

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 08664726

PCS (Personal Care Services) Limited

Filleted Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements

30 June 2023

PCS (Personal Care Services) Limited

Abridged Statement of Financial Position

30 June 2023

		2023	2022
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	68,760	93,988
Investments	6	722,460	—
		-----	-----
		791,220	93,988
Current assets			
Debtors		360,116	527,280
Cash at bank and in hand		192,647	211,293
		-----	-----
		552,763	738,573
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	521,686	192,396
		-----	-----
Net current assets		31,077	546,177
		-----	-----
Total assets less current liabilities		822,297	640,165
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	115,136	33,180
Provisions	9	8,144	9,928
		-----	-----
Net assets		699,017	597,057
		-----	-----
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		698,917	596,957
		-----	-----
Shareholder funds		699,017	597,057
		-----	-----

These abridged financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 June 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

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

PCS (Personal Care Services) Limited

Abridged Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

30 June 2023

All of the members have consented to the preparation of the abridged statement of financial position for the year ending 30 June 2023 in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 March 2024 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Nigel Fielding

Director

Company registration number: 08664726

PCS (Personal Care Services) Limited

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements

Year ended 30 June 2023

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Suite 6, West Lancs Business Centre, Maple View, Whit Moss Business Park, Skelmersdale, WN8 9TG, Lancashire.

2. Statement of compliance

These abridged financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The abridged financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The abridged financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. There are no estimates or judgements included in these financial statements.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for services rendered.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Lease income is recognised in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term. The aggregate cost of lease incentives are recognised as a reduction to income over the lease term on a straight-line basis. Costs, including depreciation, incurred in earning the lease income are recognised as an expense. Any initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging the operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the lease and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Office equipment	-	20% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25% reducing balance
Computer equipment	-	33% straight line

Investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Investments in associates

Investments in associates accounted for in accordance with the cost model are recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Investments in associates accounted for in accordance with the fair value model are initially recorded at the transaction price. At each reporting date, the investments are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income/profit or loss. Where it is impracticable to measure fair value reliably without undue cost or effort, the cost model will be adopted. Dividends and other distributions received from the investment are recognised as income without regard to whether the distributions are from accumulated profits of the associate arising before or after the date of acquisition.

Investments in joint ventures

Investments in jointly controlled entities accounted for in accordance with the cost model are recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Investments in jointly controlled entities accounted for in accordance with the fair value model are initially recorded at the transaction price. At each reporting date, the investments are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income/profit or loss. Where it is impracticable to measure fair value reliably without undue cost or effort, the cost model will be adopted. Dividends and other distributions received from the investment are recognised as income without regard to whether the distributions are from accumulated profits of the joint venture arising before or after the date of acquisition.

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units .

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the abridged statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 128 (2022: 138).

5. Tangible assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 July 2022 and 30 June 2023	201,717

Depreciation	
At 1 July 2022	107,729
Charge for the year	25,228

At 30 June 2023	132,957

Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2023	68,760

At 30 June 2022	93,988

6. Investments

	£
Cost	
At 1 July 2022	—
Additions	722,460

At 30 June 2023	722,460

Impairment	
At 1 July 2022 and 30 June 2023	—

Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2023	722,460

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade creditors	1,602	2,474
Accruals and deferred income	188,839	87,124
Corporation tax	57,897	39,655
Social security and other taxes	38,527	40,423
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	17,748	21,945
Director loan accounts	217,073	775
	521,686	192,396

8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	15,136	33,180
Director loan accounts	100,000	—
	115,136	33,180

9. Provisions

	Deferred tax
	£
At 1 July 2022	9,928
Unused amounts reversed	(1,784)

At 30 June 2023	8,144

10. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2023		
	Balance	Advances/ (credits) to the	Balance
	brought forward	directors	outstanding
	£	£	£
Nigel Fielding	(310)	(316,297)	(316,607)
Nicola Connolly	(465)	—	(465)
	-----	-----	-----
	(775)	(316,297)	(317,072)
	-----	-----	-----
	2022		
	Balance	Advances/ (credits) to the	Balance
	brought forward	directors	outstanding
	£	£	£
Nigel Fielding	(310)	—	(310)
Nicola Connolly	(465)	—	(465)
	-----	-----	-----
	(775)	—	(775)
	-----	-----	-----

11. Related party transactions

During the year, total dividends of £86,850 (2022: £126,085) were paid to the shareholders. PCS (Training & Franchise) Ltd is a related party, both companies were under the control of common Directors for the period under review. At the balance sheet date the company was owed £3,098 (2021: £79,588). During the year, the company acquired an investment property from Mr Nigel Fielding , a director, in the amount of £625,000, being the value attributed to the property by an independent valuer. Part of the purchase price of the property has been financed by a loan from the director to the company at a commercial rate of interest. The company has received £1,500 per month rent from that director, being the market rental for that property.

12. Controlling party

The Company was under the control of its shareholders for the period under review.

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