: 19.00%)	2023 £ (265,402) ====================================	2022 £ 390,743
and the standard rate of tax as follows: (Loss)/profit before taxation Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the Uł of 19.00% (2022: 19.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	2023 £ (265,402) ————————————————————————————————————	2022 £ 390,743 74,241 10,176
and the standard rate of tax as follows: (Loss)/profit before taxation Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the Uł of 19.00% (2022: 19.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	2023 £ (265,402) ————————————————————————————————————	2022 £ 390,743 74,241 10,176 (9,879
and the standard rate of tax as follows: (Loss)/profit before taxation Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the Uł of 19.00% (2022: 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	2023 £ (265,402) ————————————————————————————————————	2022 £ 390,743 74,241 10,176 (9,879 68
and the standard rate of tax as follows: (Loss)/profit before taxation Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the Uł of 19.00% (2022: 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	2023 £ (265,402) ————————————————————————————————————	2022 £ 390,743 74,241 10,176 (9,879 68 80,387
and the standard rate of tax as follows: (Loss)/profit before taxation Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the Ut of 19.00% (2022: 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 Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	2023 £ (265,402) ————————————————————————————————————	2022 £ 390,743 74,241 10,176 (9,879 68 80,387 (9,069
and the standard rate of tax as follows: (Loss)/profit before taxation Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the Ut of 19.00% (2022: 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 Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	2023 £ (265,402) ————————————————————————————————————	2022 £ 390,743 74,241 10,176 (9,879 68 80,387 (9,069 29,582
and the standard rate of tax as follows: (Loss)/profit before taxation Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the Ut of 19.00% (2022: 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 Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances Other permanent differences	(265,402) (265,402) (50,426) 15,976 (7,000) (4,676) 3,310 (9,667) 53,878	2022 £ 390,743 74,241 10,176 (9,879 68 80,387 (9,069 29,582
and the standard rate of tax as follows: (Loss)/profit before taxation Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the Ut of 19.00% (2022: 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 Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	2023 £ (265,402) ————————————————————————————————————	2022 £ 390,743

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

12 D	ividends
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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 2022 and 31 March 2023	42,667
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023	42,667
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2023	-
At 31 March 2022	-

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

15 Tangible fixed assets

At 31 March 2022	Carrying amount At 31 March 2023	At 31 March 2023	Depreciation and impairment At 1 April 2022 Depreciation charged in the year Eliminated in respect of disposals	At 31 March 2023	At 1 April 2022 Additions Disposals	Group
8,994,408	9,455,818	2,846,275	2,480,224 366,051 -	12,302,093	11,474,630 827,463 -	Freehold land & buildings £
18,372	17,397	10,841	8,816 2,025	28,238	27,189 1,049 -	old land & Leasehold buildings improvements
190,432	215,023	459,640	460,060 56,845 (57,265)	674,663	650,493 86,697 (62,527)	Plant andF machinery £
8,494	5,394	24,699	21,990 3,048 (339)	30,093	30,484 - (391)	Plant andFixtures, fittings machinery & equipment £ £
71,783	64,189	139,373	149,404 27,209 (37,240)	203,562	221,188 24,037 (41,663)	Computer M equipment
64,674	43,656	75,555	105,817 16,016 (46,278)	119,211	170,492 - (51,281)	Computer Motor vehicles Other assets equipment
46,971	41,228	44,874	39,131 5,743	86,102	86,102	Other assets
9,395,134	9,842,705	3,601,257	3,265,442 476,937 (141,122)	13,443,962	12,660,578 939,246 (155,862)	Total ₽

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Total	Plant and machinery	Freehold land & buildings	Company
£	£	£	
			Cost
11,511,317	36,687	11,474,630	At 1 April 2022
877,773	50,310	827,463	Additions
12,389,090	86,997	12,302,093	At 31 March 2023
			Depreciation and impairment
2,492,191	11,967	2,480,224	At 1 April 2022
377,301	11,250	366,051	Depreciation charged in the year
2,869,492	23,217	2,846,275	At 31 March 2023
			Carrying amount
9,519,598	63,780	9,455,818	At 31 March 2023
9,019,127	24,719	8,994,408	At 31 March 2022
_			Investment property
Company	Group 2023		
2023 £	2023 £		
£	£		Fair value
488,205	488,205		At 1 April 2022
21,308	21,308		Net gains or losses through fair value adjustments
509,513	509,513	•	At 31 March 2023

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 March 2023 and applying a suitable house price index movement where appropriate. 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	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Investments in subsidiaries	18	-	-	200	200
Loans		21,309	25,449	21,309	25,449
		21,309	25,449	21,509	25,649

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

17	Fixed asset investments			(Continued)
	Movements in fixed asset investments Group			Loans
	Cost or valuation			£
	At 1 April 2022			25,449
	Disposals			(4,140)
	At 31 March 2023			21,309
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 March 2023			21,309
	At 31 March 2022			25,449
	Movements in fixed asset investments			
	Company	Shares in	Loans	Total
		subsidiaries		
		£	£	£
	Cost or valuation			
	At 1 April 2022	200	25,449	25,649
	Disposals		(4,140)	(4,140)
	At 31 March 2023	200	21,309	21,509
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 March 2023	200	21,309	21,509
	At 31 March 2022	200	25,449	25,649

18 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 March 2023 are as follows:

0
0

Registered office addresses (all UK unless otherwise indicated):

1 Wright Suite, First Floor, The Brewhouse, Nostell Business Estate, Wakefield, WF4 1AB

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

					Debtors
0000	Сотрапу	0000	Group		
2022	2023	2022	2023 £		Amounto folling due within and ware
£	£	£	Z.		Amounts falling due within one year:
19,586	6,259	1,086,234	1,332,173		Trade debtors
59,479	4,676	59,479	4,676		Corporation tax recoverable
88,599	-	-	-		Amounts owed by group undertakings
278,465	36,695	295,911	70,103		Other debtors
-	-	187,974	201,167		Prepayments and accrued income
446,129	47,630	1,629,598	1,608,119		
				n one year	Creditors: amounts falling due within
	Company		Group		
2022	2023	2022	2023		
£	£	£	£	Notes	
643,088	411,305	643,088	411,305	22	Other borrowings
23,126	76,200	632,978	507,433		Trade creditors
70	545,434	-	-		Amounts owed to group undertakings
219	21,037	63,712	21,037		Corporation tax payable
-	-	459,007	411,178		Other taxation and social security
3,052	8,799	3,052	8,799		Government grants
-	9,120	652,063	763,198		Other creditors
45,876	29,850	441,500	433,788		Accruals and deferred income
715,431	1,101,745	2,895,400	2,556,738		
				more than one y	Creditors: amounts falling due after m
	Company		Group		
2022	2023	2022	2023		
£	£	£	£	Notes	
1,101,587	690,282	1,101,587	690,282	22	Other borrowings
73,259	211,172 	73,259	211,172		Government grants

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

erdrafts	Groun		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	£	£	£	£
	1,101,587	1,744,675	1,101,587	1,744,675
•	411,305 690,282	643,088 1,101,587	411,305 690,282	643,088 1,101,587
	one year ne year	One year Group 2023 £ 1,101,587 =	One year Strong Strong 2023 2022 £ £ £ 1,101,587 1,744,675	Group 2023 2022 2023 £ £ £ 1,101,587 1,744,675 1,101,587 =

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 2023 £	Liabilities 2022 £
Accelerated capital allowances	381,125	342,262
Tax losses	(50,293)	-
Retirement benefit obligations	(6,228)	(7,312)
	324,604	334,950
	Liabilities	Liabilities
	2023	2022
Company	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	324,604	276,748
	Group	Company
	2023	2023
Movements in the year:	£	£
Liability at 1 April 2022	334,950	276,748
(Credit)/charge to profit or loss	(10,346)	47,856
Liability at 31 March 2023	324,604	324,604

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

24	Retirement benefit schemes					
		2023	2022			
	Defined contribution schemes	£	£			
	Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	211,258	194,115			

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 £44,089 (2022: £47,174) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors,

25 Share capital

Group and company	2023	2022	2023	2022
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	249	249	249
Ordinary C shares of £1 each	249	249	249	249
Ordinary D Shares of £1 each	4	4	4	4
Ordnary E Shares of £1 each	498	498	498	498
	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400

26 Non-distributable profits reserve

Non distributable prome reserve	Group	Company		
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	£	£	£	£
At the beginning of the year	115,173	129,105	115,173	129,105
Non distributable profits in the year	21,308	49,480	21,308	49,480
Non-distributable profts realised in the year	-	(63,412)	-	(63,412)
At the end of the year	136,481	115,173	136,481	115,173

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 2023

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	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	£	£	£	£
Within one year	13,630	13,250	-	-
Between two and five years	-	13,630	-	-
	13,630	26,880	-	-

28 Events after the reporting date

Since the year-end date the Company paid out dividends of £150,000 (2022: £269,500).

The Company sold its former head office and attached land premises for £625,000 on15th May 2023. The Company also sold another property for £375,000 on 22nd September 2023.

29 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

Other information

Dividends Paid

During the year, the company paid dividends of £115,000 (2022: £132,000) to shareholders who were also directors of the company.

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 2023

30 Directors' transactions

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

	Description	% Rate	Opening balance	•	ounts repaidClosing balance	
			£	£	£	£
	Mr G Clough - Loan to / (from) G&M Clough from parent company	-	41,530	84,339	(134,988)	(9,119)
	Mr S Clough - Lean to / (from) S Clough from parent company	-	-	12,186	(10,780)	1,406
	Mr S Clough - Loan to / (from) S Clough from parent company	-	21,448			21,448
			62,978	96,525	(145,768)	13,735
31	Cash generated from group operations					
					2023	2022
					£	£
	(Loss)/profit for the year after tax				(271,417)	203,938
	Adjustments for:					
	Taxation charged				6,015	186,805
	Finance costs				58,100	826
	Investment income				(21,404)	(5,059)
	Loss/(gain) on disposal of tangible fixed as	ssets			6,640	(35,764)
	Fair value gain on investment properties				(21,308)	(49,480)
	Depreciation and impairment of tangible fix	ked assets			476,937	453,033
	Movements in working capital:					
	Increase in debtors				(78,283)	(453,187)
	(Decrease)/increase in creditors				(69,950)	85,204
	Increase in deferred income				143,660	76,311
	Cash generated from operations				228,990	462,627

Loans

NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

32	Analysis of changes in net debt - group	
		2023
		£
	Opening net funds/(debt)	
	Cash and cash equivalents	2,356,127
	Loans	(1,744,675)
		611,452
	Changes in net debt arising from:	
	Cash flows of the entity	(983,489)
	Closing net funds/(debt) as analysed below	(372,037)
	Closing net funds/(debt)	
	Cash and cash equivalents	729,550

(1,101,587)

(372,037)

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