Registered number: 06723149

ESSEX CARES LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

K Lynch J T Coogan M A McDonagh

C L Shuter

S T Bennett (appointed 1 April 2021)

V Manchanda B J Moore

Cllr I Grundy (appointed 11 June 2021)

Company secretary

Essex Legal Services Limited

Registered number

06723149

Registered office

Seax House

Victoria Road South

Chelmsford Essex CM1 1QH

Independent auditor

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

Priory Place New London Road

Chelmsford Essex CM2 0PP

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GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the Company and the Group are those of providing social care and associated products and services.

Business Review

Following on from the challenges of the pandemic in 2020/21, this financial year saw a continuation of issues relating to further waves of COVID impacting the operational workforce (along with the rest of the country). Staff recruitment and retention issues intensified in the second half of the year with adjacent sectors becoming a more attractive job proposition. All our contracts have been affected by reduced staff capacity, but we have been aided by central government grants for recruitment and retention as well as supplying PPE for the frontline services. Aside from that, given the restrictions relaxing in line with government advice, it has been a positive experience welcoming back customers into our day centres and delivering the services face to face again for those were advised to shield previously.

The complete rollout of the Enterprise Resource Planning system across all parts of the business was completed in this financial year and has provided much more reporting and integrated capability for rostering, HR, financials and being able to provide further analytical insight into the business.

The strong financial results of the year are based on our contracts being largely fixed in nature and being furthered by savings on staff costs due to vacancies that have proven challenging to fill. The Board strongly feel that, whilst contracts are constantly under review with the shareholder and interested parties, we continue to be shown as a viable entity. This is underpinned by the strength of the Balance Sheet and by the ability to reinvest the positive financial result back into the frontline carers that we employ.

Demand for our services continues to grow in the counties we operate in with ageing populations and increasing complexity of need. We continue to work closely with health and social care commissioners to design and grow new solutions to meet this need.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The global pandemic has still not dissipated so whilst restrictions are largely now eradicated and life can resume to certain pre-pandemic levels, the threat of a resurgence is still evident by the absence numbers we are still seeing across our services. In addition to COVID related absence, staff sickness absence related to other health conditions remains high following lockdown restrictions and the challenges in accessing health care.

The surge in the cost of living through utility bills and fuel prices has caused pressures on the disposable income of households and this has created market difficulties in the attraction and retention of community based staff required to optimally perform and even exceed our contractual obligations. This, twinned with rising inflation means that investment, certainly in the base pay, of frontline workers is a priority for the business and there is an obvious risk that this can impact the profit margins particularly in the short term. There are increasing opportunities for staff from both inside the sector and in adjacent industries and it is our focus to retain as much talent as possible to ensure we can mitigate this 'cost of living' problem and provide valuable savings to adult social care at the same time.

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Financial Key Performance Indicators

KPI's for the financial year 2021/22 show that Income has increased from £49.362m to £53.730m, an increase of 8.8%. The Essex Reablement service growing month on month and the guaranteed contract levels from Essex County Council were a factor in sustaining the steady growth that ECL achieved.

Profit after tax of £2.167m has decreased from the previous year (2020/21: £2.257m). Despite the aforementioned revenue growth in demand, the support of COVID-related grants from local government and the fact that as some of our operations were not physically open, the staffing levels did not grow as expected in some contracts. In addition the LGPS actuarial service costs have impacted our final results.

Current Ratio compared to the prior year has increased from 2.01 to 2.09 due to the management of the contract relationships, the growth of certain contracts and now that the in-housing of accounting services commenced from this financial year, the debtors and creditors management has ensured a healthy cashflow and ability to meet obligations without undue pressure. This financial management ensures investment into ECL's capabilities to achieve the long-term strategic company goals.

Employee Costs have as a percentage of revenue decreased by 1.2% between 2020/21 and 2021/22 to 56.8% due to the growth of variable contract elements, caused by demand levels, that is mitigated only by a partial year effect of hourly wage increases for the frontline staff.

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

S172(1) Companies Act Declaration

The Board of ECL do consider that they have acted in good faith and their actions have been to promote the success of the company for the benefit of all its members as a whole (inclusive of shareholders and employees alike). In doing so they have considered:

- Long Term consequences all decisions that affect the company financially, operationally, ethically and reputationally on a material scale are agreed by the Senior Leadership Team and are referenced back to the company business plan that has been approved by its Board and Shareholder.
- Employees our performance is driven by a team of motivated and dedicated staff who we know through our staff surveys are highly engaged and proud to work for such a reputable and effective organisation.
- Company suppliers and customers long term contracts for services are preferable and negotiated to
 ensure viability for both sides, which works for both suppliers and customers, and we always look to
 promote working with customers who we believe we can make a real difference to their lives.
- Community and Environmental impact being a social care company automatically has an impact on the
 community, although the ethos and drive that has come through operational and financial control has
 enabled this company to garner a good market share, which in turn leads to further efficiencies, and
 subsequently, the greater our standing becomes in the community. Further work is currently ongoing to
 improve our fair share of environmental inputs and outputs.
- Maintaining high standards the outstanding contractual key performance indicators prove that we are
 delivering on our promises to those who commission our services. Our CQC inspections, where applicable,
 prove the quality of our services.
- Acting fairly we aim to behave in an ethical manner and regularly review codes of conduct and governance. Our policies and procedures are tested through internal and external audits. Any infringements to the fair behaviour of this company are dealt with appropriately and within the confines of all legislative guidelines.

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

keir lyndi

K Lynch Director

Date: 18 January 2023

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, but before other gains and losses amounted to £2,166,664 (2021 - £2,257,406).

During the year, the Company paid dividends of £nil (2021: £852,450). A final dividend in respect of the year ended 31 March 2021 was agreed by the board on 19 January 2022, however, due to the delay in the confirmation of the overall Local Government Pension Assets held, and the subsequent extended filing of the financial accounts, this was communicated to the shareholder on 20 April 2022 and consequently represents a post balance sheet transaction that will be recognised in the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

The directors recommend the payment of a divided in respect of the year ended 31 March 2022, in line with its agreed divided policy.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

K Lynch

G R Benn (resigned 30 September 2021)

J T Coogan

P A Channer (resigned 30 April 2021)

M A McDonagh

C L Shuter

S T Bennett (appointed 1 April 2021)

V Manchanda

B J Moore

Cllr I Grundy (appointed 11 June 2021)

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Group Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the consolidated 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, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'). 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 and 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 financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group will continue in business.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Directors' Responsibilities Statement (continued)

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and the Group 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 Company and the Group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Future developments and Going Concern

ECL has maintained a critical role throughout the continuing Coronavirus waves as a part of the health and social care system. Our contracts have provided significant financial protection when capacity has suffered due to staff absences, and we have also received central government funding to help offset the frontline investment that has been necessary to remain competitive with the market forces. Demand in the market remains very high and this is not expected to be curtailed in the foreseeable future.

Our income is largely derived from fixed multi-year contracts and throughout the past financial year, we have still managed to deliver successful and efficient services given the challenging circumstances. We have maintained our reputation for high quality care, and the transition towards more community provided services instead of residential care is continuing so we look to optimise this opportunity and strive to meet the demand in the Essex system.

The medium and long-term plans for ECL are still achievable, despite contracts being under constant review from commissioners and the business has continued to invest in its core frontline staff as well as in digital innovation. The company retains a healthy balance sheet position which can absorb reasonable competitive pressures throughout the remainder of the pandemic waves and the resultant market forces.

Based on the above factors, the financial statements have been prepared and approved on a going concern basis of accounting.

Any further contract plans that are outside the scope of Essex County Council direct awards are not considered appropriate to disclose due to their commercially sensitive nature.

Employee involvement

The Group has established a strong practice of keeping employees informed of matters affecting them directly and the financial and economic factors affecting the performance of the Group. The directors have monthly updates for their teams to disseminate downwards and to address any issues that might be affecting areas of the business. In addition, there are annual employee roadshows and regular monthly newsletters.

Disabled employees

Applications for employment by disabled persons are given full and fair consideration for all vacancies in accordance with their particular aptitudes and abilities. In the event of employees becoming disabled, every effort is made to retrain them in order that their employment with the group may continue. It is the policy of the company that training, career development and promotion opportunities should be available to all employees. Essex Cares Limited is an equal opportunities employer.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption and energy efficiency action

In line with the Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting legislation, the Company is required to report its energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions arising in the UK. All scope 1 & 2 sources of energy and emissions have been disclosed as well as mandatory scope 3 sources of energy and emissions.

In comparison to the previous financial period our total energy consumption has increased by 109.7 MWh and our greenhouse gas emissions have increased by 29.4 tCO2e, or 1% and 2% respectively. Although there was a 10% reduction in purchased electricity and a 36% reduction in natural gas usage, there was an increase in business travel across the period. This is due to lockdown being fully eased over this reporting period. so is expected. Also as mentioned in the previous years report a new expenses system which records vehicle specifications alongside mileage claims has been implemented. The slight increase in energy consumption combined with a reduction in floor area has increased our energy and emissions intensity ratio by 3% compared to the previous year.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Source of Energy & Emissions

3, 1	Energy Consumption (MWh)		GHG Emissions (tCO2e)	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Combustion of Natural Gas	1,724.75	2,678.13	315.91	492.43
Combination of Fuel in Company Vehicles	1,579.37	1,284.55	374.08	327.20
Scope 1 Total	3,304.12	3,962.68	689.99	819.63
Generation of Purchased Electricity	821.09	909.71	174.34	212.09
Scope 2 Total	821.09	909.71	174.34	212.09
Combustion of Fuel in Staff Vehicles	3,718.47	2,861.62	906.24	709.49
Scope 3 Total	3,718.47	2,861.62	906.24	709.49
Grand Total	7,843.69	7,734.01	1,770.56	1,741.21
	1, 3	,		
Intensity per 1000m2 Gross Floor Area	440.66	429.67	99.47	96.73

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Conversion factors

All conversion factors and fuel properties used in this disclosure have been taken from the 2020 "UK Government Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors for Company Reporting" published by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA). All greenhouse gas emissions have been expressed in terms of their carbon dioxide equivalence. A full list of conversion factors can be viewed below.

Fuel	Conversion	Factor
Electricity: UK	kg CO2e/kWh	0.21233
Natural gas (Standard UK grid)	kg CO2e/kWh (Gross CV)	0.18316
Diesel	kg CO2e/litre	2.51233
	kg CO2e/kWh (Net CV)	0.23686
Vehicle Type	Conversion	Factor
Small Car: Unknown Fuel	kWh/mile (Net CV)	0.95580
	kg CO2e/mile	0.23414
Medium Car: LPG		1.25119
	kg CO2e/mile	0.28849
Large Car: LPG	kWh/mile (Net CV)	1.86108
	kg CO2e/mile	0.42876
Small Car: Diesel	kWh/mile (Net CV)	0.88092
	kg CO2e/mile	0.22143
Medium Car: Diesel	kWh/mile (Net CV)	1.05862
·	kg CO2e/mile	0.26549
Large Car: Diesel	kWh/mile (Net CV)	1.33288
	kg CO2e/mile	0.33348
Small Car: Petrol	kWh/mile (Net CV)	0.99454
	kg CO2e/mile	0.24052
Medium Car: Petrol	kWh/mile (Net CV)	1.25119
	kg CO2e/mile	0.30231
Large Car: Petrol	kWh/mile (Net CV)	1.86108
	kg CO2e/mile	0.44914
Average Car: Battery Electric	kWh/mile (Net CV)	0.38136
	kg CO2e/mile	0.08097
Average Car: Motorcycle	kWh/mile (Net CV)	0.74456
	kg CO2e/mile	0.18274
Fuel	Month	Average Price (ppl)
Diesel (DERV)	April 2020	115.813
•	May 2020	111.616
	June 2020	111.902
	July 2020	116.548
•	August 2020	117.674
÷	September 2020	117.997
	October 2020	117.850
	November 2020	117.050
	December 2020	118.662
	January 2021	121.735
•	February 2021	124.913
	March 2021	128.109

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Building Type	Benchmark		Factor
General Office	Electricity: kWh/m2	95	
	Fossil Thermic: kWh/m2		120
Public Buildings	Electricity: kWh/m2	20	
	Fossil Thermic: kWh/m2		105
Residential	Electricity: kWh/m2	65	
	Fossil Thermic: kWh/m2		420
Storage Facility	Electricity: kWh/m2	35	
	Fossil Thermic: kWh/m2		160

Utilities

Where possible, energy consumption expressed in kilowatt-hours has been taken from suppliers' invoices. Estimations have been made where actual consumption was not available, such as multi-tenanted sites with landlord controlled supplies. Actual electricity and natural gas consumption data which was available for day care centres has been used to calculate an average annual kWh/m2 benchmark, which in turn was used to estimate the consumption for the remaining day care centres. Electricity and gas consumption for the remaining sites has been estimating using benchmarks from "CIBSE TM46: Energy Benchmarks" (Categories 1, 7, 16, 21 & 28). 31.8% of electricity consumption and 62% of gas consumption has been estimated. Conversion factors for the average UK generation mix have been used to calculate greenhouse gas emissions.

Transport

For company-owned vans and pool cars the cost of fuel is recorded by fuel cards. The average monthly fuel price, taken from "Monthly and annual prices of road fuels and petroleum products" published by BEIS and the Office for National Statistics, has been used to estimate the volume of fuel consumed. The conversion factors for average forecourt blends' net calorific values have been used to calculate greenhouse gas emissions and underlying energy use. Where staff drive their personal vehicles and are reimbursed via mileage claims the conversion factors from the category "Cars (by size)" have been used to calculate greenhouse gas emissions and underlying energy use per mile.

Other Fuels & Emissions

No other fuels are used and no sources of fugitive emissions for which the Company is responsible have been identified.

Post balance sheet events

ECL is always looking to explore every opportunity presented to further its care provision across its portfolio and this next financial year is no exception. At the time of writing of this report, there are no major events which could significantly impact the performance of the subsequent financial year but ensuring that ECL remains viable and competitive with the current market will be the biggest challenge.

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors confirm that:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company and the Group's auditor is unaware, and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company and the Group's auditor is aware of that information.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Auditor

Grant Thornton UK LLP, having expressed their willingness to continue in office, will be deemed reappointed for the next financial year in accordance with section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006 unless the Company receives notice under section 488(1) of the Companies Act 2006.

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

keir lynde

K Lynch Director

Date: 18 January 2023



Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Essex Cares Limited (the 'parent Company') and its subsidiaries (the 'Group') for the year ended 31 March 2022, which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated and Company Statements of Financial Position, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, the Consolidated and Company Statements of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of 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 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and of 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 the 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

We are responsible for concluding on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and of the parent Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and the parent Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks associated with the Group's and of the parent Company's business model including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as Brexit and Covid-19, we assessed and challenged the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the related disclosures and analysed how those risks might affect the Group's and of the parent Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.



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 of the 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.

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.

The responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the 'Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements' section of this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report 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 the audit:

- the information given in the Group 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 Group Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.



Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Group and the parent Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Group Strategic Report or the Directors' Report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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 for the financial statements

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 Group's and 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 Group or 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.



Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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. Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatements in the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the ISAs (UK).

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We enquired of management concerning the group and parent company's policies and procedures relating to:
 - - The identification, evaluation and compliance with laws and regulations;
 - The detection and response to the risks of fraud; and
 - The establishment of internal controls to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- The group is subject to many laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have
 a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements. We identified the following laws and
 regulations as the most likely to have a material effect if non-compliance were to occur: United Kingdom
 Generally Accepted Accounting Practice ("UK GAAP"), the Companies Act 2006, United Kingdom
 Corporation Tax legislation, anti-bribery legislation, GDPR, employment law and CQC (Care Quality
 Commission) regulations.;
- We assessed the susceptibility of the group and parent company's financial statements to material
 misstatement, including how fraud might occur, by evaluating management's incentives and opportunities
 for manipulation of the financial statements. This included an evaluation of the risk of management override
 of controls. We determined that the principal risks were in relation to:
 - Potential management bias in determining accounting estimates, especially in relation to the defined benefit pension scheme assumptions; and;
 - Transactions with related parties.
- These audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error and detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those that result from error, as fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery or intentional misrepresentations. Also, the further removed noncompliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it;



- Assessment of the appropriateness of the collective competence and capabilities of the engagement team included consideration of the engagement team's:
 - understanding of, and practical experience with audit engagements of a similar nature and complexity through appropriate training and participation;
 - knowledge of the industry in which the client operates; and
 - understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements specific to the entity including the provisions of the applicable legislation, the regulator's rules and related guidance, including guidance issued by relevant authorities that interprets those rules and the applicable statutory provisions.

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.

Timothy Taylor

Timothy Taylor FCA Senior Statutory Auditor for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants Chelmsford

18 January 2023

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	4	53,729,580	49,362,360
Cost of sales		(9,879,456)	(7,568,963)
Gross profit	•	43,850,124	41,793,397
Administrative expenses		(41,743,434)	(39;311,861)
Operating profit	5	2,106,690	2,481,536
Interest receivable and similar income	9		264
Interest payable and similar expenses	10	(10,083)	(12,582)
Other finance income		145,000	148,000
Profit before taxation		2,241,607	2,617,218
Tax on profit	12	(74,943)	(359,812)
Profit for the financial year		2,166,664	2,257,406
Actuarial gains on defined benefit pension scheme		10,913,998	1,995,000
Other comprehensive income for the year		10,913,998	1,995,000
Total comprehensive income for the year		13,080,662	4,252,406

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Note		2022 £		2021 £
Fixed assets	NOLE		2		2
Intangible assets	14		382,658	,	472,677
Tangible assets	15	•	1,728,547		1,866,929
	•		2,111,205		2,339,606
Current assets					
Stocks	17	992,144		1,027,556	
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than	18	100		100	
one year Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	18	18,357,878	•	14,433,767	
Cash at bank and in hand	19	506,981		257,471	
		19,857,103		15,718,894	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	21	(8,377,848)		(7,815,622)	
Net current assets			11,479,255		7,903,272
Total assets less current liabilities			13,590,460		10,242,878
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	22		(5,393)		(195,467)
Provisions for liabilities					
Other provisions	25	(236,868)		(236,868)	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			(236,868)		(236,868)
Net assets excluding pension asset			13,348,199		9,810,543
Pension asset	28		16,729,006		7,186,000
Net assets			30,077,205		16,996,543

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

Capital and reserves	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Called up share capital	26	100	100
Profit and loss account	27	30,077,105	16,996,443
Equity attributable to owners of the parent Company		30,077,205	16,996,543
		30,077,205	16,996,543

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

keir lynde

K Lynch Director

Date: 18 January 2023

COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

			2022		2021
Fired accepts	Note		£		£
Fixed assets		•			
Intangible assets	14		382,658 .		472,677
Tangible assets	15		1,728,547		1,866,929
Investments	16		300		300
			2,111,505		2,339,906
Current assets					
Stocks	17	992,144		1,027,556	·
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18	100		100	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	18	18,357,578		15,071,472	
Cash at bank and in hand	19	506,981	,	257,471	
		19,856,803		16,356,599	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	21	(8,377,848)		(7,815,622)	
Net current assets			11,478,955		8,540,977
Total assets less current liabilities			13,590,460		10,880,883
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	22		(5,393)		(195,467)
Provisions for liabilities					
Other provisions	25	(236,868)		(236,868)	
			(236,868)		(236,868)
Net assets excluding pension asset			13,348,199	•	10,448,548
Pension asset	28		1,934,006		635,000
Net assets			15,282,205		 11,083,548

COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Capital and reserves			•
Called up share capital	26	100	100
Profit and loss account	27	15,282,105	11,083,448
	•	15,282,205	11,083,548

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

K Lynch
Director

Date: 18 January 2023

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

At 1 April 2021	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £ 16,996,543
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year Actuarial gains on pension scheme	- -	2,166,664 10,913,998	2,166,664 10,913,998
Total comprehensive income for the year At 31 March 2022	100	13,080,662	13,080,662

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
£	£	£
100	13,596,487	13,596,587
•	2,257,406	2,257,406
•	1,995,000	1,995,000
-	4,252,406	4,252,406
•	(852,450)	(852,450)
100	16,996,443	16,996,543
	share capital £ 100	share capital loss account £ £ 100 13,596,487 - 2,257,406 - 1,995,000 - 4,252,406 - (852,450)

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity
100	11,083,448	11,083,548
-	2,647,657	2,647,657
-	1,551,000	1,551,000
•	4,198,657	4,198,657
100	15,282,105	15,282,205
	share capital £ 100 - - -	share capital loss account £ £ 100 11,083,448 - 2,647,657 - 1,551,000 - 4,198,657

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Called up	Profit and	
	-	loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2020	100	8,761,489	8,761,589
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	3,114,409	3,114,409
Actuarial gains on pension scheme	-	60,000	60,000
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	3,174,409	3,174,409
Contributions by and distributions to owners			
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(852,450)	(852,450)
At 31 March 2021	100	11,083,448	11,083,548
,		——————————————————————————————————————	

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash flows from operating activities	2	2
Profit for the financial year	2,166,664	2,257,406
Adjustments for:		
Amortisation of intangible assets	240,383	123,361
Depreciation of tangible assets	302,465	176,066
Interest paid	10,083	12,582
Interest received		(264)
Taxation charge	74,943	359,812
Decrease in stocks	35,412	44,998
(Increase) in debtors	(3,924,407)	(2,962,458)
Increase in creditors	957,119	408,843
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	•	(16,658)
Increase in net pension assets/liabs	1,326,000	979,000
Corporation tax (paid)	(363,636)	(214,464)
Net cash generated from operating activities	825,026	1,168,224
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of intangible fixed assets	(150,364)	(385,636)
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(164,083)	(373,410)
Interest received	-	264
Net cash from investing activities	(314,447)	(758,782)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of/new finance leases	(250,986)	- .
Dividends paid		(852,450)
Interest paid	(10,083)	(12,582)
Net cash used in financing activities	(261,069)	(865,032)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	249,510	(455,590)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	257,471	713,061
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	506,981	257,471
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	506,981	257,471
	506,981	257,471

The notes on pages 25 to 47 form part of these financial statements.

An analysis of changes in net debt is shown in note 20.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1. General information

Essex Cares Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered head office is located at Seax House, Victoria Road South, Chelmsford, Essex, CM1 1QH.

The principal activities of the Company and the Group are those of providing social care and associated products and services.

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 as it applies to the financial statements of the Company and Group for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Company registered number: 06723149.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling which is the functional currency of the Company and are rounded to the nearest £.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires Group management to exercise judgement in applying the Group's accounting policies (see note 3).

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not presented its own Statement of Comprehensive Income in these financial statements.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements present the results of Group and its own subsidiaries ("the Group") as they formed a single entity. Intercompany transactions and balances between group companies are therefore eliminated in full.

2.3 Going concern

The directors have considered the group and company's trading projections in light of the fallout from the Covid-19 pandemic and wider economic uncertainty that exists in the form of inflationary pressures and the possibility of recession. The directors have concluded that there are no material uncertainties which may cast significant doubt upon the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, and accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Revenue

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the Company in respect of goods and services supplied during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax and trade discounts.

At the Essex Equipment Service division, turnover represents sales of equipment to third parties net of the cost of buying the equipment back. In addition, there is also the recognition of ancillary handling and transit charges. Refurbishment charges are recognised and scrappage is borne at the cost of the third party.

2.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

Amortisation is provided on the following bases:

Software

33% straight line

Amortisation is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income and included within administrative expenses.

2.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income during the period in which they are incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Land & Buildings

- 20 years straight line

L/Term Leasehold Property

- 10 years straight line

Plant & machinery

- 2 to 10 years straight line

Fixtures & fittings

- 5 years straight line

Office equipment

- 5 years straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.7 Operating leases: the Group as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.8 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.9 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its net realisable value. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.10 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

In the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

2.12 Financial instruments

The Group only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties and loans from related parties.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Group would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

2.13 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount.

2.15 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2.16 Pensions

Defined benefit pension plan

The Group participates in the Essex Pension Fund, which is a defined benefit plan, for certain employees. A defined benefit plan defines the pension benefit that the employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent upon several factors including but not limited to age, length of service and remuneration. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan.

The asset recognised in the Statement of Financial Position in respect of the defined benefit plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting date less the fair value of plan assets at the reporting date (if any) out of which the obligations are to be settled.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated using the projected unit credit method. Annually the Company engages independent actuaries to calculate the obligation in respect of the Company and its subsidiaries. The present value is determined by discounting the estimated future payments using market yields on high quality corporate bonds that are denominated in sterling and that have terms approximating to the estimated period of the future payments ('discount rate').

The fair value of plan assets is measured in accordance with the FRS 102 fair value hierarchy and in accordance with the Group's policy for similarly held assets. This includes the use of appropriate valuation techniques.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive income. These amounts together with the return on plan assets, less amounts included in net interest, are disclosed as 'Remeasurement of net defined benefit asset'.

The cost of the defined benefit plan, recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as employee costs, except where included in the cost of an asset, comprises:

- a) the increase in net pension benefit liability arising from employee service during the period; and
- b) the cost of plan introductions, benefit changes, curtailments and settlements.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is recognised the Statement of Comprehensive Income as a 'finance expense'.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

2.18 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Group a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the Group becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of Financial Position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of Financial Position.

2.19 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company and the Group operate and generate income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits;
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met; and
- Where they relate to timing differences in respect of interests in subsidiaries, associates, branches and joint ventures and the Group can control the reversal of the timing differences and such reversal is not considered probable in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.20 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the Statement of Financial Position date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

The following judgements have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Defined benefit pension schemes

The Group participates in the Essex Pension Fund and the West Sussex County Council Pension Fund which have a number of inputs into the valuations. Note 28 shows the assumptions used in arriving at the valuation disclosed. The cost of defined benefit pension plans are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and the long term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty.

4. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by country is as follows:

2022 2021 £ £

United Kingdom **53,729,580** *49,362,360*

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

5.	Operating profit		
	The operating profit is stated after charging:		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	302,465	176,066
	Amortisation of intangible assets, including goodwill	240,383	809,537
	Other operating lease rentals	1,282,035	1,931,298
•	Defined benefit pension cost	1,759,000	1,450,000
6.	Auditor's remuneration		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Fees payable to the Group's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Group's annual financial statements	49,183	53,625
	Fees payable to the Group's auditor and its associates in respect of:		,
	Accounts preparation	3,965	3,500
	Other services relating to taxation	6,129	5,675

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

7. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	Group 2022 £	Group 2021 £	Company 2022 £	Company 2021 £
Wages and salaries	26,367,579	25,614,935	8,435,327	4,161,109
Social security costs	2,146,525	1,957,950	686,700	318,066
Cost of defined benefit scheme	2,022,143	1,069,770	646,909	173,783
	30,536,247	28,642,655	9,768,936	4,652,958

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

	2022 No.	2021 No.
Frontline staff	970	1,049
Support staff	201	190
Managerial staff	143	128
	1,314	1,367

8. Directors' remuneration

	2022	2021
	± .	£
Directors' emoluments	829,020	797,162

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 5 directors (2021 - 5) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £217,628 (2021 - £213,436).

The amount of the accrued lump sum in respect of the highest paid director at 31 March 2022 amounted to £66,226 (2021 - £64,928).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

9.	Interest receivable		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Other interest receivable		264
10.	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Other interest payable	10,083 	12,582
11.	Other finance income		
• • •		2022	2021
	·	£	£
	Net interest on net defined benefit scheme	145,000 ==================================	148,000
12.	Taxation		,
12.	·	2022	2024
		2022 £	2021 £
	Corporation tax		
	UK corporation tax at 19% (PY: 19%)	74,647	364,341
	Adjustments in respect of previous periods	-	(705)
		74,647	363,636
	Total current tax	74,647	363,636
	Deferred tax	· <u></u>	
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	296	(3,824)
	Total deferred tax	296	(3,824)
	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	74,943	359,812

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

12. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2021 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	2,241,607 ====================================	2,617,218
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%) Effects of:	425,905	497,271
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	5,001	2,655
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(184,325)	(705)
Amounts relating to other comprehensive income or otherwise transferred	294,500	13,490
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods - deferred tax	-	705
Timing differences not recognised in the computation	(246,810)	18,810
Non-taxable income	(227,851)	(172,414)
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	(1,357)	-
Other permanent differences	9,880	-
Total tax charge for the year	74,943	359,812

Factors that may affect future tax charges

On 3 March 2021, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that the main rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom will rise to 25% with effect from 1 April 2023 for companies earning annual taxable profits in excess of £250,000. Companies earning annual taxable profits of £250,000 or less will continue to pay corporation tax at 19% with a marginal rate adjustment for companies earning taxable profits between the two levels. These changes were substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date and therefore an adjustment has been made to deferred taxation balances to account for this change.

13. Dividends

	2022 £	2021 £
Dividends payable		852,450

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

14. Intangible assets

Group and Company

	Computer software £
Cost	
At 1 April 2021	1,554,939
Additions	150,364
Disposals	(932,898)
At 31 March 2022	772,405
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2021	1,082,262
Charge for the year on owned assets	240,383
On disposals	(932,898)
At 31 March 2022	389,747
Net book value	
At 31 March 2022	382,658
At 31 March 2021	472,677

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

15. Tangible fixed assets

Group and Company

	Land & buildings	L/Term Leasehold Property £	Plant & machinery	Fixtures & fittings	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost		·				
At 1 April 2021	829,265	610,409	661,046	1,208,215	630,297	3,939,232
Additions	-	26,135	50,462	28,358	59,128	164,083
Disposals	• ,		(40,152)	(97,062)	(76,586)	(213,800)
Transfers between classes	-	•	-	(24,953)	(57,011)	(81,964)
At 31 March 2022	829,265	636,544	671,356	1,114,558	555,828	3,807,551
Depreciation			·			
At 1 April 2021	21,073	366,246	505,389	963,031	216,564	2,072,303
Charge for the year on owned assets	8,118	61,259	71,051	61,200	100,837	302,465
Disposals	-	-	(40,152)	(97,062)	(76,586)	(213,800)
Transfers between classes	-	· •	(81,964)	-	-	(81,964)
At 31 March 2022	29,191	427,505	454,324	927,169	240,815	2,079,004
Net book value						
At 31 March 2022	800,074	209,039	217,032	187,389	315,013	1,728,547
At 31 March 2021	808, 192	244,163	155,657	245,184	413,733	1,866,929

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

16. Fixed asset investments

Company

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2021	300
At 31 March 2022	300
Net book value	
At 31 March 2022	300
At 31 March 2021	300

17. Stocks

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£	£	£	£
Finished goods and goods for resale	992,144	1,027,556	992,144	1,027,556

Stock recognised in cost of sales during the year as an expense was £9,879,456 (2021: £7,568,963).

An impairment loss of £Nil (2021: £Nil) was recognised in cost of sales against stock during the year due to slow-moving and obsolete stock.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

18.	D	eb	to	rs
10.	u	eu	LO	13

	Group 2022 £	Group 2021 £	Company 2022 £	Company 2021 £
Due after more than one year				
Other debtors	100	100	100	100
	Group 2022 £	Group 2021 £	Company 2022 £	Company 2021 £
Due within one year				
Trade debtors	1,280,966	778,000	1,280,966	778,000
Amounts owed by related party undertakings	16,002,722	12,893,575	16,002,422	13,531,280
Prepayments and accrued income	1,068,536	756,242	1,068,536	756,242
Deferred taxation	5,654	5,950	5,654	5,950
	18,357,878	14,433,767	18,357,578	15,071,472

Trade receivables are stated net of an amount provided for doubtful debts. The provision at the year end was £312,591 (2021: £160,778).

19. Cash and cash equivalents

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£	£	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	506,981	257,471	506,981	257,471

20. Analysis of changes in net debt

,	At 1 April 2021 £	Cash flows £	At 31 March 2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	257,471	249,510	506,981
Treasury funds	5,145,000	2,011,000	7,156,000
	5,402,471	2,260,510	7,662,981

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

21. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one	vear
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Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
£	£	£	£
576,872	482,883	576,872	482,883
698,570	658,446	698,570	658,446
74,647	363,636	74,647	363,636
1,258,671	1,447,416	1,258,671	1,447,416
6,987	67,899	6,987	67,899
5,762,101	4,795,342	5,762,101	4,795,342
8,377,848	7,815,622	8,377,848	7,815,622
	2022 £ 576,872 698,570 74,647 1,258,671 6,987 5,762,101	2022 2021 £ £ 576,872 482,883 698,570 658,446 74,647 363,636 1,258,671 1,447,416 6,987 67,899 5,762,101 4,795,342	2022 2021 2022 £ £ £ 576,872 482,883 576,872 698,570 658,446 698,570 74,647 363,636 74,647 1,258,671 1,447,416 1,258,671 6,987 67,899 6,987 5,762,101 4,795,342 5,762,101

22. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

•	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022	2021 _c	2022	2021
	£	£	£	£
L/Term leasehold property obligation	5,393	195,467	5,393	195,467

23. Financial instruments

Group 2022 £	Group 2021 £	Company 2022 £	Company 2021 £
506,981	257,471	507,281	257,771
18,357,963	14,427,917	18,357,663	15,065,622
18,864,944	14,685,388	18,864,944	15,323,393
(7,037,232)	(5,936,671)	(7,037,232)	(5,936,671)
	2022 £ 506,981 18,357,963 18,864,944	2022 2021 £ £ 506,981 257,471 18,357,963 14,427,917 18,864,944 14,685,388	2022 £ £ £ £ 506,981 257,471 507,281 18,357,963 14,427,917 18,357,663 18,864,944 14,685,388 18,864,944

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise of cash, trade debtors, amounts owed by related entities, other debtors and accrued income.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise of bank overdrafts, trade creditors, amounts owed to related entities and accruals.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

24.	Deferred taxation				
	Group				
				·	2022 £
,	At beginning of year				5,950
	Charged to Statement of Comprehensive Income	•			(296)
	At end of year			_	5,654
	Company	•			
					2022 £
	At beginning of year				5,950
	Charged to Statement of Comprehensive Income				(296)
	At end of year			_	5,654
	The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:		•		
		Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
	Short term timing differences	£ 5,654	£ 5,950	£ 5,654	£ 5,950

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	_		
25 .	Draw	/1C	ions
ZJ.	FIV		IUIIO

Group

	dilapidations provision £
At 1 April 2021	236,868
At 31 March 2022	236,868
Company	
dilapid	ildings dations ovision Total £ £
At 1 April 2021 2	236,868 236,868
At 31 March 2022 2	236,868 236,868
·	

Buildings dilapidations provision

This provision is for the amount which has been valued by an external party that it would cost to return the buildings which are being leased to their original state.

26. Share capital

2022 £	2021 £
	٠
100	100
	2022 £

Share capital represents the nominal value of equity shares. The shares have attached to them voting, dividend and capital distribution (including on winding up) rights; they do not confer any rights of redemption.

Buildings

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

27. Reserves

Profit & loss account

Includes all current and prior period profits and losses.

28. Pension commitments

The Group participates in the Essex Pension Fund and the West Sussex County Council Pension Fund which are Defined Benefit Pension Schemes.

The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the Group and are administered by trustees. No other post-retirement benefits are provided. The scheme is a funded scheme. The assets and liabilities are recognised by each employer according to its individual employees.

The key FRS 102 assumptions used for the scheme are set out below along with details of amounts included within the accounts in respect of the pension scheme.

The pension scheme assets and liabilities were transferred from Essex County Council on 1 July 2009. The transfer was completed on a fully-funded basis using 2007 actuarial valuation assumptions which gave rise to an initial pension scheme asset of £935k calculated using FRS 17 assumptions.

Reconciliation of present value of plan liabilities:

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
	£	£	£	£
At the beginning of the year	83,998,000	65,845,000	11,806,000	9,131,000
Current service cost	1,714,000	1,405,000	288,000	199,000
Interest cost	1,667,000	1,531,000	235,000	212,000
Actuarial (gains)/losses	(3,847,000)	18,789,000	(589,000)	2,794,000
Contributions	223,000	251,000	39,000	40,000
Benefits paid	(1,718,000)	(1,709,000)	(194,000)	(284,000)
Past service costs, including curtailments	(149,000)	(119,000)	-	-
Change in demographic assumptions	-	(1,121,000)	-	(153,000)
Experience loss on defined benefit obligation	172,000	(874,000)	27,000	(133,000)
Effect of settlements	•	-	-	-
	82,060,000	83,998,000	11,612,000	11,806,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

28. Pension commitments (continued)

Reconciliation of present value of plan assets:

Loss on settlement or curtailment (161,000) (110,000) - At the end of the year 98,841,000 91,184,000 13,546,000 12,441,41 Composition of plan assets: Group Group Company Company	000 000 000 000) 000) -
Return on assets less interest 7,239,000 18,800,000 989,000 2,568, Contributions 466,000 516,000 68,000 69, Benefits paid (1,654,000) (1,708,000) (194,000) (284, Administration expenses (45,000) (45,000) (6,000) (6, Loss on settlement or curtailment (161,000) (110,000) - - At the end of the year 98,841,000 91,184,000 13,546,000 12,441, Composition of plan assets: Group 2022 2021 2022 2021 2022 2 2022 2021 2022 2 2 £ £ £ £ £ Equities 59,349,000 56,341,000 8,134,000 7,688,000	000 000 000) 000) -
Contributions 466,000 516,000 68,000 69,000 Benefits paid (1,654,000) (1,708,000) (194,000) (284,000) Administration expenses (45,000) (45,000) (6,000) (6,000) Loss on settlement or curtailment (161,000) (110,000) - At the end of the year 98,841,000 91,184,000 13,546,000 12,441,4 Composition of plan assets: Group 2022 2021 2022 2022 2021 2022 2021 2022 2021 2022 2021 2022 2021 2022 2021 2022 2021 2022 2022 2021 2022 2022 2021 2022 2022 2021 2022 2022 2021 2022 2022 2022 2022 2022 2021 2022 2022 2022 2022 2022 2022 2022 2022 2022 2022 2022 2022 2022	000 000) 000) -
Benefits paid	000) 000) -
Administration expenses (45,000) (45,000) (6,000) (6,000) (6,000) (6,000) (6,000) (110,000) - (110,000) (110,000) - (110,000)	000) -
Loss on settlement or curtailment (161,000) (110,000) - At the end of the year 98,841,000 91,184,000 13,546,000 12,441, Composition of plan assets: Group Group Company Company 2022 2021 2022 2 £ £ £ Equities 59,349,000 56,341,000 8,134,000 7,688,000	<u>-</u>
At the end of the year 98,841,000 91,184,000 13,546,000 12,441, Composition of plan assets: Group Group Company Company 2022 2021 2022 2 £ £ £ Equities 59,349,000 56,341,000 8,134,000 7,688,000	- 000 =
Composition of plan assets: Group Group Company Company 2022 2021 2022 2021 E	000
Group 2022 2021 £ Company 2022 2021 £ Company 2022 2021 £ Company 2022 2021 £ Equities 59,349,000 56,341,000 8,134,000 7,688,000	,
Equities 2022 2021 2022 2	
£ £ £ £ Equities 59,349,000 56,341,000 8,134,000 7,688,000	any 021
	£
Gilts 2.358,000 2.354,000 323.000 321.0	000
	000
Other bonds 4,328,000 <i>4,575,000</i> 593,000 <i>624,</i>	000
Property 8,107,000 <i>6,492,000</i> 1,111,000 <i>886,</i> 0	000
Cash 2,508,000 <i>4,303,000</i> 344,000 <i>587,</i> 0	000
Alternative assets 12,214,000 10,534,000 1,674,000 1,437,000	000
Other managed funds 9,977,000 6,585,000 1,367,000 898,0	000
98,841,000 91,184,000 13,546,000 12,441,6	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

28. Pension commitments (continued)

	Group 2022 £	Group 2021 £	Company 2022 £	Company 2021 £
Fair value of plan assets	98,841,000	91,184,000	13,546,000	12,441,000
Present value of plan liabilities	(82,060,000)	(83,998,000)	(11,612,000)	(11,806,000)
Impact of asset ceiling	•	-		-
	16,781,000	7,186,000	1,934,000	635,000
The amounts recognised in profit or loss are as	s follows:			
	Group	Group	Company	Company
	2022 £	2021 £	2022 £	2021 £
Current service cost	(1,714,000)	(1,405,000)	(288,000)	(199,000)
Interest on defined benefit scheme	145,000	148,000	13,000	17,000
Administration expenses	(45,000)	(45,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)
	(1,614,000)	(1,302,000)	(281,000)	(188,000)

The Group expects to contribute £1,259,000 (2021: £1,719,000) to its Defined Benefit Pension Scheme in 2022.

The Company expects to contribute £231,000 (2021: £283,000) to its Defined Benefit Pension Scheme in 2022.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

28. Pension commitments (continued)

Principal actuarial assumptions at the Statement of Financial Position date (expressed as weighted averages) for both the Group and Company:

	2022	2021
	%	%
Discount rate	2.60	2.00
Future salary increases	4.00	3.60
Future pension increases	3.25	2.85
RPI increases	3.50	2.85
CPI increases	3.25	2.50
Mortality rates		
- for a male aged 65 now	21.60	21.60
- at 65 for a male aged 45 now	23.00	22.90
- for a female aged 65 now	23.70	23.40
- at 65 for a female member aged 45 now	25.10	24.70

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

Group defined benefit pension schemes

	2022 £	2021 £	2020 £	2019 £
Defined benefit obligation	(82,060,000)	(83,998,000)	(71,354,000)	(77,792,000)
Impact of asset ceiling	-	-	(1,345,000)	(517,000)
Scheme assets	98,841,000	91,184,000	78,906,000	83,648,000
Surplus	16,781,000	7,186,000	6,207,000	5,339,000
Company defined benefit pension schemes				•
•	2022 £	2021 £	2020 £	2019 £
Defined benefit obligation	(11,612,000)	(11,806,000)	(14,640,000)	(16,901,000)
Impact of asset ceiling	-	· •	(1,345,000)	(517,000)
Scheme assets	13,546,000	12,441,000	16,719,000	17,769,000
Surplus	1,934,000	635,000	734,000	351,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

29. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2022 the Group and the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	Group 2022 £	Group 2021 £	Company 2022 £	Company 2021 £
Not later than 1 year	1,897,181	1,924,551	1,897,181	1,924,551
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	379,518	1,115,220	379,518	1,115,220
	2,276,699	3,039,771	2,276,699	3,039,771

30. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption outlined in FRS 102.33.1A from disclosing transactions with wholly owned members of the Group headed by Essex County Council.

Key management personnel:

All directors and certain senior employees who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group are considered to be key management personnel. Total remuneration is respect of these individuals is £903,816 (2021: £870,801).

31. Controlling party

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Essex County Council, the consolidated accounts of which are publicly available on its website at www.essex.gov.uk.

The accounts of Essex County Council represent the largest and smallest group of undertakings for which group accounts are drawn up.