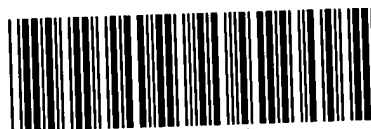


Company Registration No. 04319271 (England and Wales)

**WYATT HOUSE LIMITED**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

THURSDAY



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COMPANIES HOUSE

# WYATT HOUSE LIMITED

## COMPANY INFORMATION

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**Directors**

F Sheikh  
C K Dickinson (Appointed 13 January 2020)

**Company number**

04319271

**Registered office**

5th Floor  
Metropolitan House  
3 Darkes Lane  
Potters Bar  
Hertfordshire  
EN6 1AG

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# WYATT HOUSE LIMITED

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# WYATT HOUSE LIMITED

## DIRECTORS' REPORT

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

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The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2020.

### Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

F Sheikh

G Dufton

C K Dickinson

(Resigned 13 January 2020)

(Appointed 13 January 2020)

### Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

On behalf of the board



C K Dickinson

Director

Date: 30 April 2021

# WYATT HOUSE LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

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	Notes	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Exceptional item		(21)	-
Tax on (loss)/profit	3	(1)	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
(Loss)/profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year		(22)	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>

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

# WYATT HOUSE LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	4	2	2
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Other receivables	5	-	5
Current tax recoverable		-	1
Cash and cash equivalents		4	-
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
		4	6
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Borrowings		-	1
Trade and other payables	6	22	2
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
		22	3
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Net current (liabilities)/assets</b>		(18)	3
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		(16)	5
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax liabilities	7	8	7
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Net liabilities</b>		(24)	(2)
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Equity</b>			
Called up share capital	8	-	-
Capital redemption reserve	9	210	210
Retained earnings		(234)	(212)
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Total equity</b>		(24)	(2)
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

For the financial year ended 30 September 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary 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.

# WYATT HOUSE LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

**AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

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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 in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 April 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:



.....  
C K Dickinson  
Director

**Company Registration No. 04319271**

# WYATT HOUSE LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

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	Capital redemption reserve £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 October 2018	210	(212)	(2)
Year ended 30 September 2019:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balances at 30 September 2019	210	(212)	(2)
Year ended 30 September 2020:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(22)	(22)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balances at 30 September 2020	<u>210</u>	<u>(234)</u>	<u>(24)</u>



# WYATT HOUSE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Wyatt House Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 5th Floor, Metropolitan House, 3 Darkes Lane, Potters Bar, Hertfordshire, EN6 1AG.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

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 £'000.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except that certain financial instruments are stated at their fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of paragraphs 45(b) and 46-52 of IFRS 2 Share based Payment;
- the requirements of paragraphs 62, B64(d), B64(e), B64(g), B64(h), B64(j) to B64(m), B64(n)(ii), B64(o)(ii), B64(p), B64(q)(ii), B66 and B67 of IFRS 3 Business Combinations. Equivalent disclosures are included in the consolidated financial statements of CareTech Holdings PLC in which the entity is consolidated;
- the requirements of paragraph 33 (c) of IFRS 5 Non current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations;
- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of: (i) paragraph 79(a) (iv) of IAS 1, (ii) paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property Plant and Equipment (iii) paragraph 118 (e) of IAS 38 Intangibles Assets, (iv) paragraphs 76 and 79(d) of IAS 40 Investment Property and (v) paragraph 50 of IAS 41 Agriculture;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A to 38D, 39 to 40, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
- the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member ; and
- the requirements of paragraphs 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group accounts of CareTech Holdings PLC. The group accounts of CareTech Holdings PLC are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 10.

#### 1.2 Income statement

The company has not traded during the year or the preceding financial period. During this time the company received no income and incurred no expenditure and therefore no income statement is presented in these financial statements.

# WYATT HOUSE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.3 Property, plant and equipment

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

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

Freehold land and buildings	2% straight-line to residual value
-----------------------------	------------------------------------

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 recognised in the income statement.

#### 1.4 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each reporting 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.

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.

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 Fair value measurement

IFRS 13 establishes a single source of guidance for all fair value measurements. IFRS 13 does not change when an entity is required to use fair value, but rather provides guidance on how to measure fair value under IFRS when fair value is required or permitted. The company is exempt under FRS 101 from the disclosure requirements of IFRS 13. There was no impact on the company from the adoption of IFRS 13.

#### 1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

# WYATT HOUSE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.7 Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are classified into specified categories, depending on the nature and purpose of the financial assets.

At initial recognition, financial assets classified as fair value through profit and loss are measured at fair value and any transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss. Financial assets not classified as fair value through profit and loss are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs.

##### **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**

Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL when the financial asset is held for trading. This is the case if:

- the asset has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near term, or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking, or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

Financial assets at FVTPL are stated at fair value with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset. Interest and dividends are included in 'Investment income' and gains and losses on remeasurement included in 'other gains and losses' in the statement of comprehensive income.

##### **Financial assets held at amortised cost**

Financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity dates that the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held to maturity investments.

Held to maturity investments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment, with revenue recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Trade Receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

# WYATT HOUSE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### ***Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income***

Debt instruments are classified as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income where the financial assets are held within the company's business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to the asset. After initial recognition, each asset is measured at fair value, with changes in fair value included in other comprehensive income. Accumulated gains or losses recognised through other comprehensive income are directly transferred to profit or loss when the debt instrument is derecognised.

Financial assets classified as available for sale are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. Where an AFS financial asset is disposed of or determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividends and interest earned on AFS financial assets are included in the investment income line item in the statement of comprehensive income.

#### ***Impairment of financial assets***

Financial assets, other than those measured at fair value through profit or 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 of the investment have been affected.

#### ***Derecognition of financial assets***

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

### 1.8 Financial liabilities

The company recognises financial debt when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial liabilities are classified as either 'financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss' or 'other financial liabilities'.

#### ***Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss***

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss when the financial liability is held for trading. A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term, or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking, or
- it is a derivative that is not a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss.

# WYATT HOUSE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### *Other financial liabilities*

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, trade payables and other short-term monetary liabilities, are initially measured at fair value net of transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the financial liability. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For the purposes of each financial liability, interest expense includes initial transaction costs and any premium payable on redemption, as well as any interest or coupon payable while the liability is outstanding.

#### *Derecognition of financial liabilities*

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

### 1.9 Equity instruments

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

### 1.10 Taxation

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

#### *Current tax*

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

#### *Deferred tax*

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

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

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was nil (2019: nil).

# WYATT HOUSE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

### 2 Employees

(Continued)

None of the directors received any remuneration for their services to the company during the period (2019: none). The number of directors to whom pension contributions are accruing is nil (2019: nil).

### 3 Taxation

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	1	-
	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the loss per the income statement as follows:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Loss before taxation	(21)	-
	<u>(21)</u>	<u>-</u>
Expected tax credit based on a corporation tax rate of 19.00% (2019: 0%)	(4)	-
Effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit	4	-
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	1	-
	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Taxation charge for the year</b>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>

### 4 Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land  
and buildings  
£'000

#### Cost

At 30 September 2019 2

At 30 September 2020 2

#### Carrying amount

At 30 September 2020 2

At 30 September 2019 2

### 5 Trade and other receivables

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Amounts owed by fellow group undertakings	-	5
	<u>-</u>	<u>5</u>

# WYATT HOUSE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

### 6 Trade and other payables

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Amounts owed to fellow group undertakings	22	-
Other payables	-	2
	<u>22</u>	<u>2</u>

### 7 Deferred taxation

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Deferred tax liabilities	8	7
	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>

	ACAs £'000
Deferred tax liability at 1 October 2018	7
Deferred tax liability at 1 October 2019	<u>7</u>
<b>Deferred tax movements in current year</b>	
Credit to profit or loss	1
Deferred tax liability at 30 September 2020	<u>8</u>

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset in the financial statements only where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so.

### 8 Share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<i>Issued and fully paid</i>		
2 Ordinary shares at £1 each	2	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

### 9 Capital redemption reserve

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
At the beginning and end of the year	210	210
	<u>210</u>	<u>210</u>

# WYATT HOUSE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

*FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020*

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### 10 Controlling party

The company's ultimate parent undertaking is CareTech Holdings PLC. The consolidated financial statements of this Group are available to the public and may be obtained from Metropolitan House, 3 Darkes lane, Potters Bar, Hertfordshire, EN6 1AG.

The company is included in the consolidated accounts of CareTech Holdings PLC.