

Chepstow House (Ross) Limited

Annual report and unaudited financial statements

Year ended 31 March 2023

Company registration number: 04584013

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Chepstow House (Ross) Limited

Annual report and financial statements

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Chepstow House (Ross) Limited

Directors and other information

Directors

D L Manson
P C Paterson
A Dingwall

Registered office

Maybrook House
Second Floor
Queensway
Halesowen
B63 4AH

Company registration number

04584013

Chepstow House (Ross) Limited

Directors' report

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

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is the provision of care and support to vulnerable adults with mental health needs, acquired brain injuries, learning disabilities or autism, in residential services.

Results and dividends

The results for the period are set out in the profit and loss account on page 5 and in the related notes.

In order to reflect the fact that the company no longer manages the contractual relationships with local authorities (as these contracts are in the main with a fellow group company, Accomplish Group Contract Management Limited), an arm's length mark-up has been applied to profit before interest and tax. This percentage mark-up may vary over time to ensure that it continues to provide an arm's length return to the company, based on the care services that it provides. If contracts are still in the process of being novated to Accomplish Group Contract Management Limited the company providing care services will retain some of their own billing. If a company is generating an overall profit before interest and tax in excess of, or lower than, the agreed full cost mark-up, Accomplish Group Contract Management Limited charges or credits the company such that the agreed arm's length full cost mark-up is met. The directors feel that this gives an appropriate representation of the company's results.

The balance sheet shows that the company has net current assets of £1,293,000 (2022: £1,396,000) and net assets of £1,913,000 (2022: £1,900,000).

No dividends were paid during the year (2022: £nil).

Directors

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

D L Manson (appointed 1 July 2022)

P C Paterson (appointed 13 September 2023)

A Dingwall (appointed 2 October 2023)

M Ramsey (resigned 30 June 2022)

L M Dutton (resigned 30 June 2022)

C J Anderton (appointed 1 July 2022 and resigned 15 September 2023)

Group restructure

Accomplish Mipco was the ultimate parent to this company. On 1 July 2022, the Accomplish group, a group of companies headed by Accomplish Mipco Limited, merged with the Keys group, a group of companies headed by the company previously known as Keys Group Limited (now renamed Keys Accomplish Group Limited). The Keys group provides residential, educational and transitional support ("leaving care") services to young people typically aged between eight and eighteen. The Keys group supports people who have emotional and behavioural difficulties, physical disabilities, learning disabilities and special educational needs.

The Accomplish and Keys groups were both owned by G Square at the point of the restructure and continue to be after that date with the ultimate controlling party for both being G Square Capital (GP) CV LLP. Both now have a new ultimate parent company of Keys Group Limited (formerly Union Mipco Limited), and are now known together as the "group".

Chepstow House (Ross) Limited

Directors' report *(continued)*

Group restructure *(continued)*

As a result of this merger the existing banking facilities were replaced with a combined facility for the group. This consists of a £270m unitranche facility expiring on 1 July 2029, with access to a committed capex/acquisition unitranche facility of £50m expiring on 1 July 2029 and a revolving credit facility of £15m expiring on 1 January 2029.

The Keys group still retains the £15m of £12% preference shares, however as part of the merger, the preference shares are now redeemable on the 10th anniversary of the adoption date or on an exit.

Political donations

The company made no political donations nor incurred any political expenditure during the year (2022: £nil).

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors consider this to be appropriate for the reasons set out in note 1.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company purchased and maintained throughout the financial year and up to the date of approval of the financial statements, Directors' and Officers' liability insurance in respect of itself and its directors.

Small companies exemption

In preparing the directors' report, the directors have taken the small companies exemption under Section 414 (B) of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013, not to prepare a strategic report for presentation with these financial statements.

Future outlook

The directors consider the results for the year to be satisfactory. It is the director's intention to continue the present activities of the company.

On behalf of the board



A Dingwall

Director

Maybrook House, Second Floor, Queensway, Halesowen B63 4AH

21 November 2023

Chepstow House (Ross) Limited

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the directors' report and the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' 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 they have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', and applicable law).

Under company law 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 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;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters relating to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting 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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect such fraud and other irregularities.

Chepstow House (Ross) Limited

Profit and loss account

For the year ended 31 March 2023

	<i>Note</i>	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Turnover	<i>3</i>	832	927
Cost of sales		(634)	(441)
Gross profit		198	486
Administrative costs, before exceptional costs		(187)	(289)
Exceptional income	<i>6</i>	5	15
Administrative costs		(182)	(274)
Operating profit	<i>7</i>	16	212
Profit before taxation		16	212
Tax on profit	<i>8</i>	(3)	-
Profit for the financial year		13	212

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

The company had no other comprehensive income and accordingly, a statement of other comprehensive income has not been presented.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Chepstow House (Ross) Limited

Balance sheet

At 31 March 2023

	<i>Note</i>	2023 £'000	2023 £'000	2022 £'000	2022 £'000
Fixed assets					
Goodwill	9	-	-	-	-
Tangible fixed assets	10	624	624	504	504
Intangible assets	11	1	1	2	2
			<hr/>		<hr/>
			625		506
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	12	1,624		1,462	
Cash at bank and in hand		1		75	
		<hr/>		<hr/>	
		1,625		1,537	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(332)		(141)	
		<hr/>		<hr/>	
Net current assets			1,293		1,396
Total assets less current liabilities			<hr/>		<hr/>
			1,918		1,902
Deferred tax provision	14		(5)		(2)
			<hr/>		<hr/>
Net assets			1,913		1,900
Capital and reserves			<hr/>		<hr/>
Called up share capital	15	1	1	1	1
Profit and loss account	16	1,912	1,912	1,899	1,899
		<hr/>		<hr/>	
Shareholders' funds			1,913		1,900
			<hr/>		<hr/>

Chepstow House (Ross) Limited

Balance sheet

At 31 March 2023

For the year ending 31 March 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 21 November 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'A Dingwall', written over a horizontal line.

A Dingwall
Director

Company registration number: 04584013

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Chepstow House (Ross) Limited

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 March 2023

	Share capital £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 April 2022	1	1,899	1,900
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the financial year	-	13	13
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2023	1	1,912	1,913
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

	Share capital £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 April 2021	1	1,687	1,688
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the financial year	-	212	212
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2022	1	1,899	1,900
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Chepstow House (Ross) Limited

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

Chepstow House (Ross) Limited (company registration number 04584013 (the “company”) is a company limited by shares and incorporated and domiciled in England in the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office is: Maybrook House, Second Floor, Queensway, Halesowen B63 4AH.

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, ‘The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland’ (‘FRS 102’) and the Companies Act 2006. The presentation currency of these financial statements is sterling. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £’000.

The company is exempt by virtue of section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements. These financial statements are the company’s separate financial statements.

The company’s ultimate parent undertaking, Keys Group Limited (formerly Union Mipco Limited) includes the company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Keys Group Limited (formerly Union Mipco Limited) are prepared in accordance with FRS 102. In these financial statements, the company is considered to be a qualifying entity (for the purposes of this FRS) and has applied the exemptions available under FRS 102 in respect of the following disclosures:

- Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding from the beginning to end of the period;
- Cash flow statement and related notes; and
- Key management personnel compensation.

As the consolidated financial statements of Keys Group Limited (formerly Union Mipco Limited) include the disclosures equivalent to those required by FRS 102, the company has also taken the exemptions available in respect of the following disclosures:

- Certain disclosures required by FRS 102.11 Basic Financial Instruments and FRS 102.12 Other Financial Instrument Issues in respect of financial instruments not falling within the fair value accounting rules of Paragraph 36(4) of Schedule 1.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets and liabilities, income and expense. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

Chepstow House (Ross) Limited

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the reasons below.

The group, of which the company is a member, is funded through a combination of shareholders' funds, unsecured shareholders loans, senior secured loans, and cash generated through operating profits. This consists of £386million of 12% preference shares, a £270m unitranche facility expiring on 1 July 2029, with access to a committed capex / acquisition unitranche facility of £50m expiring on 1 July 2029 and a revolving credit facility of £15m expiring on 1 January 2029.

Management have prepared cash flow forecasts and accompanying covenant compliance calculations for the group for the period of 12 months from the signing of these financial statements, including what they consider to be a reasonably possible downside scenario. The cash outflows associated with the group's debt in this period are limited only to bank interest payments, limiting the size of required cash outflows on the group's financing. These cash flow forecasts indicate that the combined group will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period and comply with all debt covenants.

The nature of the group's operations means there is extensive intercompany trading and intercompany balances. Keys Group Limited has indicated its intention to continue to make available such funds as are needed by the company, and that it does not intend to seek repayment of the amounts due between group companies at the balance sheet date, during the going concern assessment period. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Consequently, the directors are confident that the company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Basic financial instruments

Trade and other debtors/creditors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of instrument for a similar debt instrument.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits.

Chepstow House (Ross) Limited

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Where parts of an item of tangible fixed assets have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of tangible fixed assets, for example land is treated separately from buildings.

Leases in which the group assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Leased assets acquired by way of finance lease are stated on initial recognition at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments at inception of the lease, including any incremental costs directly attributable to negotiating and arranging the lease. At initial recognition a finance lease liability is recognised equal to the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The present value of the minimum lease payments is calculated using the interest rate implicit in the lease. Lease payments are accounted for as described in the expenses section.

The company assesses at each reporting date whether tangible fixed assets (including those leased under a finance lease) are impaired.

Depreciation is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of tangible fixed assets. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- Freehold property 50 years straight line on costs of buildings
- Motor vehicles 4 years straight line
- Fixtures and fittings and equipment 5 years straight line

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed if there is an indication of a significant change since last annual reporting date in the pattern by which the group expects to consume an asset's future economic benefits.

Goodwill

Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life. Goodwill has no residual value. The finite useful life of goodwill is estimated to be 10 years.

Intangible assets – IT software

Expenditure on research activities is recognised in the profit and loss account as an expense as incurred.

Expenditure on development activities may be capitalised if the product or process is technically and commercially feasible and the company intends and has the technical ability and sufficient resources to complete development, future economic benefits are probable and if the company can measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development. Development activities involve design for, construction or testing of the production of new or substantially improved products or processes. The expenditure capitalised includes the cost of materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of overheads. Capitalised development expenditure is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and less accumulated impairment losses.

Chepstow House (Ross) Limited

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment excluding deferred tax assets

Financial assets (including trade and other debtors)

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. For financial instruments measured at cost less impairment an impairment is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that the group would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans and other long term employee benefits

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for the provision of residential care and support to vulnerable adults with mental health needs, acquired brain injuries, learning disabilities or autism in residential services, net of VAT. Revenue for the period is recognised when the services are provided and deferred income relates to fees that are invoiced in advance. In order to reflect the fact that the company no longer manages the contractual relationships with local authorities (as these contracts are in the main with a fellow group company, Accomplish Group Contract Management Limited), an arm's length mark-up has been applied to profit before interest and tax. This percentage mark-up may vary over time to ensure that it continues to provide an arm's length return to the company, based on the care services that it provides. If contracts are still in the process of being novated to Accomplish Group Contract Management Limited the company providing care services will retain some of their own billing. If a company is generating an overall profit before interest and tax in excess of, or lower than, the agreed full cost mark-up, Accomplish Group Contract Management Limited charges or credits the company such that the agreed arm's length full cost mark-up is met. The directors feel that this gives an appropriate representation of the company's results.

Expenses

Operating lease

Leases that do not transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments (excluding costs for services and insurance) made under operating leases are recognised in the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless the payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation; in which case the payments related to the structured increases are recognised as incurred. Lease incentives received are recognised in profit and loss over the term of the lease as an integral part of the total lease expense.

Chepstow House (Ross) Limited

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Exceptional items

Exceptional items are disclosed separately in the financial statements where it is necessary to do so to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the company. They are items that are material either because of their size or their nature, and are considered non-recurring.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised in the profit and loss account on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the expenditure for which the grants are intended to compensate.

Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

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

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date except for certain exceptions.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

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

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Onerous contracts

Anticipated losses on onerous contracts are provided for where it is recognised that the terms of a contract will result in unavoidable future operating losses. The provision is based on management's best estimate of the operating losses expected to be incurred over the remaining life of the contract.

Chepstow House (Ross) Limited

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingent liabilities arise as a result of past events when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the company's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote. Contingent assets are not recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable

The company is part of a VAT group and therefore they have joint and several liability for any VAT due. This has been borne by Keys PCE Limited and fully paid since the year end.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The principal accounting judgements and estimates utilised in the presentation of the financial statements of the company which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are:

Carrying value of property, plant, and equipment

Determining whether property plant and equipment is impaired requires an estimation of the value in use and, if required, estimation of the fair value less costs of disposal, or the best alternative use value. The value in use calculation requires the entity to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the property plant and equipment and the application of a discount rate to calculate the present value.

Recognition and subsequent measurement of trade debtors.

Trade receivables without a significant financing component are initially measured at the transaction price which is their fair value.

When determining the bad debt provision, the company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade debtors. When assessing the impairment of trade debtors, management considers factors including the ageing profile of debtors, likelihood of default and the historical experience with the funders of the services provided.

Valuation of amounts owed by group undertakings

The company assess the recoverability of intercompany balances annually or more frequently if warranted by a change in circumstances. If it is determined that the carry values cannot be recovered, the unrecoverable amounts are charged against current earnings. Recoverability is dependent upon assumptions and judgements regarding market conditions and future cash flows.

3 Turnover

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Rendering of services	832	927

All of the company's activities are carried out in the United Kingdom.

Chepstow House (Ross) Limited

Notes (continued)

4 Staff numbers and costs

The number of persons employed by the group (including directors) during the year was as follows:

	2023	2022
	No	No
Care staff	19	20
Administration	1	-
	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	404	342
Social security costs	31	22
Contributions to defined contribution plan	6	7
	<u>441</u>	<u>371</u>

5 Directors' emoluments

The directors did not receive any emoluments for their qualifying services provided to the company during the year (2022 (restated): £nil).

6 Exceptional income

The company separately identifies and discloses exceptional items, by virtue of their size, nature or occurrence. The key elements of this income are set out below:

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Covid-19 grants and other income	5	15

The above income has been classified as exceptional to the extent that they relate to one-off items.

7 Operating profit

Included in operating profit are the following:

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Operating lease rentals - other	2	4
Depreciation	65	36
Fees payable to the auditors in respect of the audit	-	3
Fees payable to the auditors in respect of tax compliance	-	1
Operating fee expense from Accomplish Group Contract Management Limited	26	-
Provision for bad debts	36	57
Amortisation	1	52

Chepstow House (Ross) Limited

Notes (continued)

8 Taxation

Total tax expense recognised in the profit and loss account

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Current tax		
Current tax on income for the year	-	-
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred tax		
Origination/reversal of timing differences	(1)	(1)
Adjustment in respect of prior years	4	-
Effect of changes in tax rate on opening liability	-	1
Total deferred tax	3	-
Total tax on profit	3	-

Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is at (2022: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2022: 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Profit excluding taxation	16	212
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2022: 19%)	3	40
Super deduction	(2)	-
Group relief claimed	(9)	(46)
Impact of change in tax rates	-	1
Fixed asset differences	7	5
Prior year adjustment deferred tax	4	-
Total tax charge on profit	3	-

Factors which may affect future tax charges

The standard rate of UK corporation tax rate during the period is 19%. In the 3 March 2021 Budget it was announced that the UK tax rate will increase to 25% from 1 April 2023. The Finance Bill bringing this into force was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. This rate increase will have a consequential effect on the company's future tax charge.

Chepstow House (Ross) Limited

Notes (continued)

9 Goodwill

	Goodwill £'000
Cost	
At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023	723
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023	723
Net book value	
At 31 March 2023	-
At 31 March 2022	-
Goodwill arose as a result of acquisitions of other businesses.	

10 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £'000	Motor vehicles £'000	Fixtures, fittings, and equipment £'000	Total £'000
Cost				
At 1 April 2022	531	50	147	728
Additions	-	-	185	185
Transfers	-	(9)	-	(9)
Disposals	-	-	(34)	(34)
At 31 March 2023	531	41	298	870
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2022	114	33	77	224
Transfers	-	(9)	-	(9)
Charge for the year	8	5	52	65
Disposals	-	-	(34)	(34)
At 31 March 2023	122	29	95	246
Net book value				
At 31 March 2023	409	12	203	624
At 31 March 2022	417	17	70	504

Chepstow House (Ross) Limited

Notes (continued)

10 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

The transfers detailed above represent the net transfers of tangible fixed assets to and from fellow group companies, at net book value, which occurred during the year.

11 Intangible assets

	Internally generated software development costs £'000
Cost	
At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023	8
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2022	6
Charge for the year	1
At 31 March 2023	7
Net book value	
At 31 March 2023	1
At 31 March 2022	2

12 Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Trade debtors	123	51
Prepayments and accrued income	99	19
Amounts owed by fellow group companies	1,401	1,391
Corporation tax	1	1
	1,624	1,462

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand. Trade debtors are stated after provisions for impairment of £110,000 (2022: £74,000).

Chepstow House (Ross) Limited

Notes (continued)

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Trade creditors	3	8
Other tax and social security	8	31
Amounts owed to fellow group companies	146	72
Other creditors	115	-
Accruals and deferred income	60	30
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	332	141
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Amounts owed to group undertakings and to parent company are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

14 Deferred tax provision

	2023 £'000
At 1 April 2022	2
Charged to the income statement	3
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2023	5
	<hr/>

Deferred tax liability is attributable to the following:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Accelerated capital allowances	14	3
Short term timing differences	(9)	(1)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Chepstow House (Ross) Limited

Notes (continued)

15 Share capital

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Share capital		
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>		
1,177 ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Shares classified in shareholders' equity	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the company.

16 Reserves

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account represents the cumulative profits and losses of the company less any distributions made to the owners of the company.

17 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan. The total expense relating to the plan in the current year was £6,000 (2022: £7,000).

18 Ultimate controlling party

The company is a subsidiary undertaking of Accomplish Group Bidco Limited. The ultimate parent company is Keys Group Limited (formerly Union Mipco Limited), and the ultimate controlling party is G Square Capital (GP) CV LLP.

The largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Keys Group Limited (formerly Union Mipco Limited), Maybrook House, Second Floor, Queensway, Halesowen B63 4AH. The smallest group in which they are consolidated is that headed by Union Midco Limited, Maybrook House, Second Floor, Queensway, Halesowen B63 4AH.

19 Related party transactions

The company is ultimately a wholly owned subsidiary of Keys Group Limited (formerly Union Mipco Limited) and as such has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 33.1A not to disclose transactions or balances with wholly owned subsidiaries which form part of the group.

20 Contingent liabilities

The company had no contingent liabilities at 31 March 2023 (2022: £nil).

21 Subsequent events

There were no events after the balance sheet date that would require adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements.

22 Capital commitments

The company had no capital commitments at 31 March 2023 (2022: £nil).