Company Registration No. 04340639 (England and Wales)

THE FRANKLYN GROUP LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

THE FRANKLYN GROUP LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr R A Fleming Mr A J MacArthur Ms J C McKenna
Company number	04340639
Registered office	The Gatehouse 9 Manor Road Harrogate North Yorkshire HG2 0HP
Auditor	Morris Lane 31/33 Commercial Road Poole Dorset BH14 0HU

THE FRANKLYN GROUP LIMITED

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THE FRANKLYN GROUP LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 30 June 2021.

Fair Review of the Business
Overall the company has seen a decrease in turnover from £3,05m in 2020 to £2,81m in 2021.The directors are somewhat disappointed with the financial issues that the Covid-19 pandemic caused the business over this period. Kirkwood's outbreak right at the start of the first lockdown, caused by a wrongful admission of a Covid Positive patient from hospital brought that home to it's knees financially. Fortunately the good performance of the other homes in the group and their success in keeping Covid out until December 20 / January 21 kept the group as a whole stable.

Government grants which forced capital expenditure spending – and paid for Covid-Safe visiting and testing facilities at all of the homes were helpful although the high spending levels required us to work closely with our lenders to ensure that all of our commitments where met.

As in previous years increases in staff costs dictated by the National Living Wage continue to put pressure on the business. At the end of this period we saw a shift in workers leaving the business to return to hospitality as restrictions started to ease which is a cause for concern going forward.

Looking forward
The company will be focusing on preparing all of the homes for CQC inspections which are likely to come following the pandemic. In particular we will focus on recruitment, retention and training of staff. We will continue to drive technological developments in the homes with the next project potentially being EMAR. We will also continue to refurbish and improve the homes where finances allow.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties
The Coronavirus pandemic continues to be the biggest risk and continues to hit the Care Industry hard. Government policy continues to be a significant area for concern as our industry appears to be both a punch bag and test subject. Grants for Care Providers are very strictly monitored – unlike other industries and the looming Mandatory Vaccination Programme for our sector alone is likely to bring further staffing issues.

That said, it is clear that the need for Care beds in our areas remains strong and the financial performance of the business shows that we are able to overcome the difficulties to provide new opportunities year on year. Therefore, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Key performance indicators

	2021	**2020**
Turnover	£2.81m	£3.05m
Profit before tax	£371k	£713k
Net profit margin	13.2%	23.4%

On behalf of the board

Mr A J MacArthur
Director

24 March 2022

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021.

Principal activities
The principal activity of the company continued to be that of care home operation.

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

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £300,000. 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 R A Fleming
Mr A J MacArthur
Ms J C McKenna

Financial instruments
Treasury operations and financial instruments
The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks. The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing these risks at regular intervals dependent on circumstances. The company's principal financial instruments include assets and liabilities such as trade receivables and trade payables arising directly from its operations. In accordance with company's treasury policy, derivative instruments are not entered into for speculative purposes.

Liquidity risk
The company manages its cash and borrowing requirements in order to maximise interest income and minimise interest expense, whilst ensuring the company has sufficient liquid resources to meet the operating needs of the business.

Interest rate risk
The company is exposed to fair value interest rate risk on its fixed rate borrowings and cash flow interest rate risk on floating rate deposits, bank overdrafts and loans. The company uses interest rate derivatives to manage the mix of fixed and variable rate debt so as to reduce its exposure to changes in interest rates.

Credit risk
Investments of cash surpluses, borrowings and derivative instruments are made through banks and companies which must fulfil credit rating criteria approved by the Board. All residents who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. Trade debtors are monitored on an ongoing basis and provision is made for doubtful debts where necessary. The company is not exposed to commodity price risk.

Auditor
The auditor, Morris Lane, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of directors' responsibilities
The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company 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;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.
The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the company website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Strategic report
The company has chosen in accordance with Companies Act 2006, s. 414C(11) to set out in the company's strategic report information required by Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, Sch. 7 to be contained in the directors' report. It has done so in respect of the fair review of the business, and likely future developments.

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 company's auditor 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 company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

Mr A J MacArthur
Director

24 March 2022

THE FRANKLYN GROUP LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE FRANKLYN GROUP LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Franklyn Group Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2021 which comprise the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity, the 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 FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2021 and of its 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 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 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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the 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 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 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 extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement due to irregularities, including fraud

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company through discussion with the directors and from our general commercial experience. The identified laws and regulations were communicated to the audit team in order that they remained alert to any non-compliance throughout the audit.

The company is subject to laws and regulations which have a direct effect on the financial statements and the disclosures contained therein. These have been identified as: the financial reporting framework under which the company operates - Financial Reporting Standard 102; Statutory Instrument 2008/409 – The Small Companies and Groups (Accounts and Directors' Report) Regulations 2008; the Companies Act 2006 and taxation legislation including Pay As You Earn; corporation tax and pensions legislation together with COVID-19 funding including grant income.

In addition to the above, the company is subject to other operational laws and regulations where non-compliance may have a material effect on the financial statements. Non-compliance of such laws and regulations may result in litigation, the imposition of fines or the closure of the business which could have a material impact on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements. We have identified the following laws and regulations which are more likely to have significant effect as: compliance with the Care Quality Commission regulations; food hygiene laws; health and safety laws; Consumer Credit Act; Bribery Act; General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and employment law.

In order to identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud, we assessed events and conditions where opportunities and incentives may exist within the company for fraud to occur. Our risk assessment procedures included enquiring of directors as to any instances of fraud, their procedures to identify fraud and by using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships. We identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following areas: recognition of income; diversion of income; ghost employees and grant income. As required by auditing standards, we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override.

The identified risks of material misstatement due to fraud were communicated to the audit team in order that they remained alert to any non-compliance throughout the audit.

Audit procedures designed to respond to the risks of material misstatement due to irregularities, including fraud

As a result of performing our risk assessments as detailed above, we planned and performed our audit so as to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations, including fraud by undertaking the following:

- Reviewing the disclosures contained within the financial statements and testing to supporting documentation in order to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements.
- Enquiring of the directors concerning actual and potential non-compliance of laws and regulations.
- Reviewing Care Quality Commission inspection reports in order to identify any potential non-compliance of laws and regulations.
- Performing substantive testing with regard to employees to ensure that identification and employment contracts are on file, the Pay As You Earn system is operating correctly, pension deductions are made where appropriate and valid right to work documentation is available where required.
- Performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud.
- Revenue recognition was addressed by obtaining an understanding of relevant controls with regard to revenue recognition and undertaking substantive testing to ensure that revenue is recognised in line with the company's accounting policy and in line with accounting standards.
- In order to address the risks arising from the diversion of income, contracts with 3rd party service users and local authorities were agreed to the amounts charged and therefore reflected in the financial statements of the company.
- The risk relating to management override of controls was addressed by testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments, assessing whether accounting estimates are indicative of potential bias and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are considered unusual or outside the normal course of business.
- The risk relating to grant income available in respect of the COVID pandemic was addressed by reviewing the conditions attached to the grant income and the associated claims submitted.

Due to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that, despite properly planning and performing our audit in accordance with accounting standards, some material misstatements may not have been detected.

Auditing standards limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with other operational laws and regulations to enquiry of directors and management and inspection of any correspondence. If a breach of operational regulations is not evident from relevant correspondence or disclosed to us, an audit is unlikely to detect that breach. In addition, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions included in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, the risk of not detecting material misstatement from due to fraud is higher than the risk of one not being detected through error as fraud may involve deliberate concealment through collusion, forgery, misrepresentations and intentional omissions.

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.

Roger Morris (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Morris Lane

28 March 2022

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

31/33 Commercial Road
Poole
Dorset
BH14 0HU

THE FRANKLYN GROUP LIMITED

INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Revenue	3	2,812,563	3,051,824
Administrative expenses		(2,540,447)	(2,352,894)
Other operating income		101,597	13,787
Operating profit	4	373,713	712,717
Investment income	7	41	1,077
Finance costs	8	(1,809)	(375)
Profit before taxation		371,945	713,419
Tax on profit	9	(65,807)	(107,685)
Profit for the financial year		306,138	605,734

The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

THE FRANKLYN GROUP LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	2021	2020
	£	£
Profit for the year	306,138	605,734
Other comprehensive income		
Tax relating to other comprehensive income	(120,505)	15,468
Total comprehensive income for the year	185,633	621,202

THE FRANKLYN GROUP LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2021 £	2020 £	2020 £
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	**11**		6,296,906		6,249,982
Current assets					
Inventories	**12**	4,350		4,350	
Trade and other receivables	**13**	83,430		71,763	
Cash and cash equivalents		503,263		659,286	
		591,043		735,399	
Current liabilities	**14**	(1,206,847)		(1,306,367)	
Net current liabilities			(615,804)		(570,968)
Total assets less current liabilities			5,681,102		5,679,014
Non-current liabilities	**15**		(25,420)		(38,131)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax liability	**17**	617,641		488,475	
			(617,641)		(488,475)
Net assets			5,038,041		5,152,408
Equity					
Called up share capital	**20**		201,000		201,000
Revaluation reserve	**21**		1,843,497		1,997,474
Retained earnings	**21**		2,993,544		2,953,934
Total equity			5,038,041		5,152,408

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 March 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A J MacArthur
Director

Company Registration No. 04340639

THE FRANKLYN GROUP LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Notes	Share capital £	Revaluation reserve £	Retained earnings £	Total £
Balance at 1 July 2019		201,000	2,015,479	2,681,545	4,898,024
Year ended 30 June 2020:					
Profit for the year		-	-	605,734	605,734
Other comprehensive income:					
Tax relating to other comprehensive income		-	15,468	-	15,468
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	15,468	605,734	621,202
Dividends	**10**	-	-	(366,818)	(366,818)
Transfers		-	(33,473)	33,473	-
Balance at 30 June 2020		201,000	1,997,474	2,953,934	5,152,408
Year ended 30 June 2021:					
Profit for the year		-	-	306,138	306,138
Other comprehensive income:					
Tax relating to other comprehensive income		-	(120,505)	-	(120,505)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(120,505)	306,138	185,633
Dividends	**10**	-	-	(300,000)	(300,000)
Transfers		-	(33,473)	33,473	-
Balance at 30 June 2021		201,000	1,843,496	2,993,545	5,038,041

THE FRANKLYN GROUP LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2021 £	2020 £	2020 £
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	**27**		481,436		813,970
Interest paid			(1,809)		(375)
Income taxes paid			(93,651)		(57,650)
Net cash inflow from operating activities			385,976		755,945
Investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(229,329)		(119,512)	
Interest received		41		1,077	
Net cash used in investing activities			(229,288)		(118,435)
Financing activities					
Payment of finance leases obligations		(12,711)		-	
Dividends paid		(300,000)		(366,818)	
Net cash used in financing activities			(312,711)		(366,818)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			(156,023)		270,692
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			659,286		388,594
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			503,263		659,286

1 Accounting policies

Company information
The Franklyn Group Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Gatehouse, 9 Manor Road, Harrogate, North Yorkshire, HG2 0HP.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Business combinations
The cost of a business combination is the fair value at the acquisition date of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. The excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill.

The cost of the combination includes the estimated amount of contingent consideration that is probable and can be measured reliably, and is adjusted for changes in contingent consideration after the acquisition date.

Provisional fair values recognised for business combinations in previous periods are adjusted retrospectively for final fair values determined in the 12 months following the acquisition date.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the value of assets (other than goodwill) and liabilities recognised in a business combination accounted for using the purchase method and the amounts that can be deducted or assessed for tax, considering the manner in which the carrying amount of the asset or liability is expected to be recovered or settled. The deferred tax recognised is adjusted against goodwill or negative goodwill.

1.3 Going concern
The directors have adopted the going concern basis in preparing these accounts, after assessing the principal risks and having considered the impact of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The directors considered the impact of the current COVID-19 environment on the business for the next 12 months and in the longer term. The directors have considered a number of impacts on fee income, profitability and cash flow. They have assumed that due to the nature of the trade of the business, with residential care services being an essential supply to many private and Local Authority clients, business operations will continue into the future. Whilst the biggest risk faced would be a significant reduction in occupancy resulting from COVID-19, due to the nature of the trade there is expected to be a continued regenerating income stream going forward and any consequential effect would therefore likely manifest itself primarily in a cash flow timing issue as opposed to a significant downturn in company profitability. However, the company has sufficient cash reserves and has taken advantage of Government financial support available to enable it to meet its obligations as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing of these financial statements. The directors believe from their regular review of the company's financial position and performance that the company is well placed to manage its financing and business risks satisfactorily and they therefore consider it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these accounts.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the supply of care services represents the value of services provided under contracts to the extent that there is a right to consideration and is recorded at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Where payments are received from customers in advance of services provided the amounts are recorded as deferred income and included as part of payables due within one year.

Interest income is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliability. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.

1.5 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold land and buildings	2% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	15% straight line
Computers	15% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

Freehold land is not depreciated.

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 credited or charged to profit or loss.

Properties whose fair value can be measured reliably are held under the revaluation model and are carried at a revalued amount, being their fair value at the date of valuation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. The fair value of the land and buildings is usually considered to be their market value.

Revaluation gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent that a revaluation gain reverses a revaluation loss previously recognised in profit or loss or a revaluation loss exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains recognised in equity; such gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss.

1.6 Impairment of non-current assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

1.7 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

Cost is calculated using the weighted average method.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of inventories over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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 overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.9 Financial instruments

The company 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 company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with 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 trade and other receivables 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Other financial assets
Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

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 company 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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities
Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, 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 payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Other financial liabilities
Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.10 Equity instruments
Equity instruments issued by the company 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 company.

1.11 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 income statement 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 company'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 income statement, 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 when the company has 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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.12 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 non-current 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.

1.13 Retirement benefits

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

1.14 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.15 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.

Government grants relating to turnover are recognised as income over the periods when the related costs are incurred. Grants relating to an asset are recognised in income systematically over the asset's expected useful life. If part of such a grant is deferred it is recognised as deferred income rather than being deducted from the asset's carrying amount.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company'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.

3 Revenue

An analysis of the company's revenue is as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Revenue analysed by class of business		
Provision of residential care	2,812,563	3,051,824

	2021	2020
	£	£
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	41	1,077
Grants received	88,770	13,787
Rental Income	12,827	-

4 Operating profit

	2021	2020
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging (crediting):	£	£
Government grants	(88,770)	(13,787)
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	10,877	10,560
Depreciation of owned property, plant and equipment	168,576	139,824
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment held under finance leases	13,829	1,175
Operating lease charges	47,849	47,849

Government grants received in the year relate to various Covid-19 support schemes.

5 Employees

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

	2021	2020
	Number	Number
Directors	3	3
Care home staff	84	75
Administration	5	5
Total	92	83

5 Employees **(Continued)**

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,478,701	1,310,021
Social security costs	115,076	90,955
Pension costs	27,798	22,148
	1,621,575	1,423,124

6 Directors' remuneration

	2021	2020
	£	£
Remuneration for qualifying services	13,482	13,062
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	62	75
	13,544	13,137

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 1 (2020 - 1).

7 Investment income

	2021	2020
	£	£
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	41	1,077

Investment income includes the following:

Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	41	1,077

8 Finance costs

	2021	2020
	£	£
Other finance costs:		
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	1,283	-
Other interest	526	375
	1,809	375

9 Taxation

	2021	2020
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	57,146	96,271
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	8,661	11,414
Total tax charge	65,807	107,685

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Profit before taxation	371,945	713,419
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%)	70,670	135,550
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	370	463
Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	(3,589)	(657)
Group relief	(28,818)	(37,532)
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	2,834	-
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	15,679	8,508
Deferred tax on accelerated capital allowances	8,661	11,414
Adjustment for prior year adjustment	-	(10,061)
Taxation charge for the year	65,807	107,685

In addition to the amount charged to the income statement, the following amounts relating to tax have been recognised directly in other comprehensive income:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Deferred tax arising on:		
Revaluation of property	120,505	(15,468)

10 Dividends

	2021	2020	2021	2020
	Per share	Per share	Total	Total
	£	£	£	£
Ordinary				
Final paid	1.49	1.82	300,000	366,818

11 Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold land and buildings	Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation					
At 1 July 2020	6,101,596	515,085	5,869	114,086	6,736,636
Additions	-	228,437	892	-	229,329
At 30 June 2021	6,101,596	743,522	6,761	114,086	6,965,965
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 July 2020	163,628	292,173	3,704	27,149	486,654
Depreciation charged in the year	81,413	78,757	502	21,733	182,405
At 30 June 2021	245,041	370,930	4,206	48,882	669,059
Carrying amount					
At 30 June 2021	5,856,555	372,592	2,555	65,204	6,296,906
At 30 June 2020	5,937,968	222,912	2,165	86,937	6,249,982

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

	2021	2020
	£	£
Motor vehicles	41,486	55,215

Property, plant and equipment with a carrying amount of £6,296,906 (2020 - £6,249,982) have been pledged to secure borrowings of the company. Further information is provided in Note 22.

Land and buildings with a carrying amount of £5,856,555 were revalued in February 2018 by Knight Frank, independent valuers not connected with the company on the basis of market value. The valuation conforms to International Valuation Standards and was based on recent market transactions on arm's length terms for similar properties.

The following assets are carried at valuation. If the assets were measured using the cost model, the carrying amounts would be as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Cost	3,591,123	3,591,123
Accumulated depreciation	(143,821)	(95,880)
Carrying value	3,447,302	3,495,243

12 Inventories

	2021	2020
	£	£
Patient requisites	4,350	4,350

The carrying amount of inventories includes £4,350 (2020 - £4,350) pledged as security for liabilities. Further information is provided in Note 20.

13 Trade and other receivables

	2021	2020
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade receivables	28,427	23,177
Other receivables	2,060	19,332
Prepayments and accrued income	52,943	29,254
	83,430	71,763

The carrying amount of trade and other receivables includes £83,430 (2020 - £71,763) pledged as security for liabilities. Further information is provided in 22.

14 Current liabilities

		2021	2020
	Notes	£	£
Obligations under finance leases	16	12,710	12,710
Trade payables		87,088	70,578
Amounts owed to group undertakings		621,401	844,972
Corporation tax		117,418	153,923
Other taxation and social security		21,923	19,218
Other payables		221,884	107,594
Accruals and deferred income		124,423	97,372
		1,206,847	1,306,367

15 Non-current liabilities

		2021	2020
	Notes	£	£
Obligations under finance leases	16	25,420	38,131

16 Finance lease obligations

Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:	2021 £	2020 £
Within one year	12,710	12,710
In two to five years	25,420	38,131
	38,130	50,841

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 4 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

17 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

Balances:	**Liabilities 2021 £**	**Liabilities 2020 £**
Accelerated capital allowances	51,083	42,422
Revaluations	566,558	446,053
	617,641	488,475

Movements in the year:	**2021 £**
Liability at 1 July 2020	488,475
Charge to profit or loss	8,661
Charge to other comprehensive income	120,505
Liability at 30 June 2021	617,641

Of the deferred tax liability set out above, an amount of £15,436 is expected to reverse within 12 months and relates to accelerated capital allowances.

Of the deferred tax liability set out above, an amount of £20,353 is expected to reverse within 12 months and relates to revaluation of freehold property.

18 Deferred grants

Government grants totalling £209,225 (2020: £62,615) were received in the year in connection with coronavirus funding. Of this amount, £nil (2020: £29,236) has not yet been fully utilised as at 30 June 2021, and so is recognised in other creditors. In addition, as at 30 June 2021 an amount of £161,372 (2020: £19,591) remains in other creditors to be released in line with the accounting policy for capital grants.

19 Retirement benefit schemes

	2021	2020
Defined contribution schemes	**£**	**£**
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	27,798	22,148

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

20 Share capital

	2021	2020	2021	2020
Ordinary share capital	**Number**	**Number**	**£**	**£**
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary of £1 each	201,000	201,000	201,000	201,000

Ordinary shares carry voting rights but have no right to fixed income or fixed repayment of capital.

21 Reserves

Revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve represents the cumulative effect of revaluations of freehold land and buildings which are revalued to fair value. At the end of each reporting period a transfer is made to retained earnings to transfer the excess depreciation that has been charged in the income statement which relates to the revalued portion of the assets. In respect of revaluation gains, deferred tax is recognised and is initially debited to the revaluation reserve. The amount of deferred tax recognised is adjusted on an annual basis for any movement in amounts debited or credited to the revaluation reserve in the year. Current year corporation tax is not required to be recognised in respect of any amounts debited or credited to the revaluation reserve.

22 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

At 30 June 2021, the company had secured borrowings of its ultimate parent company, Franklyn Care Limited, by way of a first legal charge over the property and other assets and an intercompany guarantee up to an amount of £5,200,000. At 30 June 2021, the maximum exposure of the company in respect of amounts drawn by the parent company was £3,451,791 (2020: £3,689,531).

23 Operating lease commitments

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

	2021	2020
	£	£
Within one year	47,849	47,849
Between two and five years	28,499	76,348
	76,348	124,197

24 Capital commitments

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	-	23,229

25 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel
The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows.

	2021	2020
	£	£
Aggregate compensation	16,475	16,052

Transactions with related parties
During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Services received		Services provided	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£	£	£	£
Other related parties	6,424	7,294	12,580	12,058
	6,424	7,294	12,580	12,058

25 Related party transactions **(Continued)**

Amounts due to related parties	**2021** £	**2020** £
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	208,470	430,975
Other related parties	412,931	413,997
	621,401	844,972

Included in the amounts above is an amount owed to the company's parent of £208,470, and an amount owed to a fellow group subsidiary of £412,931. These loans are unsecured and interest free.

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

Amounts due from related parties	**2021** £	**2020** £
Other related parties	1,175	1,139
	1,175	1,139

Included in the amounts above is an amount of £1,175 (2020: £1,139) in connection with trade debts of a related party.

26 Ultimate controlling party

The ultimate parent company is Franklyn Care Ltd, whose registered office is The Gatehouse, 9 Manor Road, Harrogate, England, HG2 0HP. Copies of the group accounts are available to the public and can be obtained from the registered office.

The smallest and largest group into which the company is consolidated is Franklyn Care Limited.

27 Cash generated from operations

	2021	2020
	£	£
Profit for the year after tax	306,138	605,734
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	65,807	107,685
Finance costs	1,809	375
Investment income	(41)	(1,077)
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	182,405	140,999
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables	(11,667)	58,683
Decrease in trade and other payables	(63,015)	(98,429)
Cash generated from operations	481,436	813,970

28 Analysis of changes in net funds

	1 July 2020	Cash flows	30 June 2021
	£	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	659,286	(156,023)	503,263
Obligations under finance leases	(50,841)	12,711	(38,130)
	608,445	(143,312)	465,133