

Company registration number 02234851 (England and Wales)

PSYCHIATRIC & PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSULTANT SERVICES LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

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PSYCHIATRIC & PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSULTANT SERVICES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		622		-
Current assets					
Debtors	6	203,350		196,541	
Cash at bank and in hand		46,702		58,738	
		<u>250,052</u>		<u>255,279</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(158,658)</u>		<u>(156,101)</u>	
Net current assets			91,394		99,178
Total assets less current liabilities			92,016		99,178
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(27,500)		(54,318)
Provisions for liabilities			(110)		-
Net assets			<u>64,406</u>		<u>44,860</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			118		118
Profit and loss reserves			64,288		44,742
Total equity			<u>64,406</u>		<u>44,860</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 August 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

PSYCHIATRIC & PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSULTANT SERVICES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2022

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 August 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A Bedford
Director

Company Registration No. 02234851

PSYCHIATRIC & PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSULTANT SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Psychiatric & Psychological Consultant Services Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 2 Minton Place, Victoria Road, Bicester, Oxfordshire, OX26 6QB.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

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

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

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

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

Plant and equipment	25% reducing balance and 25% straight line
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The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

PSYCHIATRIC & PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSULTANT SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

PSYCHIATRIC & PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSULTANT SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

PSYCHIATRIC & PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSULTANT SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.9 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.10 Retirement benefits

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

1.11 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.12 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

PSYCHIATRIC & PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSULTANT SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

3 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	10	11

4 Directors' remuneration

	2022 £	2021 £
Remuneration paid to directors	129,615	85,067

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 2 (2021 - 2).

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 September 2021	2,831
Additions	677
At 31 August 2022	3,508
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 September 2021	2,831
Depreciation charged in the year	55
At 31 August 2022	2,886
Carrying amount	
At 31 August 2022	622
At 31 August 2021	-

PSYCHIATRIC & PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSULTANT SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

6 Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	194,618	178,522
Other debtors	100	10,841
Prepayments and accrued income	8,632	7,128
	<u>203,350</u>	<u>196,491</u>
Deferred tax asset (note 9)	-	50
	<u>203,350</u>	<u>196,541</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans	10,000	10,000
Other borrowings	13,868	32,033
Trade creditors	64,861	64,792
Corporation tax	3,173	3,040
Other taxation and social security	10,185	18,653
Deferred income	1,015	660
Other creditors	7,936	388
Accruals and deferred income	47,620	26,535
	<u>158,658</u>	<u>156,101</u>

Included within creditors less than one year is a bounce back loan totalling £10,000 (2021: £10,000) with the balance included in creditors greater than one year. The loan is unsecured. It is a fixed 6 year loan term with a 12 month capital repayment holiday applied at the start of the loan. The interest rate is 2.5%.

Other borrowings is a loan from a related party, PPCS Properties Limited, of £13,868 (2021: £32,033) repayable over 24 months with interest charged at 3%. The balance is included in creditors greater than one year.

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
Notes	£	£
Bank loans	27,500	37,500
Other borrowings	-	16,818
	<u>27,500</u>	<u>54,318</u>

Included within creditors greater than one year is a bounce back loan totalling £27,500 (2021: £37,500) with the balance included in creditors less than one year. The loan is unsecured. It is a fixed 6 year loan term with a 12 month capital repayment holiday applied at the start of the loan. The interest rate is 2.5%.

PSYCHIATRIC & PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSULTANT SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

9 Deferred taxation

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

	Liabilities 2022 £	Liabilities 2021 £	Assets 2022 £	Assets 2021 £
Balances:				
Accelerated capital allowances	155	-	-	-
Retirement benefit obligations	(45)	-	-	50
	<u>110</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>50</u>
Movements in the year:				2022 £
Asset at 1 September 2021				(50)
Charge to profit or loss				160
				<u>110</u>
Liability at 31 August 2022				<u>110</u>

The amount of deferred tax liability expected to reverse within the next 12 months is £4 and relates to accelerated capital allowances in excess of depreciation.

10 Retirement benefit schemes

	2022 £	2021 £
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	2,391	2,788

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

At the balance sheet date the company had outstanding contributions of £418 (2021: £797).

PSYCHIATRIC & PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSULTANT SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

11 Related party transactions

Mr A Bedford and Mrs S A Powell are also directors of PPCS Properties Limited.

Included in other borrowings is a loan from PPCS Properties Limited of £13,868 (2021: £48,851) repayable over 24 months with interest charged at 3%.

12 Directors' transactions

Included in other creditors are amounts owed to the directors totalling £216, (2021: £216). Amounts owed to directors are interest free and repayable on demand.

13 Ultimate controlling party

The company is controlled by, Mr A Bedford, by virtue of his majority shareholding.

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