



Shaw healthcare

wellness • happiness • kindness

Shaw healthcare (Group) Limited

Annual Report & Financial Statements

For the year ended **31 March 2023**

Registered number: 05391089

Proud to be
Employee
Owned

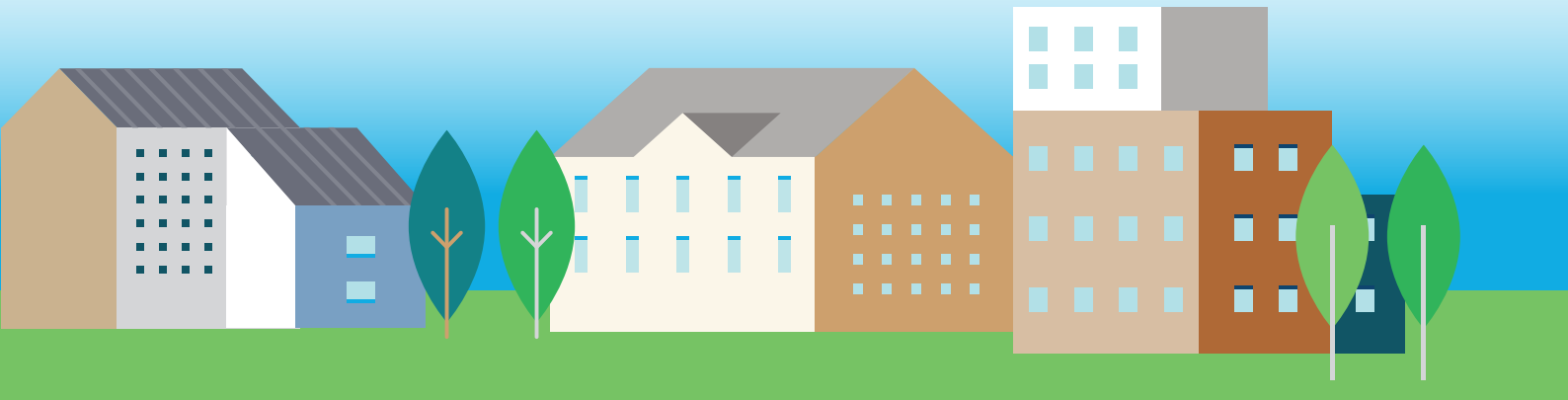


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Officers and Professional Advisers

Directors

A Thomas (Non-Executive Chairman) *(retired 31 October 2022)*
R S Brown (Chief Executive)
M J Smith *(resigned 31 December 2022)*
G R Morgan
P J Nixey (Non-Executive – President)
S J MacSorley (Non-Executive Chairman)
A J T Pilgrim (Non-Executive)
H R Coombes (Non-Executive)
R P Cherry (Non-Executive) *(appointed 1 April 2022)*

Registered office

Ty Shaw Links Court
Links Business Park
St Mellons
Cardiff
CF3 0LT

Principal bankers

Allied Irish Bank
19 Whiteladies Road
Clifton
Bristol
BS8 1PB

Auditor

Azets Audit Services
Statutory Auditor
Ty Derw, Cardiff Gate Business Park
Cardiff
CF23 8AB

Solicitors

Blake Morgan LLP
One Central Square
Cardiff
CF10 1FS

Actuary

Hughes Price Walker Limited
Pembroke House
15 Pembroke Road
Clifton
Bristol
BS8 3BA

Year at a glance



Turnover

£128.2 million

£120.2 million



Beds under management

2,107

2,144



Contracted income

£0.9 billion

£0.9 billion



EBITDA

£12.4 million

£17.3 million



Net debt

£1.6 million

£10.9 million



Net debt

EBITDA

multiple

= **0.1**
0.6

Numbers in **red** represent 2023 figures

Numbers in **purple** represent 2022 figures



Strategic report

The directors, in preparing this strategic report, have complied with s414C of the Companies Act 2006. This strategic report has been prepared for the Group as a whole and therefore gives greater emphasis to those matters which are significant to Shaw healthcare (Group) Limited and its subsidiary undertakings when viewed as a whole. The principal activity of the company and the group is that of the provision of care services to individuals with a variety of needs.

Business Model

Our purpose

To provide the quality of care that we would want for our loved ones.

Our mission

To provide quality of life for our residents in a safe and caring home at the heart of the community. As an employee-owned company, we invest in our workforce to ensure our residents receive excellent care from a skilled, engaged and passionate team. Our values enhance the experience of those to whom we deliver care.

The diagram below summarises the nature and type of care we deliver to our residents.



Values

‘Wellness : Happiness : Kindness’



Our vision is to promote the quality of care we would want for our loved ones and in doing, so we aim to be the preferred care provider for families looking to place their loved ones into care and local authorities who want long term strategic partnerships.

Through prioritising the physical, mental and emotional wellness of our residents and employees, we will ensure they enjoy the quality of life they are entitled to. Through our behavior, we ensure happiness is a basic expectation of our residents, employees, and customers when dealing with us. We will always treat everyone with integrity, kindness and respect.

Strategic report (continued)

What makes us unique

We are an employee owned business employing over 3,000 full and part time employees and are the largest employee owned healthcare provider in the United Kingdom. We deliver high quality care to over 2,400 people from 60 registrations including 54 care homes across England, Scotland and Wales at fair and transparent fees.

Our specialist knowledge in care enables us to provide bespoke care packages based on the requirements of an individual in a variety of settings and we enjoy strong relationships with many Local Authorities from whom we derive over half of our income through long-term contracts.

Key resources we rely on

We want to deliver excellent outcomes for all our stakeholders but to achieve that aim we rely on a number of resources which are key to our business model:

- **People** – Highly engaged employees to ensure a consistent and high quality of care.
- **Finance** – Support from lenders to provide the capital needed to invest in care facilities.
- **Goods and Services** – Reliable supply of goods and services to enable efficient operations.
- **Communities** – Local communities to embrace our services and make them feel part of the community.

Strategic report (continued)

Review of the business

Operational performance

As we started to recover operationally from the COVID-19 pandemic we encountered significant cost inflation in key areas such as food, utilities and maintenance caused by the ongoing war in Ukraine. Where possible we enter into long term fixed cost supplier agreements in order to mitigate the impact of price volatility but this has been increasingly difficult to achieve in the past 12 months.

There remains a chronic underfunding of the social care sector and we were disappointed that the UK Government reversed their decision to introduce a social care levy which would have assisted with paying and maintaining fair cost of care fees to providers. There does need to be a cohesive plan to address funding in the social care sector as the underfunding together with the ongoing labour challenges following the UK's decision to exit the EU will result in sustainability concerns for many social care providers in the short-medium term. Our employees continue to do a remarkable job in a very difficult environment and we are grateful to them for all that they do.

In order to secure our financial viability, we continued to take opportunities to sell non-core assets and close older services that could no longer be operationally or financially sustainable. Our non-care operations also continue to perform well and we reinvest the profits from these areas into our care homes.

We continue to work hard to embed the culture of being an Employee Owned Business in everything that we do. The Employee Ownership Trust (EOT) has a board comprising of 5 trustees, 2 of whom are employee representatives and they met regularly during the year. We have now introduced an Employee representative in each service who has a direct line of communication with this board.

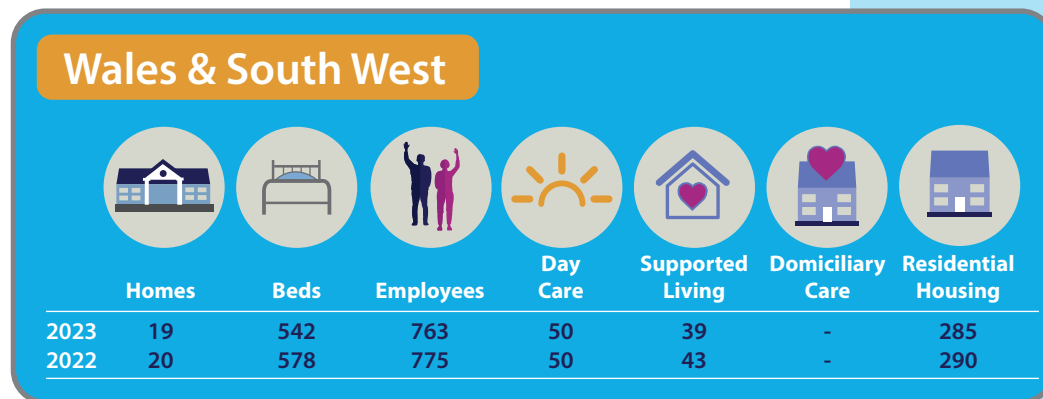
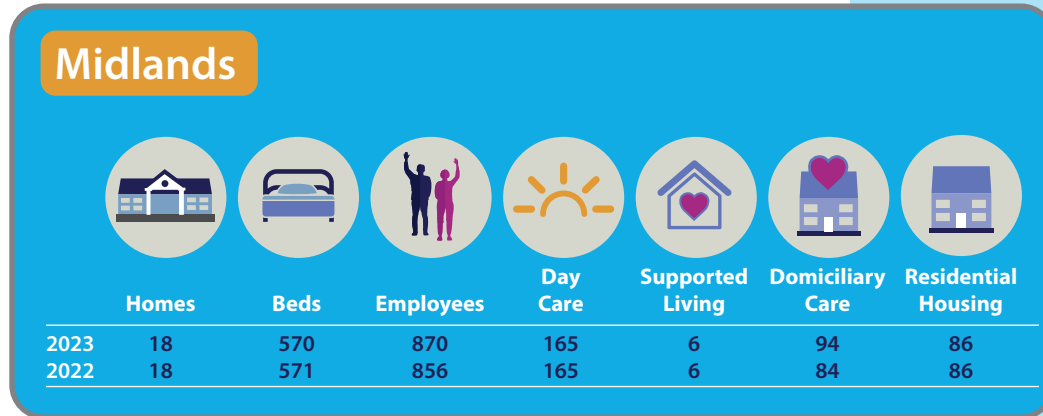
The Group remain a Real Living Wage (RLW) employer which is a c£3m annual investment over and above paying the National Living Wage. Some authorities in Wales have assisted with the funding of the RLW but we would like this to be the case across all of England and Wales. From 1st April 2023 everyone at Shaw received a £1 per hour pay rise which included those earning the RLW which increased from £9.90 per hour to £10.90 per hour. On average the salaries of our front line staff increased by over 7% to follow the average of over 7% awarded last year and once again the lowest paid received the highest uplift and the minimum wage that any Shaw employee earns is now £10.90 per hour, equating to an annual salary of just under £23,000 for those working a 40 hour week.

We continue to invest in training and development of our employees including sponsorship for employees to achieve QCF and NVQ qualifications and our Learning and Development department retains its accreditation by a number of national awarding bodies.

In recognition of the hard work of our employees, all full-time employees received a EOT bonus of up to £300 during the year, the amount awarded each time was the same irrespective of their role in the company meaning that the total bonuses shared since becoming an EOT in May 2020 stood at £1,250 for each full-time employee at 31 March 2023.

Strategic report (continued)

Care services and employees by region



The above figures represent total employees in post as at 31 March.

Scotland



	Homes	Beds	Employees	Day Care	Supported Living	Domiciliary Care	Residential Housing
2023	1	21	66	-	8	-	-
2022	1	21	65	-	8	-	-

London & South East



	Homes	Beds	Employees	Day Care	Supported Living	Domiciliary Care	Residential Housing
2023	15	894	1,045	-	-	60	35
2022	15	894	937	400	-	60	35

South



	Homes	Beds	Employees	Day Care	Supported Living	Domiciliary Care	Residential Housing
2023	1	80	152	-	-	244	-
2022	1	80	151	-	-	262	-

Total



	Homes	Beds	Employees	Day Care	Supported Living	Domiciliary Care	Residential Housing
2023	54	2,107	3,020	215	53	398	406
2022	55	2,144	2,919	615	57	406	411

¹ 1 unit = 10 care hours (per week)

² Within Residential Housing are 285 (2022:290) houses that are not used to deliver care services.

Strategic report (continued)

Key performance indicators

Financial	2023	2022	Change
EBITDA ¹	£12.4m	£17.3m	(4.9)
Profit before tax	£15.3m	£13.5m	1.8
Net debt	(£1.6m)	(£10.9m)	9.3
Free cash ²	£18.0m	£17.4m	0.6
Operational			
Services 'good' or above with regulator ³	85%	85%	-
Services with registered manager ⁴	90%	90%	-
Services with over 90% QoL score ⁵	53%	38%	15

The above key performance indicators are used by the Board on a monthly basis to monitor the ongoing performance of the business from both a financial and non-financial perspective. The financial information is obtained from monthly management accounts which are also used to compile these financial statements.

Our 'good' or above percentage stood at 85% in line with the prior year. We have three services with individual CQC outstanding ratings and one service, the Hawthorns with an overall rating of Outstanding. We were disappointed by the lack of inspections carried out by CQC compared with their counterparts in Wales, CIW. CIW who are not funded by care providers carried out 12 inspections across our 16 registered services in Wales. CQC unfortunately only carried out 6 inspections across our 42 services in England. Their annual registration fees of over £0.3m is a significant cost to the Group and we hope that they start visiting more of our services in the upcoming year and performing full, rather than focussed inspections to give our hard-working employees the opportunity to achieve the rating upgrades and get the external recognition their efforts deserve. In lieu of visits from CQC we use our internal Quality of Life (QoL) audit score, which is based on the external CQC inspection framework, as an indication of operational quality within our services. We were pleased with the improvements made by the services during the period.

Financial performance

The financial performance of the group, as in 2022 included a number of one-off items which resulted in EBITDA and profit before tax figures being significantly higher than normalised profit. Normalised profit which excludes exceptional items has been presented on the next page. Net debt decreased to £1.6m after netting off deferred finance costs (2022: £10.9m). This represents 0.1 times EBITDA (2022: 0.6 times EBITDA).

¹ EBITDA comprises underlying operating profit before exceptional items, depreciation and amortisation.

² Free cash comprises non-ring-fenced cash.

³ Services in England, Scotland and Wales are deemed to be fully compliant if, at their most recent inspection, that is, by the Care Quality Commission (CQC), they were assessed as meeting selected outcomes (as defined by CQC) from the essential standards of quality and safety that were reviewed during their inspection within their terms of the Health and Social Care Act. Services in Wales (Care Inspectorate Wales) and Scotland (Healthcare Improvement Scotland & the Care Inspectorate) are inspected in a similar way by the respective regulators but compliance is measured against different criteria under the Regulation and Inspection of Social Care (Wales) Act or the Regulation of Care (Scotland) Act.

⁴ Includes services where a manager has been appointed and a registration application submitted but not yet completed by the regulator.

⁵ Quality of Life (QoL) is our internal quality and compliance audit that is carried out at least twice annually across all care services.

Strategic report (continued)

Financial performance (continued)

	2023 £ million	2022 £ million
Reported profit before tax	15.3	13.5
Movement on interest rate swaps	(2.4)	(2.7)
Revaluation of investment property	(1.4)	-
Profit on disposal of assets	(5.6)	(0.2)
Restructuring costs	-	-
Normalised profit before tax	5.9	10.6

The group has various long-term contracts for the provision of residential care services which expire between 2027 and 2041. The total value of contracted income, due up to the contract expiry dates on operational contracts, excluding domiciliary care is:

	At 31 March 2023 £ million	At 31 March 2022 £ million
Total value	857	893

Future developments and events after the balance sheet date

We decided not to pay a dividend during the year but continue to prioritise the re-investment of profit into our care services and employee development and remuneration.

The ongoing war in Ukraine and the global supply issues of certain materials are both contributing to inflation rates unprecedented in the sector. As at August 2023 our cost base has increased by between 5% and 25% across most supply areas and the high costs are predicted to continue for the remainder of this calendar year. More worrying is the inability to secure long term fixed utility contracts at sustainable rates especially with the Government support being significantly reduced from 1 April 2023 and being removed all together by 31 March 2024 and we are currently locked into a long-term contract with British Gas at above market prices.

Controlling labour costs (by improving employee retention and by reducing staff agency usage) and increasing market bed occupancy continue to be the group's two major priorities. The latest mandatory increase in the National Living Wage has added 8% to our staff cost base and with inflation still running at close to 10%, recovery of our cost inflation from our contract partners, who are also suffering similar cost pressures together with funding deficits are proving very difficult to achieve.

Some authorities are recognising the importance of a sustainable social care market and are doing everything possible to support providers with uplifts that match or come close to inflation. Unfortunately, a number of local authorities and NHS bodies see the social care market as one in which they can squeeze providers and save money – an offer of a 2% uplift from one Local Authority and some NHS bodies was disappointing and we, like many providers, will find it difficult to work with these organisations going forward. This will have a detrimental impact on some of our residents who have been with us for a number of years which is very upsetting for all involved.

In an attempt to mitigate the longer-term impact of cost increases we continue to seek cost efficiencies in the business in addition to exploring ways of increasing the group's revenue where possible either organically or inorganically through small acquisitions.

Trading in the current year is ahead of the equivalent period in the prior year. The group anticipates the full year 2023/24 reported profit to be lower than that achieved in 2022/23 due to the absence of one-off items but normalised profit is expected to be above.

Strategic report (continued)

Sustainability

Code of Conduct

We are dedicated to doing business in an ethical and transparent manner. The group's code of conduct and Anti-bribery and Corruption policy is based on this simple, fundamental value. All employees are expected to make decisions in line with our values and behaviours as set out in these policies. There is a whistleblowing hotline available to all employees and reports are investigated on a timely basis by members of the Executive team who report back to group board.

Modern slavery

We understand our role in trying to eradicate slavery or forced labour of any kind and our policy is published on our website. We are committed to only working with suppliers who can ensure that slavery does not take place in any of our supply chains.

Climate control

We are committed to tackling climate change and reducing our carbon footprint is a key priority for us. Further information on our energy usage and greenhouse gas emissions can be found in the directors' report.

Health and safety governance

Our health and safety committee meet on a monthly basis and provide leadership, coordination and support for the delivery of the group's health and safety objectives. Its tasks are to drive continuous improvement across the group through setting and assessing rigorous standards set by our regulators as well as ensuring industry best practice expectations are met.

Information technology

Robust, secure and efficient Information Technology systems are vital to effective operations. We have a transformation programme focusing on mitigating operational and security risks whilst delivering cost effective services across the group. We continue to have IT security accreditation in ISO 27001 and Cyber Essentials.

Section 172 Statement

In accordance with the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 March 2023, the directors provide the following statement describing how they have had regard to the matters set out in section 172 (1) of the Act, when performing their duty to promote the success of the company under section 172. Further details on key actions in this regard can also be found on pages 7, 8 and 13 of the Strategic report and page 20 of the directors' report.

In accordance with the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Group (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 (as amended by the Companies Miscellaneous Reporting Regulations 2018), the following section also provides details on how the directors have engaged with, and had regard to, the interest of our key stakeholders.

Stakeholder engagement

Effective engagement of stakeholder groups supports the principles of Section 172 of the Companies Act. Our success depends on forging and developing positive relationships with the stakeholders that have an interest in our business and may be impacted by the decisions we take. These stakeholders are at the heart of our strategic objectives and vision. The group identifies its key stakeholders through its strategic planning process and we engage with these stakeholders in a variety of ways, the feedback from whom informs the Board's deliberations. The needs of different stakeholders are always considered as well as the consequences of any decision in the long-term and the importance of our reputation for high standards of business conduct. It may not always be possible to provide a positive outcome for all stakeholders and the Board frequently has to make difficult decisions based on competing priorities. However, comprehensive engagement enables informed decision making considering the consequences for different stakeholders.

Strategic report (continued)

Stakeholder engagement (continued)



How we engage?					
Regular feedback sought through surveys, forums and meetings					
Face to face meetings and Exec visits with senior management					
Annual report and general meeting					
Suggestion scheme and regular CEO comms					
Open days and membership of bodies					
What do they care most about?					
Knowing their voice is heard					
Collaborative relationships ensuring everyone is treated fairly					
Creating and sustaining employment and being safe and ethical					
Financial discipline and clear strategy					
High level of personal care and excellent quality					
How do we respond?					
Intranet/internet, communications and forums					
Face to face meetings					
Transparency and equal opportunities					
Constructive use of AGM as forum to hear views and answer questions					
Annual staff award ceremony, Long Service Awards and EOT bonus scheme					

Strategic report (continued)

Stakeholder engagement (continued)

To enable and ensure stakeholder considerations are at the heart of all corporate decision making, a wide range of papers relating to different stakeholder groups are presented and discussed regularly by the Board. We engage in many different ways and the table above outlines our key stakeholder groups, how we are interacting with them and how they inform our strategic decision making. Further information about our strategic framework, purpose and vision can be found on pages 7 and 8 of the strategic report.

Key Board decisions

In the current period, two key decisions were made which involved significant stakeholder engagement:

- Continuing to pay the Real Living Wage (RLW)
- Payment of EOT bonuses to employees

The continued payment of RLW to employees, over and above the mandated National Living Wage was an additional cost investment of nearly £3 million. Concerns were raised about the continued funding of this, and in uncertain cost times, the burden on the Group if it was not successful in its aim of attracting new and retaining current staff. It was decided that the Group should use the profits earned in previous years to continue to fund this additional cost rather than approaching contract partners. On balance it was agreed that as an EOT continuing to pay the RLW was the right thing to do. The reserves that we had accumulated enabled us to fund this and stakeholders were positive about continuing as a RLW employer.

Linked to the above, and following on from the prior year, we awarded up to £300 of bonuses to employees during the period. Discussions were had in relation to the amounts, timing and nature of the awards and it was agreed that rewarding employees for their hard work and commitment was a key part of being a successful EOT and providing the awards were made when the Group was performing better than budget financially then the cost of the awards would be self-funding. It was also agreed that in certain cases an award should be made where economic or other circumstances suggested this was the right thing to do if accumulated reserves allowed us to do so and we did this this year with an exceptional bonus to assist with the cost of living crisis that many employees are experiencing.

Strategic report (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties set out below are those which we believe to have the greatest potential to impact the group's solvency and liquidity and achievement of strategic objectives

Risk and Change from 2022	Potential impact	Key controls and mitigating factors
<p>Global Pandemic</p> 	<p>The COVID-19 pandemic impacts the business less but remains a risk of localised infections which, without any government support, results in lower revenue, higher costs and significant strain being put on our frontline employees albeit for smaller periods of time than previously.</p> <p>Thankfully with a significant number of fully vaccinated staff and residents, the number of serious illness and deaths from COVID is now significantly reduced.</p>	<p>Our operational team ensure that we continue to follow best practice infection control measures and our compliance team continue to support the services with communications and updates to government guidance.</p> <p>Significant advertising campaigns and support groups to encourage booster vaccination amongst employees and residents has continued during the period.</p>
<p>Inflation and Legislative changes impacting cost base</p> 	<p>The group is exposed to the risk of high cost inflation in addition to cost increases arising as a result of legislative changes. In the current period, further increases to the National Living Wage together with the ongoing war in Ukraine has impacted both the cost and supply of a number of food items as well as equipment and spare parts.</p> <p>Utility contracts and prices have soared and without being recognised as a 'high user' by the Government the support available is no longer sufficient to cover our increased utility cost base.</p>	<p>The directors attempt to mitigate the impact of these changes as far as possible by agreeing long term fixed price contracts with suppliers. Strong relationships with key suppliers ensure continuity of supply with a focus on sourcing more goods from the UK market where possible.</p> <p>The directors remain concerned as to how cost increases will be funded in the longer term as local authority and NHS fee uplifts have not factored in current inflationary cost pressures especially with the continued reduction of utility cost support.</p>
<p>Staffing and retention</p> 	<p>Staff shortages are a significant risk within the industry as a whole. Agency workers are required to fill the employment voids which increases our operating cost base. We also rely on significant numbers of skilled labour from overseas countries, particularly from EU countries. Post-Brexit there has been a decrease in the availability of overseas labour due to the uncertainty around the UK's future stance around immigration and the granting of long-term visas to staff working in the healthcare profession.</p>	<p>The risk is mitigated as far as possible by paying the Real Living Wage, EOT bonuses and extensive training and development.</p> <p>The economic implications resulting from the impact of Brexit are largely beyond the control of the company but in terms of staff recruitment we are participating in the government's tier 2 visa scheme despite the cost in a number of cases being prohibitive at over £3,000 per certificate of sponsorship.</p>

Strategic report (continued)

Poor Occupancy



Over 40% of our income derives from the sale of beds on the open market with the associated risk that sales of empty beds fall below expectation, causing a drop in revenue and resultant pressure on cash flow.

The directors have mitigated this risk by developing a sales and marketing strategy across the group and ensuring that adequate management time and resources are devoted to its implementation.

Regulatory and contractual breaches



If the group is judged by a contract partner or the regulator to be providing poor care at any of its sites, then it can be liable to financial penalties. If substantial and serious, the group's reputation is damaged and this can impair business performance.

A lack of regulator reviews, as has been seen since COVID can also have a negative impact on staff morale and revenue when a service is displaying ratings which are not representative of the current standard of care being delivered.

The group has compliance and training departments which exist to monitor and improve the quality of care services. The compliance department reports directly to the Board of Directors and is working with the regulator to encourage visits to our services.

Contractual financial penalties in the form of revenue reductions totalled zero in the period.

Political landscape



The current pressure on public sector bodies to cut costs has an impact on the group's ability to achieve annual inflationary increases in non-contracted residential and nursing fees. This year, as in previous years, below inflationary increases were offered by many of our contract partners which was disappointing given the Government's announcement of a commitment to pay fair care fees in the sector.

The risk is mitigated where possible by obtaining additional fees from our contract partners through submission of costed care plans. The directors also look for commercial opportunities for diversification to lessen the impact of this risk on the business as a whole. Other financial risks are described in the Directors' report.

Revenue Recovery



The increasing frailty of elderly people referred in to the group's homes under its existing local authority and NHS contracts presents a significant risk of costs outgrowing revenues. As elderly people in our care homes become more frail, best practice obliges the group to provide more hours of care.

However, local authorities and NHS bodies which have contracted with the group to provide these elderly person care services are reluctant to pay more than the standard price agreed for the contract even when needs have changed.

This risk is mitigated as far as possible through regular assessments of our residents' care needs, initiatives to continuously improve quality and efficiency of care delivery, and the development of strong relationships with our contract partners.

Additional staffing costs incurred as a result of increased care needs are being prioritised following the development of a real time 'dependency' assessment tool.

Approval

This report was approved by the Board of directors on 28 September 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

Russell Brown
Chief Executive

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report on the affairs of the group, together with the audited financial statements, for the year ended 31 March 2023. The following information has been disclosed in the Strategic report on page 7-18:

- Future developments and events after the balance sheet date
- Principal risks and uncertainties
- S172 statement and engagement with stakeholders

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The group's activities expose it to a number of financial risks including cash flow risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the group's policies approved by the board of directors, which provide written principles on the use of financial derivatives to manage these risks. The group does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Cash flow risk

The group's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in interest rates. The group's interest rate risk arises from borrowings issued at variable rates that expose the group to interest rate cash flow risk. Where significant and also where mandated in loan agreements, this risk is managed through the use of interest rate swaps to fix rates to ensure certainty of cash flows.

Credit risk

The group's principal financial assets are bank balances and cash and trade and other receivables.

A significant amount of the group's income derives from long-term contracts with public sector organisations; as such, the recoverability of amounts due is judged to be subject to low risk. The group has no significant concentration of credit risk with the balance of its income derived from the open market, with exposure spread over a number of counterparties and customers. Debtor amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for bad debts.

The credit risk on liquid funds and derivative financial instruments is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies. Certain bank loan agreements entered into by the group include covenant tests which must be met under the terms of the agreement. Covenants are monitored on an ongoing basis using actual and forecast financial information in order to ensure compliance.

Liquidity risk

In order to maintain liquidity to ensure that sufficient funds are available for ongoing operations and future developments, the company uses a mixture of long-term and short-term debt finance.

Defined benefit schemes

As described in note 24, the group participated in five defined benefit schemes during the year which had a net pension liability of £83,000 at 31 March 2023 (2022: £1,721,000). For existing schemes, the group employs actuaries and investment managers to manage the risks as far possible. When assessing prospective new business opportunities, the board of directors considers the level of risk associated with participation in a defined benefit pension scheme.

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year (2022: £Nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year and subsequently are as shown on page 5.

Directors' report (continued)

Employee policy and engagement

The average number of employees in the group during the period is disclosed in note 7. Group companies operate within a framework of HR policies, practices and regulations appropriate to the care sector. Policies and procedures for recruitment, training and career development promote equality regardless of gender, age, sexual orientation, race or religion. We strive to build an inclusive culture and meaningful dialogue with our employees is actively encouraged.

Information on matters of concern to them as employees are provided regularly through intranet notifications and weekly manager briefings in addition to more formal communication from the board. Feedback is sought by means of regular surveys, ad-hoc Executive team visits together in addition to employee well-being sessions that are run by the regional operations teams. The company are currently reviewing the most effective ways of communicating with and seeking feedback from our employees. Together with an employee suggestion scheme, service-based employee representatives and a whistleblowing mailbox all feedback is taken seriously and shapes strategy and policies at a board level.

Further information on employee engagement together with wider stakeholder engagement and how we respond to their needs can be found in the Section 172 statement within the strategic report.

Disabled employees

People with disabilities, whether registered or not, have equal opportunities when applying for vacancies, with due regard to their aptitudes and abilities. In addition to complying with legislative requirements, procedures are in place to ensure that disabled employees are fairly treated and that their training and career development needs are carefully managed. For those employees becoming disabled during the course of their employment, the group is supportive, whether through re-training or re-deployment, so as to provide an opportunity for them to remain with the group.

Energy and carbon reporting

We have reported on all sources of GHG emissions and energy usage as required under The Large and Medium-Sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 as amended.

GHG emissions and energy usage

We are committed to taking action to tackle climate change and reducing our carbon footprint. We continue to complete the UK government required Energy Saving Obligations Scheme audits and act on potential energy costs savings. Emission reduction projects including lighting upgrades, more efficient equipment and behavioural change campaigns have all continued in the period.

GHG emissions and energy usage data for period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2023		
	2023	2022
Emissions from combustion of gas (Scope 1 – tonnes of CO2e)	4,320.94	4,779.22
Emissions from combustion of fuel for transport purposes (Scope 1 – tonnes of CO2e)	65.81	74.51
Emissions from combustion of fuel for other purposes (Scope 1 – tonnes of CO2e)	432.63	579.08
Emissions from electricity purchased for own use, including for the purposes of transport (Scope 2 – tonnes of CO2e)	1,407.09	1,583.11
Emissions from business travel in rental cars or employee-owned vehicles where company is responsible for purchasing the fuel (Scope 3 - tonnes of CO2e)	183.84	175.77
Total gross CO2e based on above	6,410.3	7,191.7
Energy consumption used to calculate emissions – kwh	33,724,650	36,890,613
Chosen intensity measurement–tonnes of CO2e per £m of revenue	50.00	59.39

Directors' report (continued)

Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company and the group have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

The ongoing impact of high cost inflation and labour shortages have been factored into the assessment including factoring in cost contingencies into our 23/24 forecast. Decisions made in the current and previous period to sell non-core assets and exit unprofitable care services will help to mitigate the impact of these factors.

The resilience of the business is underpinned by a large proportion of contracted revenue and strong performance from our non-care assets.

A description of the key judgements supporting the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in note 1 to the financial statements.

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company and the group's auditor is unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company and the group's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Azets Audit Services were appointed as auditor to the group and company in the year and they have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditor and a resolution to reappoint them as auditor will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board of directors on 28 September 2023 and signed on its behalf by:



Russell Brown

Chief Executive

Directors' responsibilities statement

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), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and the group and of the profit or loss of the group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company and group 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 the group and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and the group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Shaw healthcare (Group) Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Shaw healthcare (Group) Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 March 2023 which comprise the consolidated profit and loss account, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated balance sheet, the company balance sheet, the consolidated statement of changes in equity, the company statement of changes in equity, the consolidated cash flow statement and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the parent company's affairs as at 31 March 2023 and of the group's profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the group and parent company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the group's and parent company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Shaw healthcare (Group) Limited (continued)

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the 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 group and the parent company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 22, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the group's and the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the group or the parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities 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.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above and on the Financial Reporting Council's website, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

We obtain and update our understanding of the entity, its activities, its control environment, and likely future developments, including in relation to the legal and regulatory framework applicable and how the entity is complying with that framework. Based on this understanding, we identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. This includes consideration of the risk of acts by the entity that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Shaw healthcare (Group) Limited (continued)

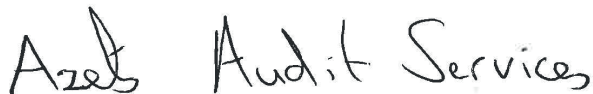
In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud, we designed procedures which included:

- Enquiry of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims as well as actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Assessing the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations considered to have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the entity through enquiry and inspection;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Performing audit work over the risk of management bias and override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for indicators of potential bias.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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.



Andrew Howells

Senior Statutory Auditor

for and on behalf of Azets Audit Services

Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants

Cardiff

28 September 2023

Consolidated profit and loss account

For the year ended 31 March 2023

	Note	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Turnover	3	128,197	120,236
Exceptional turnover	3	1,165	895
		129,362	121,131
Operating costs		(106,125)	(93,617)
Exceptional operating costs	6	(1,165)	(4,780)
Gross profit		22,072	22,734
Other operating income	4	-	3,885
Administrative expenses		(12,928)	(12,308)
Exceptional profit on sale of tangible fixed assets	6	5,537	-
Operating profit		14,681	14,311
Gain arising on revaluation of investment property		1,439	-
Finance costs (net)	5	(851)	(858)
Profit before taxation	6	15,269	13,453
Tax on profit	9	(3,274)	(4,667)
Profit for the financial year		11,995	8,786

The results for both the current and prior year were all derived from continuing operations of the group.

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 March 2023

	Note	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Profit for the financial year		11,995	8,786
Remeasurement of net defined benefit pension liability	24	1,780	567
Tax relating to components of other comprehensive income		(341)	(105)
Other comprehensive income		1,439	462
Total comprehensive income		13,434	9,248

Consolidated balance sheet

At 31 March 2023

	Note	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets - goodwill	11	-	-
Tangible assets	12	76,802	77,728
		76,802	77,728
Current assets			
Debtors			
- due within one year	14	6,877	7,187
- due after one year	14	-	326
Cash at bank and in hand		49,873	46,085
		56,750	53,598
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(21,138)	(20,901)
Net current assets		35,612	32,697
Total assets less current liabilities		112,414	110,425
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	16	(51,916)	(60,778)
Provisions for liabilities	18	(8,693)	(9,558)
Net assets		51,805	40,089
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	21	50	50
Other reserves	21	435	435
Profit and loss account	21	51,320	39,604
Shareholders' funds		51,805	40,089

The financial statements of Shaw healthcare (Group) Limited, registered number 05391089, were approved by the Board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 September 2023. They were signed on its behalf by:



Russell Brown

Chief Executive



Gareth Morgan

Chief Financial Officer

Company balance sheet

At 31 March 2023

	Note	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	12	26,349	24,856
Investments	13	5,363	5,363
		31,712	30,219
Current assets			
Debtors			
– due within one year	14	8,033	8,488
– due after one year	14	6,216	6,693
Cash at bank and in hand		13,584	11,172
		27,833	26,353
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(11,847)	(7,083)
Net current assets		15,986	19,270
Total assets less current liabilities		47,698	49,489
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	16	(11,951)	(13,382)
Provisions for liabilities	18	(5,092)	(4,454)
Net assets		30,655	31,653
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	21	50	50
Other reserves	21	435	436
Profit and loss account	21	30,170	31,167
Shareholders' funds		30,655	31,653

The profit for the financial year dealt with in the financial statements of the parent company was £716,000 (2022: £3,009,000). The profit for the year included an exceptional provision against debtors of £7,488,000 (2022: £1,972,000). As permitted by Section 408 of the Companies Act 2006, no separate profit and loss account or statement of comprehensive income is presented in respect of the parent company.

The financial statements of Shaw healthcare (Group) Limited, registered number 05391089, were approved by the Board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 September 2023. They were signed on its behalf by:



Russell Brown

Chief Executive



Gareth Morgan

Chief Financial Officer

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

At 31 March 2023

	Called-up share capital £'000	Other reserves £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total £'000
At 1 April 2021	50	902	30,916	31,868
Profit for the financial year	-	-	8,786	8,786
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability	-	-	567	567
Tax relating to items of other comprehensive income	-	-	(105)	(105)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	9,248	9,248
Transfer between reserves	-	(467)	467	-
Dividends paid on equity shares	-	-	(102)	(102)
Capital contribution	-	-	(964)	(964)
Credit to equity for equity-settled share-based payment	-	-	39	39
At 31 March 2022	50	435	39,604	40,089
Profit for the financial year	-	-	11,995	11,995
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability	-	-	1,780	1,780
Tax relating to items of other comprehensive income	-	-	(341)	(341)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	13,434	13,434
Transfer between reserves	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid on equity shares	-	-	-	-
Capital contribution	-	-	(1,739)	(1,739)
Credit to equity for equity-settled share-based payment	-	-	21	21
At 31 March 2023	50	435	51,320	51,805

Company statement of changes in equity

At 31 March 2023

	Called-up share capital £'000	Other reserves £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total £'000
At 1 April 2021	50	436	29,174	29,660
Profit for the financial year	-	-	3,009	3,009
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability	-	-	11	11
Total comprehensive income	-	-	3,020	3,020
Dividends paid on equity shares	-	-	(102)	(102)
Capital Contribution	-	-	(964)	(964)
Transfer	-	(1)	1	-
Credit to equity for equity-settled share-based payment	-	-	39	39
At 31 March 2022	50	435	31,168	31,653
Profit for the financial year	-	-	716	716
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability	-	-	4	4
Total comprehensive income	-	-	720	720
Dividends paid on equity shares	-	-	-	-
Capital Contribution	-	-	(1,739)	(1,739)
Credit to equity for equity-settled share-based payment	-	-	21	21
At 31 March 2023	50	435	30,170	30,655

Consolidated cash flow statement

For the year ended 31 March 2023

	Note	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Net cash flows from operating activities	22	10,505	12,290
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(1,169)	(1,436)
Sale of tangible fixed assets		5,786	344
Capital contribution to EOT		(1,739)	(964)
Interest received		142	57
Net cash flows from investing activities		3,020	(1,999)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayments of borrowings		(6,305)	(3,834)
New borrowings in the period		-	-
Interest paid		(3,432)	(3,578)
Dividend paid		-	(102)
Net cash flows from financing activities		(9,737)	(7,514)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		3,788	2,777
Reconciliation to cash at bank and in hand:			
Opening balance		46,085	43,308
Net increase in the year		3,788	2,777
Closing balance		49,873	46,085

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2023

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and to the preceding year.

a. General information and basis of accounting

Shaw healthcare (Group) Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in Wales. The address of the registered office is given on page 5. The nature of the group's operations and its principal activities are set out in the strategic report on pages 7 to 18.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The functional currency of Shaw healthcare (Group) Limited is considered to be pound sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. The consolidated financial statements are also presented in pounds sterling. Foreign operations are included in accordance with the policies set out below.

Shaw healthcare (Group) Limited meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its separate financial statements, which are presented alongside the consolidated financial statements. Exemptions have been taken in relation to share-based payments, financial instruments, presentation of a cash flow statement and remuneration of key management personnel.

b. Basis of consolidation

The group financial statements consolidate the financial statements of the company and its subsidiary undertakings drawn up to 31 March each year. The results of subsidiaries acquired or sold are consolidated for the periods from or to the date on which control passed.

Business combinations are accounted for under the purchase method. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used in line with those used by the group. All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation.

c. Going concern

The group's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position, are set out in the strategic report. In addition, the directors' report includes the group's objectives, policies and processes for managing its financial risk; details of its financial instruments and hedging activities; and its exposures to credit risk and liquidity risk.

Over 50% of the group's operating income derives from long-term contracts with local authorities and NHS trusts, and is therefore secure. Most of the remainder derives from the sale of bed places on the open market, with the associated risk that sales of empty bed places fall below expectation, causing a drop in revenue and resultant pressure on cash flow. The directors have mitigated this risk by developing a sales and marketing strategy across the group and ensuring that adequate management time and resources are devoted to its implementation.

The group bears the risk of cost inflation although this is partly offset by annual indexation clauses in its long-term contracts. The group also bears the risk of poor cost control, especially in relation to staff costs and other direct costs such as food, energy, medical and cleaning supplies. This risk is mitigated through a comprehensive framework of controls and performance indicators and by entering into fixed price agreements where possible and appropriate.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

1. Accounting policies (continued)

c. Going concern (continued)

The company and several of its subsidiaries are subject to bank covenant tests which are monitored regularly by management. With two exceptions, all tests have been, and are projected to be, achieved with adequate headroom. The exceptions relate to those businesses operating properties in Pembroke, and are described below.

The care facility operated by Shaw (Pembroke) Specialist Services Limited has been leased to the local authority during the year ended 31 March 2023 and the care facility operated by Surehaven (Pembroke) Limited reported a loss (despite achieving an operating profit for the year) due to the facility not achieving profitability greater than the debt servicing cost. This resulted in potential breaches of the combined banking covenants, incorporating the results of Shaw (Pembroke) Specialist Services Limited, when tested on a quarterly basis. The company's bankers have issued covenant deferral letters in respect of their covenant tests and both bank loans have been fully repaid since the year end. The companies continue to rely on short-term support from the group to meet operating cash flow requirements but there are no longer any bank covenant tests applicable to these companies. Written letters of support for the period 12 months after the date of signing the audit report have been received from subsidiaries of Shaw healthcare (Group) Limited.

The directors have considered the current and forecast performance of the remainder of the Shaw business and, in particular, the ability of the business to fund the operations of the entities described above. The directors have concluded that, while the circumstances described above represent uncertainty in the financial statements including those of the respective subsidiary companies, they do not affect the ability of the group as a whole to continue as a going concern.

Where compliance with loan covenants is achieved with minimal headroom, as is the case with those businesses running properties in Herefordshire and Nailsea, the group has the ability to improve cash flow through deferring the payment of inter-company fees and lending cash to the affected subsidiary. The majority of the property-owning subsidiaries have their own banking facilities and the security on these loans is ring-fenced from the rest of the group. These arrangements provide a degree of protection to the rest of the group as a last resort in the unlikely scenario that any of these individual businesses were to fail.

At 31 March 2023 the group held £18,032,000 of cash outside ring-fenced companies, and in total held £49,873,000 of cash (2022: £17,400,000 and £46,085,000 respectively). The strong cash position has been achieved as a result of continued tight control of working capital which gives the group the flexibility to address its business risks, reduce its indebtedness and invest in suitable new opportunities.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company and the group have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

1. Accounting policies (continued)

d. Intangible assets – goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiary undertakings and businesses, representing any excess of the fair value of the consideration given over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired, is capitalised and written off on a straight-line basis over its useful economic life. Provision is made for any impairment.

e. Deferred assets

Deferred assets represent net assets acquired by the company from The Shaw Foundation Limited on 1 October 2006. These assets are classified as “trust assets” being those assets which, for legal and commercial reasons, are not expected to transfer but which, while operational, will continue to be run by The Shaw Foundation under existing arrangements. An agreement exists between the company and The Shaw Foundation whereby the company enjoys the benefits and bears the burdens of these deferred assets.

f. Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold buildings	-	1.67%-10% straight-line
Long leasehold land and buildings	-	Over the shorter of the lease term or 50 years
Furniture and equipment	-	20%-33.3% straight-line
Capitalised development costs	-	Over 30 years

For buildings, depreciation is charged from the date the buildings were first put into use or, in the case of care homes, the date of registration.

For capitalised development costs, depreciation is charged from the date of completion of the construction project to which the development costs relate.

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Investment properties for which fair value can be measured reliably without undue cost of effort on an ongoing basis are measured at fair value annually with any change recognised in the profit and loss account.

g. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the group after deducting all of its liabilities.

(i) Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the balance sheet when, and only when, there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the group intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

1. Accounting policies (continued)

g Financial instruments (continued)

Debt instruments which meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method:

- (a) The contractual return to the holder is (i) a fixed amount; (ii) a positive fixed rate or a positive variable rate; or (iii) a combination of a positive or a negative fixed rate and a positive variable rate.
- (b) The contract may provide for repayments of the principal or the return to the holder (but not both) to be linked to a single relevant observable index of general price inflation of the currency in which the debt instrument is denominated, provided such links are not leveraged.
- (c) The contract may provide for a determinable variation of the return to the holder during the life of the instrument, provided that (i) the new rate satisfies condition (a) and the variation is not contingent on future events other than (1) a change of a contractual variable rate; (2) to protect the holder against credit deterioration of the issuer; (3) changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law; or (ii) the new rate is a market rate of interest and satisfies condition (a).
- (d) There is no contractual provision that could, by its terms, result in the holder losing the principal amount or any interest attributable to the current period or prior periods.
- (e) Contractual provisions that permit the issuer to prepay a debt instrument or permit the holder to put it back to the issuer before maturity are not contingent on future events, other than to protect the holder against the credit deterioration of the issuer or a change in control of the issuer, or to protect the holder or issuer against changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law.
- (f) Contractual provisions may permit the extension of the term of the debt instrument, provided that the return to the holder and any other contractual provisions applicable during the extended term satisfy the conditions of paragraphs (a) to (c).

Debt instruments that are classified as payable or receivable within one year on initial recognition and which meet the above conditions are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

Other debt instruments not meeting these conditions are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Commitments to make and receive loans which meet the conditions mentioned above are measured at cost (which may be nil) less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the group transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the group, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(ii) Investments

In the company balance sheet, investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less impairment.

(iii) Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct issue costs.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

1. Accounting policies (continued)

g. Financial instruments (continued)

(iv) Convertible financial instruments

The component parts of compound instruments issued by the group are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement. On initial recognition the financial liability component is recorded at its fair value. At the date of issue, in the case of a convertible instrument denominated in the functional currency of the issuer that may be converted into a fixed number of equity shares, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for a similar non-convertible instrument. The equity component is determined by deducting the amount of the liability component from the fair value of the compound instrument as a whole. This is recognised and included in equity and is not subsequently remeasured.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the convertible instrument based on their relative fair values at the date of issue. The portion relating to the equity component is charged directly against equity. Where the financial liability component meets the criteria in (i) above, the finance costs of the financial liability are recognised over the term of the debt using the effective interest method. If those criteria are not met, the financial liability component is measured at fair value through profit and loss.

(v) Derivative financial instruments

The group uses derivative financial instruments to reduce exposure to foreign exchange risk and interest rate movements. The group does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

(vi) Fair value measurement

The best evidence of fair value is a quoted price for an identical asset in an active market. When quoted prices are unavailable, the price of a recent transaction for an identical asset provides evidence of fair value as long as there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances or a significant lapse of time since the transaction took place. If the market is not active and recent transactions of an identical asset on their own are not a good estimate of fair value, the fair value is estimated by using a valuation technique.

h. Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

Non-financial assets

An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

The recoverable amount of goodwill is derived from measurement of the present value of the future cash flows of the cash-generating units of which the goodwill is a part. Any impairment loss in respect of a CGU is allocated first to the goodwill attached to that CGU, and then to other assets within that CGU on a pro rata basis.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

1. Accounting policies (continued)

h. Impairment of assets (continued)

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised. Where a reversal of impairment occurs in respect of a CGU, the reversal is applied first to the assets (other than goodwill) of the CGU on a pro rata basis and then to any goodwill allocated to that CGU.

Financial assets

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

i. Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the group's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

When the amount that can be deducted for tax for an asset (other than goodwill) that is recognised in a business combination is less (more) than the value at which it is recognised, a deferred tax liability (asset) is recognised for the additional tax that will be paid (avoided) in respect of that difference. Similarly, a deferred tax asset (liability) is recognised for the additional tax that will be avoided (paid) because of a difference between the value at which a liability is recognised and the amount that will be assessed for tax. The amount attributed to goodwill is adjusted by the amount of deferred tax recognised.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for timing differences arising from investments in subsidiaries except where the group is able to control the reversal of the timing difference and it is probable that it will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax relating to property, plant and equipment measured using the revaluation model and investment property is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to sale of the asset.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

1. Accounting policies (continued)

i. Taxation (continued)

Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the group intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if: a) the group has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and b) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

j. Turnover

Turnover is stated net of VAT and arises in the United Kingdom. It is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the customer. The group recognises revenue for non-contracted market beds as care is provided for and contracted block beds as it is made available.

Development fees charged in respect of new contracts are recognised in the year that staff costs and overheads are charged to the profit and loss account. The development fees are allocated under "Housing and management services fees" in note 3.

Sales of residential properties which were constructed solely for resale are recorded as property sales in turnover. Revenue is recognised at the point of unconditional exchange of contracts. Where payments are received from customers in advance of services provided, the amounts are recorded as deferred income and included as part of creditors due within one year.

k. Employee benefits

For defined benefit schemes the amounts charged to operating profit are the costs arising from employee services rendered during the period and the cost of plan introductions, benefit changes, settlements and curtailments. They are included as part of staff costs. The net interest cost on the net defined benefit liability is charged to profit or loss and included within finance costs. Re-measurement comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on scheme assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability) are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income.

Defined benefit schemes are funded, with the assets of the scheme held separately from those of the group, in separate trustee-administered funds. Pension scheme assets are measured at fair value and liabilities are measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method. The actuarial valuations are obtained at least triennially and are updated at each balance sheet date.

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to the profit and loss account in respect of pension costs and other retirement benefits is the contribution payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the benefit obligation at the reporting date.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

1. Accounting policies (continued)

l. Grant income

Grant income is recognised gross of the related expenses as other operating income. Grant income is recognised in the same period in which the related expenses occurred.

Grants received mainly pertain to government assistance received to compensate business interruption due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

m. Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date.

The results of overseas operations are translated at the average rates of exchange during the period and their balance sheets at the rates ruling at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising on translation of the opening net assets and results of overseas operations are reported in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity (attributed to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

Other exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- exchange differences arising on gains or losses on non-monetary items which are recognised in other comprehensive income; and
- in the case of the consolidated financial statements, exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation) are recognised in other comprehensive income and reported under equity.

n. Leases

The group as lessee

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The group as lessor

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

o. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs which are directly attributable to the construction of tangible fixed assets are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets. The commencement of capitalisation begins when both finance costs and expenditures for the asset are being incurred and activities that are necessary to get the asset ready for use are in progress. Capitalisation ceases when substantially all the activities that are necessary to get the asset ready for use are complete.

p. Share-based payment

Company share option plan

The company operates an equity-settled company share option plan for certain directors and employees. Equity-settled share-based payments arising from this plan are measured at fair value at the date of grant and expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the company's estimate of shares that will eventually vest.

Fair value is measured using the Black-Scholes pricing model. Expected volatility used in the model is determined by considering the potential change in value of the company's shares in the future based on management's best estimate of future performance. The expected life used in the model takes into consideration expected future performance and behavioural considerations.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

1. Accounting policies (continued)

p. Share-based payment (continued)

At each balance sheet date, the company revises its estimate of the number of options that are expected to become exercisable. It recognises the impact of the revision of original estimates, if any, in the profit and loss account, and makes a corresponding adjustment to equity over the remaining vesting period. The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited to share capital (nominal value) and share premium when the options are exercised. The latest options were granted in June 2020.

q. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the group will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligations, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. The liability for the cost of maintenance is recognised in the accounting period in which the work is carried out.

r. Development contracts and stocks

All costs incurred on the development of new schemes are charged to the profit and loss account in the year in which they are incurred until the scheme is considered certain to proceed, at which point the costs are capitalised. Development work in progress is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the group's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. 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 if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the critical judgements and key sources of estimation that the directors have made in the process of applying the group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Defined benefit pension scheme

The group contributes to a number of defined benefit pension schemes. The accounting cost of these benefits and the present value of the pension liabilities involve judgements about uncertain events including such factors as the life expectancy of the members, the salary progression of current employees, price inflation and the discount rate used to calculate the net present value of the future pension payments. Estimates are used for all of these factors in determining the pension costs and liabilities incorporated in the financial statements. The assumptions reflect historical experience and judgement regarding future expectations and external actuarial specialists are also used to assist in this exercise. The value of the net pension liability as at the balance sheet date was £83,000 (2022: £1,721,000).

Impairment of tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment at each balance sheet date if impairment indicators have been identified. When a review for impairment is conducted, the recoverable amount of the asset is compared to the carrying amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Value in use calculations are prepared based on management's assumptions and estimates for future revenue, operating cost inflation and discount rates. The value-in-use calculations require judgement in relation to these uncertain items. The future cash flows used in the value-in-use calculations are based on the latest board-approved financial plans. The discount rate is derived from the group's post-tax weighted average cost of capital which is assessed each year.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

3. Turnover and revenue

An analysis of the group's turnover by class of business is set out below.

Turnover	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Care home residential fees	114,362	105,678
Domiciliary care fees	2,793	2,743
Housing and management services fees	6,019	5,631
Service contract income	2,890	2,750
Other income	2,067	3,035
Property sales	66	399
Exceptional item	1,165	895
	129,362	121,131

The exceptional item relates to COVID support money received from central government via local authorities in Wales. Of the total monies received £1,165,000 (2022: £895,000) related to incremental operating costs caused by COVID-19 such as infection control measures, staff sickness and resident and staff cohorting and an equal and opposite amount is disclosed within operating costs as an exceptional item.

An analysis of the group's turnover by geographical market is set out below.

Turnover	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
United Kingdom	129,362	121,131
	129,362	121,131

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts recognised during the year in line with the group's revenue recognition policies, exclusive of any Value Added Tax.

An analysis of the group's revenue including turnover is as follows:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Turnover	129,362	121,131
Investment income	142	57
	129,504	121,188

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

4. Other operating income

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Coronavirus job retention scheme	-	637
Coronavirus related and other grant income	-	3,248
	-	3,885

5. Finance costs (net)

Investment income	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Other interest receivable and similar income	142	57

Interest payable and similar charges	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Bank loans and overdrafts	3,432	3,578
Movement on interest rate swaps	(2,439)	(2,663)
	993	915

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

6. Profit before taxation

Profit before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	3,285	3,129
Impairment of trade debtors	(33)	121
Operating lease rentals	1,051	1,326
(Profit)/Loss on disposal of fixed assets	(5,537)	(159)
Exceptional items:		
- costs associated with COVID-19 serving existing contracts	1,165	895
- costs associated with COVID-19	-	3,885

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets is included in administrative expenses.

Costs associated with COVID-19 is included within operating costs.

The analysis of the auditor's remuneration is as follows:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the company's annual accounts	23	21
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for other services to the group		
The audit of the company's subsidiaries	76	75
Total audit and assurance fees	99	96
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates in respect of accounts production	12	12
Tax compliance services	23	20

No services were provided pursuant to contingent fee arrangements.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

7. Staff numbers and costs

The average monthly number of employees (including executive directors and part-time employees) was:

	Group		Company	
	2023 Number	2022 Number	2023 Number	2022 Number
Provision of care and related services	2,907	3,005	1,059	1,106
Administration	222	220	162	161
	3,129	3,225	1,221	1,267

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Wages and salaries	70,200	66,106	29,022	27,720
Social security costs	5,733	4,956	2,461	2,202
Other pension costs	1,378	1,536	625	638
Share based payment (note 10)	21	39	21	39
	77,332	72,637	32,129	30,599

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

8. Directors' remuneration and transactions

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Directors' remuneration		
Emoluments	768	846
Contributions to money purchase pension schemes	34	27
	<u>802</u>	<u>873</u>
	Number	Number
The number of directors who:		
Are members of a money purchase pension scheme	2	2
Exercised options over shares in the company	-	-
Had awards receivable in the form of shares under a long-term incentive scheme	-	-
	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Remuneration of the highest paid director:		
Emoluments	283	266
Contributions to money purchase schemes	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The highest paid director did not exercise any share options in the year.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

9. Tax on profit

The tax charge comprises:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Current tax on profit		
UK corporation tax	2,520	2,551
Adjustments in respect of prior years	3	-
Total current tax	2,523	2,551
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	703	2,116
Adjustments relating to prior years	48	-
Total deferred tax	751	2,116
Total tax on profit	3,274	4,667

The differences between the total tax charge shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to the profit before tax is as follows:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Group profit before tax	15,269	13,452
Tax on group profit at 19% (2022: 19%)	2,901	2,556
Effects of:		
- Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	312	552
- Effect of changes in tax rate	176	1,889
- Other timing differences	(115)	(330)
Group total tax charge for year	3,274	4,667

Taxable losses of £1,117,000 (2022: £1,471,000) have been carried forward to set off against future profits.

The standard rate of tax applied to profit is 19% (2022: 19%).

A deferred tax asset of £138,000 (2022: £201,000) has not been recognised in respect of tax losses carried forward and short-term timing differences. This asset has not been recognised as there is insufficient evidence that the asset can be utilised in the foreseeable future.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

9. Tax on profit (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

From 17 March 2020 the substantively enacted UK corporation tax rate was 19% as announced by the government in the Spring Budget 2020. However the UK corporation tax rate will increase to 25% with effect from 1 April 2023 per Finance Bill 2021. The increased tax rate was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021, as a result deferred tax has been calculated at 25%.

10. Share-based payments

Equity-settled share option schemes

The company recognised share-based payments/charges in the year amounting to £21,000 (2022: £39,000) in respect of its equity-settled company share option plan.

Equity-settled company share option plan

The company set up share option plans in April 2009 and June 2020 for certain directors and employees. Options are exercisable at a price equal to the estimated fair value of the company's shares on the date of the grant. The fair value of the share options at the grant date was calculated using a model approximating the Black-Scholes model.

The options vest in four annual tranches. The grant of each tranche of options is conditional on participating directors and employees being employed on the relevant vesting anniversary. There are no other performance conditions attached to the options. The options expire if they remain unexercised after a period of ten years from the date of the grant.

Details of the share options outstanding during the year are as follows:

	2023		2022	
	Number of share options	Weighted average exercise price (£)	Number of share options	Weighted average exercise price (£)
Outstanding at the beginning of the period	7,500,000	0.06	7,500,000	0.06
Granted during the period	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the period	-	-	-	-
Forfeited during the year	(3,000,000)	0.06	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	4,500,000	0.06	7,500,000	0.06
Exercisable at the end of the period	3,375,000	0.06	3,750,000	0.06

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

11. Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Group	£'000
Cost	
At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023	3,534
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023	3,534
Net book value	
At 31 March 2023	-
At 31 March 2022	-

Goodwill is written off on a straight-line basis over its useful economic life, which is 20 years.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

12. Tangible fixed assets

Group	Investment properties £'000	Freehold land and buildings £'000	Long leasehold land and buildings £'000	Capitalised development costs £'000	Furniture and equipment £'000	Total £'000
Cost or valuation						
At 1 April 2022	20,361	62,557	28,874	823	10,098	122,713
Additions	-	599	-	-	570	1,169
Revaluation	1,439	-	-	-	-	1,439
Disposals	-	(292)	-	-	(202)	(494)
At 31 March 2023	21,800	62,864	28,874	823	10,466	124,827
Depreciation						
At 1 April 2022	-	20,972	16,148	413	7,452	44,985
Charge for the year	-	964	1,356	32	933	3,285
Disposals	-	(57)	-	-	(188)	(245)
Impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2023	-	21,879	17,504	445	8,197	48,025
Net book value						
At 31 March 2023	21,800	40,985	11,370	378	2,269	76,802
At 31 March 2022	20,361	41,585	12,726	410	2,646	77,728

Cumulative finance costs capitalised included in the cost of tangible fixed assets amount to £8,929,000 (2022: £8,929,000). Capitalised finance costs written off in the profit and loss account during the year amounted to £248,000 (2022: £248,000). Such costs are included within land and buildings.

Freehold land and buildings include £8,263,000 (2022: £8,263,000) of land which is not depreciated.

Investment properties

Investment properties are stated based on a valuation undertaken by Avison Young LLP as at 31 March 2023. Avison Young are independent RICS registered valuers with experience in the location and class of investment property being valued and the valuation was prepared in accordance with the Valuation – Global Standards 2017 published by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. The significant assumptions used were a discount rate of 8.25%, a discounted cash flow term of 35 years and a market valuation subject to existing tenancies rather than vacant possession.

Included within Housing and Management Services fees in note 3, rental income on these properties equated to £1,600,000 in both periods. No contingent rents have been recognised as income in either period. The rental agreements held with tenants do not obligate either party to long-term lease commitments. Over 98% of the balance relates to freehold properties with the remainder representing properties on a 999-year lease.

At the balance sheet date, if the investment properties had not been revalued they would have been included at a net book value of £830,000 (2022: £888,000).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

12. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Company	Investment properties £'000	Freehold land and buildings £'000	Fixtures and fittings £'000	Total £'000
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2022	20,361	4,107	3,596	28,064
Additions	-	569	346	915
Disposals	-	(292)	(113)	(405)
Revaluation	1,439	-	-	1,439
At 31 March 2023	21,800	4,384	3,829	30,013
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2022	-	561	2,647	3,208
Charge for the year	-	88	522	610
Disposals	-	(57)	(97)	(154)
At 31 March 2023	-	592	3,072	3,664
Net book value				
At 31 March 2023	21,800	3,792	757	26,349
At 31 March 2022	20,361	3,546	949	24,856

Cumulative finance costs capitalised included in the cost of tangible fixed assets amount to £484,000 (2022: £484,000). Capitalised finance costs of £20,000 were expensed to the profit and loss account during the year (2022: £20,000).

Freehold land and buildings include £1,922,000 (2022: £1,922,000) of land which is not depreciated.

Further information on the investment properties basis of valuation and historical cost is disclosed on the previous page.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

13. Fixed asset investments

Company	Shares in subsidiary undertakings £'000
Cost	
At 31 March 2023 and 1 April 2022	6,342
Provision for impairment	
At 31 March 2023 and 1 April 2022	979
Net book value	
At 31 March 2023	5,363
At 31 March 2022	5,363

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

13. Fixed asset investments (continued)

Group investments

The parent company and the group have investments in the following subsidiary undertakings:

Subsidiary undertakings	Country of incorporation	Principal activity	Holding	%
Shaw healthcare Limited	England and Wales	Provision of care services to other Shaw companies and external clients	£1 ordinary shares	100
Shaw healthcare (FM Services) Limited	England and Wales	Provision of facilities management services to other Shaw companies and external clients	£1 ordinary shares	100
Shaw healthcare (Specialist Services) Limited	England and Wales	Development and operation of care homes for people with complex care needs	£1 ordinary shares	100
Shaw healthcare (Herefordshire) Limited	England and Wales	Development and management of five Herefordshire County Council (HCC) care homes, providing care and day care services under a 30-year contract with HCC	£1 ordinary shares	100
Shaw healthcare (Developments) Limited	England and Wales	Non-trading	£1 ordinary shares	100
Shaw healthcare (Ledbury) Limited	England and Wales	Development and operation of a community healthcare facility (GP surgery plus 24/7 minor injury service, NHS outpatients' facility and inpatients' beds) under a 25-year contract with Herefordshire Primary Care Trust together with nursing home and acquired brain injury unit	£1 ordinary shares	100
Shaw healthcare (Managed Services) Limited	England and Wales	Provision of management services to other Shaw companies and external clients	£1 ordinary shares	100
Shaw Community Living (DCA) Limited	England and Wales	Provision of domiciliary care and supported living services under contract to local authorities	£1 ordinary shares	100
Shaw healthcare (Barton) Limited	England and Wales	Development and operation of a community healthcare facility (GP surgery and NHS outpatients' facility plus inpatient beds) under a 30-year contract with East Staffordshire Primary Care Trust	£1 ordinary shares	100
Shaw healthcare (de Montfort) Limited	England and Wales	Development and management of six Northamptonshire County Council (NCC) care homes, providing care services under a 30-year contract with NCC	£1 ordinary shares	100
Shaw healthcare (Northamptonshire) Limited	England and Wales	Development and management of four specialist rehabilitation day and care centres under a 25-year PFI contract with Northamptonshire County Council	£1 ordinary shares	100

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

13. Fixed asset investments (continued)

Subsidiary undertakings	Country of incorporation	Principal activity	Holding	%
Shaw healthcare (North Somerset) Limited	England and Wales	Management of a redeveloped North Somerset County Council (NSCC) care home	£1 ordinary shares	100
Surehaven Limited	England and Wales	Intermediate holding company	£1 ordinary shares	100
Shaw healthcare (West Sussex) Limited	England and Wales	Management of 12 West Sussex County Council (WSCC) care homes providing care services under a 30-year contract with WSCC	£1 ordinary shares	100
Shaw healthcare (Nailsea) Limited	England and Wales	Development and operation of a residential and nursing care home with North Somerset County Council as a partner	£1 ordinary shares	100
Shaw (Pembroke) Specialist Services Limited	England and Wales	Development of a care homes for people with very challenging care needs which is leased to an operator	£1 ordinary shares	100 (i)
Surehaven (Pembroke) Limited	England and Wales	Development and operation of a dementia and dementia nursing care home	£1 ordinary shares	100 (i)
Surehaven Glasgow Limited	England and Wales	Development and operation of a low-medium secure private hospital	£1 ordinary shares	100 (i)
Shaw healthcare (Cambria) Limited	England and Wales	Provision of supported living services under contract to local authorities	£1 ordinary shares	100
Shaw healthcare (Brentry) Limited	England and Wales	Non-trading	£1 ordinary shares	100 (i)

(i) Wholly-owned by a subsidiary of the parent company.

All subsidiary undertakings have been included in the consolidation and share the same registered address as the parent company which is as noted on page 5.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

14. Debtors

	Group		Company	
	2023 £'000	2022 £'000	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Amounts falling due within one year:				
Trade debtors	5,072	3,801	2,633	2,019
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	4,539	3,840
Other taxation and social security	-	-	87	57
Other debtors	234	1,070	85	528
Prepayments and accrued income	1,571	2,180	689	1,236
Tax recoverable	-	136	-	808
	6,877	7,187	8,033	8,488
Amounts falling due after more than one year:				
	2023 £'000	2022 £'000	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Deferred tax	-	326	-	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	6,216	6,693
	-	326	6,216	6,693

Trade debtors are stated net of provisions totalling £452,000 (2022: £497,000).

Amounts owed to the parent company by group undertakings comprise 9 (2022: 10) loans repayable in instalments over periods from 3 to 19 years, and 8 (2022: 7) short-term loans with no defined repayment profile, but for which the parent company has guaranteed that repayment will not be demanded within one year. Interest charged on the loans during the year ranged from 2% to 15%. Loans receivable constitute financing transactions and are measured at the present value of the future cash flows, discounted at a market rate of interest.

Amounts owed by group undertakings are stated net of provisions totalling £24,566,000 (2022: £18,587,000).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

15. Creditors – amounts falling due within one year

	Group		Company	
	2023 £'000	2022 £'000	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Bank loans and overdrafts (see note 17)	4,551	4,688	618	580
Other loans (see note 17)	26	189	-	12
Trade creditors	1,462	2,451	899	1,326
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	-	823	147
Loan owed to group undertakings	-	-	4,445	-
Corporation tax	1,136	-	-	-
Other taxation and social security	1,799	1,676	-	534
Other creditors	3,470	3,676	1,239	1,225
Accruals and deferred income	8,694	8,221	3,823	3,259
	21,138	20,901	11,847	7,083

16. Creditors – amounts falling due after more than one year

	Group		Company	
	2023 £'000	2022 £'000	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Bank loans (note 17)	37,349	41,983	1,735	2,353
Other loans (note 17)	8,725	10,096	8,000	8,286
Other creditors	30	40	-	-
Accruals and deferred income	4,851	5,258	2,185	2,533
Derivative financial instruments (see note 19)	961	3,401	31	210
	51,916	60,778	11,951	13,382

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

17. Borrowings

Borrowings are repayable as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2023 £'000	2022 £'000	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Bank loans				
Between one and two years	4,572	4,536	658	617
Between two and five years	12,704	13,580	1,077	1,736
After five years	20,073	23,867	-	-
	37,349	41,983	1,735	2,353
On demand or within one year	4,551	4,688	618	580
	41,900	46,671	2,353	2,933

A total of 9 (2022: 9) bank loans are secured over 24 (2022: 24) separate properties in addition to the group's remaining portfolio of residential houses in South Wales and its associated bank account. The loans are repayable in instalments over periods from one to 15 years. Interest charged during the year ranged from 2.54% to 6.72%. The loans are due to be repaid between 2023 and 2036.

	Group		Company	
	2023 £'000	2022 £'000	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Other loans				
Between one and two years	28	208	-	14
Between two and five years	98	652	-	48
After five years	8,599	9,236	8,000	8,224
	8,725	10,096	8,000	8,286
On demand or within one year	26	189	-	12
	8,751	10,285	8,000	8,298

A total of 2 (2022: 5) other loans are secured over 1 (2022: 4) separate properties and are repayable in instalments over periods from one to 18 years. Interest charged during the year ranged from 2.75% to 10% and the loans are due to be repaid between 2023 and 2038. An additional £8 million loan, holding second ranking security over 283 properties at a blended interest rate of 6.1% is due to be repaid in full in 2032.

The bank loans are stated net of deferred finance costs of £785,000 (2022: £888,000). These costs will be allocated to the profit and loss account over the term of the loan. Deferred finance costs written off during the year amounted to £248,000 (2022: £119,000).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

18. Provisions for liabilities

	Deferred taxation £'000	Dilapidation provision £'000	Pension deficit (note 24) £'000	Total £'000
Group				
At 1 April 2022	7,613	224	1,721	9,558
Credited to total comprehensive income	14	-	(1,638)	(1,624)
Charged to profit and loss account	751	-	-	751
Further provision charged to profit and loss account	-	8	-	8
At 31 March 2023	8,378	232	83	8,693

	Deferred taxation £'000	Dilapidation provision £'000	Total £'000
Company			
At 1 April 2022	4,230	224	4,454
Charged to profit and loss account	630	8	638
Released	-	-	-
At 31 March 2023	4,860	232	5,092

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

18. Provisions for liabilities (continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided as follows:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Group		
Accelerated capital allowances	4,730	4,820
Potential gain on property revaluation	4,833	4,290
Tax losses available	(141)	(167)
Other timing differences	(1,044)	(1,330)
Provision for deferred tax	8,378	7,613
Company		
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	143	78
Potential gain on property revaluation	4,833	4,290
Other timing differences	(116)	(138)
Provision for deferred tax	4,860	4,230

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where the group has a legally enforceable right to do so and where the assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity or another entity within the group. The provision is expected to unwind over the next 1-6 years.

Dilapidation provision

The dilapidation provision relates to two leasehold properties. Under the terms of the leases, repair work will have to be undertaken, in addition to that charged to the profit and loss account, in order to maintain the properties to the required standard, as requested by the lessor. The provision is expected to unwind over the next 5-8 years.

Defined benefit scheme liability

The provision for the defined benefit scheme liability is discussed in greater detail in note 24. The provision is expected to unwind over the next 3-10 years.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

19. Financial instruments

The carrying value of the group's financial assets and liabilities are summarised by the category below:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Financial assets		
Measured at undiscounted amount receivable		
- Trade and other debtors	5,306	4,871
Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost		
- Loans payable	50,641	56,956
Measured at fair value through profit and loss		
- Derivative financial instruments	961	3,401
Measured at undiscounted amount payable		
- Trade and other creditors	4,962	6,167
	56,564	66,524

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

20. Derivative financial instruments

Interest rate swaps are valued at the present value of future cash flows estimated and discounted based on the applicable yield curves derived from quoted interest rates.

Interest rate swap contracts

The following table details the notional principal amounts and remaining terms of interest rate swap contracts outstanding as at the reporting date:

Outstanding 'receive floating pay fixed' contracts

Notional principal value		Fair value	
2023 £'000	2022 £'000	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
21,215	24,245	961	(3,401)

Interest rate swap agreements based on floating LIBOR have been entered into by the following group companies:

- Shaw healthcare (Group) Limited;
- Shaw healthcare (Ledbury) Limited;
- Shaw healthcare (Northamptonshire) Limited;
- Shaw healthcare (Barton) Limited;
- Shaw healthcare (Nailsea) Limited;
- Shaw healthcare (Herefordshire) Limited; and
- Surehaven Glasgow Limited.

Interest rates are fixed at rates ranging from 4.58% to 6.72% (excluding margin). The agreements expire between 29 September 2025 and 30 March 2035. The fair value of the agreement held by the parent company at 31 March 2023 was a liability of £31,000 (2022: £210,000).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

21. Called-up share capital and reserves

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Allotted, called-up and fully-paid		
100 million ordinary shares of £0.0005 each	50	50

The company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income. Options have been granted under the equity-settled share schemes to subscribe for ordinary shares of the company as described in note 10.

The group and company's other reserves are as follows:

The other reserves contain amounts transferred from the profit and loss reserve to reflect the intention of the group to carry out certain major repairs or replacement of equipment in the future where it is not appropriate to recognise a liability for the expense at the balance sheet date.

The profit and loss reserve represent cumulative profits or losses, including unrealised profit on the remeasurement of investment properties, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

22. Cash flow statement

Reconciliation of operating profit to cash generated by operations:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Operating profit	14,681	14,311
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	3,285	3,129
Share-based payment expense	21	39
UK corporation tax paid	(1,251)	(3,902)
Profit on disposal	(5,539)	(169)
Operating cash flow before movement in working capital	11,197	13,408
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	174	(379)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(1,016)	(831)
(Decrease)/increase in provisions	8	(101)
Adjustment for pension funding	142	193
Cash generated by operations	10,505	12,290

Restrictions on cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand as at 31 March 2023 includes £28,685,000 (2022: £30,008,000) held in ring-fenced companies.

Analysis of changes in net debt:

	At 1 April 2022 £'000	Cash flows £'000	At 31 March 2023 £'000
Cash at bank and in hand	46,085	3,788	49,873
Debt due within one year	(4,877)	300	(4,577)
Debt due after more than one year	(52,080)	6,007	(46,073)
	(10,872)	10,095	(777)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

23. Financial commitments

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2023		2022	
	Land and buildings £'000	Other £'000	Land and buildings £'000	Other £'000
Group				
- within one year	312	383	321	282
- between one and five years	1,250	1,006	1,250	262
- after five years	130	-	417	-
	1,692	1,389	1,988	544
Company				
- within one year	312	126	321	108
- between one and five years	1,250	368	1,250	77
- after five years	130	-	417	-
	1,692	494	1,988	185

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

24. Employee benefits

Group

Defined contribution schemes

The group participates in two defined contribution pension schemes: the Shaw Group Pension Scheme and NEST, the workplace pension scheme set up by the Government for auto-enrolment. The pension cost charge for the year for these schemes amounted to £1,169,000 (2022: £1,373,000). The group also participates in the Kent County Council Pension Fund and the Powys County Council Pension Fund. The former is treated as a defined contribution scheme on the grounds of materiality and received contributions of £2,000 in both periods. The latter is treated as a defined contribution scheme on the grounds of the risk sharing agreement resulting in the risks and rewards of participation being akin to that of a defined contribution scheme. It received contributions of £95,000 (2022: £112,000) in the period.

Defined benefit schemes

During the year the group participated in the following defined benefit schemes:

- Northamptonshire County Council Pension Fund;
- Worcestershire County Council Pension Fund;
- West Sussex County Council Pension Fund;
- Avon Pension Fund; and
- Shaw healthcare (Group) Pension Fund.

The most recent actuarial valuations of scheme assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 31 March 2022. An approximate roll-forward of the liabilities of the schemes as at 31 March 2023 has been made by an actuary, considering known member movements and other cash flows over the period. The results of this are summarised below.

Defined benefit schemes

	Valuation at	
	2023	2022
Key assumptions used:		
Discount rate	4.6%	2.6%
Future pension increases	3.1%	3.4%
Inflation - CPI	2.9%	3.4%
Future salary increases	3.1%	3.6%

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

24. Employee benefits (continued)

Mortality assumptions

Investigations have been carried out within the past three years into the mortality experience of the group's defined benefit schemes. These investigations concluded that the current mortality assumptions include sufficient allowance for future improvements in mortality rates. The assumed life expectations on retirement at age 65 are:

	Valuation at	
	2023 years	2022 years
Retiring today:		
Males	21.0	22.0
Females	23.8	24.3
Retiring in 20 years:		
Males	21.8	23.0
Females	25.3	26.1

Amounts recognised in the profit and loss account in respect of these defined benefit schemes are as follows:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Current service cost	(317)	(368)
Employer contributions	121	128
Net interest income	68	48
Administration costs incurred during the period	(1)	(1)
Past service cost	(13)	-
	(116)	(193)

Amounts recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income/changes in equity in respect of these defined benefit schemes are as follows:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Actuarial (loss)/gain on assets	(2,215)	203
Actuarial gain/(loss) on liabilities	10,861	232
Pension assets not recognised in respect of schemes in surplus	(6,866)	132
	1,780	567

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

24. Employee benefits (continued)

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the group's obligations in respect of its defined benefit retirement benefit schemes is as follows:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Present value of defined benefit obligations	(29,015)	(39,597)
Fair value of scheme assets	40,207	42,285
Pension assets not recognised in respect of schemes in surplus	(11,275)	(4,409)
Net liability recognised in the balance sheet	(83)	(1,721)

Movements in the present value of defined benefit obligations were as follows:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
At 1 April	39,597	39,842
Service cost	317	368
Interest cost	1,019	788
Actuarial gains and losses	(10,861)	(232)
Contributions from scheme participants	40	46
Benefits paid	(1,110)	(1,215)
Past Service Cost	13	-
At 31 March	29,015	39,597

Movements in the fair value of scheme assets were as follows:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
At 1 April	42,285	42,288
Interest income	1,087	836
Actuarial gains and losses	(2,215)	203
Contributions from the employer	40	46
Contributions from scheme participants	121	128
Non-investment expenses	(1)	(1)
Benefits paid	(1,110)	(1,215)
At 31 March	40,207	42,285

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

24. Employee benefits (continued)

The analysis of the major categories of scheme assets as a percentage of total assets at the balance sheet date was as follows:

	2023 %	2022 %
Equity instruments	55	55
Bonds	30	30
Property	12	12
Cash	1	1
Other	2	2

The estimated amount of employer contributions expected to be paid to the scheme during the year ending 31 March 2024 is £40,000.

Company

Defined benefit scheme

During the year the company participated in the Shaw healthcare (Group) Pension Fund.

The most recent actuarial valuation of scheme assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 31 March 2022. An approximate roll-forward of the liabilities of the scheme as at 31 March 2023 has been made by an actuary, considering known member movements and other cash flows over the period. The results of this are summarised below.

	Valuation at	
	2023	2022
Key assumptions used:		
Discount rate	4.6%	2.6%
Future pension increases	3.1%	3.4%
Inflation - CPI	2.9%	3.4%
Future salary increases	3.1%	3.6%

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

24. Employee benefits (continued)

Mortality assumptions

Investigations have been carried out within the past three years into the mortality experience of the company's defined benefit scheme. These investigations concluded that the current mortality assumptions include sufficient allowance for future improvements in mortality rates. The assumed life expectations on retirement at age 65 are:

	Valuation at	
	2023 years	2022 years
Retiring today:		
Males	21.0	22.0
Females	23.8	24.3
Retiring in 20 years:		
Males	21.8	23.0
Females	25.3	26.1

Amounts recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income in respect of the defined benefit scheme are as follows:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Current service cost	(51)	(52)
Employer contributions	35	34
Net interest cost	12	7
	(4)	(11)

Amounts recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income in respect of the defined benefit scheme are as follows:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Actuarial (loss)/gain on plan assets	(286)	115
Actuarial gain/(loss) on defined benefit obligation	448	20
Total (loss)/gain pre-adjustment	162	135
Adjustment in respect of pension asset not recognised	(158)	(124)
Total gain	4	11

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

24. Employee benefits (continued)

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the group's obligations in respect of its defined benefit retirement benefit schemes is as follows:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Present value of defined benefit obligations	(910)	(1,279)
Fair value of plan assets	1,531	1,742
Pension assets not recognised in respect of schemes in surplus	(621)	(463)
Net liability recognised in the balance sheet	-	-

Movements in the present value of defined benefit obligations were as follows:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
At 1 April	1,279	1,242
Interest cost	34	25
Current service cost	51	52
Member contributions	6	6
Actuarial (gain)/loss	(448)	(20)
Benefits paid	(12)	(26)
At 31 March	910	1,279

Movements in the fair value of scheme assets were as follows:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
At 1 April	1,742	1,581
Interest income	46	32
Actuarial (loss)/gain	(286)	115
Member contributions	6	6
Employer contributions	35	34
Benefits paid	(12)	(26)
At 31 March	1,531	1,742

The analysis of the major categories of scheme assets as a percentage of total assets at the balance sheet date was as follows:

	2023 %	2022 %
Equity instruments	53	53
Bonds	47	47

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

25. Related party transactions

Other related party transactions

The total remuneration for key management personnel for the period totalled the remuneration disclosed in note 8.

During the year the group recognised income of £717,000 (2022: £655,000) and costs including interest of £1,231,000 (2022: £1,206,000) in respect of transactions with The Shaw Foundation Limited, a company related by way of common directors. Amounts owed to The Shaw Foundation Limited of £1,457 (2022: £11,916) are disclosed within note 16 to the financial statements. Amounts owed from The Shaw Foundation Limited of £58,442 (2022: £48,268) are disclosed within note 14 to the financial statements.

The group also made capital loan repayments during the year of £1,510,000 (2022: £151,000) in respect of loans owed to The Shaw Foundation Limited, which included early settlement in full of amounts owed by Shaw healthcare (FM Services) Limited in respect of Laurels loan, Shaw healthcare (Group) Limited in respect of Willows loan and Surehaven Glasgow Limited in respect of subordinated debt. Loans owed by the group to The Shaw Foundation of £8,000,000 (2022: £9,510,000) are included within other loans in note 16 to the financial statements.

My Care My Home Limited is a company related by way of a common director. The group had gross loan amounts owed by My Care My Home Limited of £102,000 (2022: £153,000), an amount of £102,000 (2022: £153,000) has been provided against this amount due.

26. Controlling party

At the balance sheet date Shaw healthcare Employee Ownership Trust (EOT) own 61% of the ordinary share capital of the company. No individual holds more than a 4% holding in the share capital of the company.

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