

Company registration number 06253729 (England and Wales)

CAMBIAN SIGNPOST LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

THURSDAY



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COMPANIES HOUSE

CAMBIAN SIGNPOST LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

J D Wiles
C K Dickinson
F Sheikh
H Sheikh

Company number

06253729

Registered office

Metropolitan House
3 Darkes Lane
Potters Bar
Hertfordshire
EN6 1AG

CAMBIAN SIGNPOST LIMITED

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CAMBIAN SIGNPOST LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2022.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is that of providing residential care facilities and education for young people who are profoundly deaf or who have significant hearing and communication difficulties. Its commitment difficulties. Its commitment is to provide its patients and service users with the most appropriate therapy and medical care services and to provide this service at a price that offers value for money and transparency to the NHS and other customers. The company provides a comprehensive service that includes psychiatric care, physiological care, occupational therapy, behavioural therapy, speech and language therapy, medical and nursing care.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 2.

Strategic report exemption

The company has taken advantage of the small companies exemption under S414B of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Directors

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

J D Wiles
C K Dickinson
F Sheikh
H Sheikh

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors during the year. These provisions remain in force at the reporting date.

On behalf of the board



.....
C K Dickinson

Director

Date: 31 August 2023
.....

CAMBIAN SIGNPOST LIMITED

INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Revenue	4	3,910	4,041
Cost of sales		(2,042)	(2,100)
Gross profit		<u>1,868</u>	<u>1,941</u>
Administrative expenses		(762)	(277)
Operating profit	6	<u>1,106</u>	<u>1,664</u>
Finance costs	7	-	(1)
Profit before taxation		<u>1,106</u>	<u>1,663</u>
Tax on profit	8	(31)	(110)
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year		<u><u>1,075</u></u>	<u><u>1,553</u></u>

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

CAMBIAN SIGNPOST LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	2,847	2,874
Current assets			
Inventories	11	1	1
Trade and other receivables	12	1,425	1,803
Cash and cash equivalents		303	886
		1,729	2,690
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	821	861
Taxation and social security		58	82
Lease liabilities	14	1	23
		880	966
Net current assets		849	1,724
Total assets less current liabilities		3,696	4,598
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	14	-	5
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	15	146	118
Net assets		3,550	4,475
Equity			
Called up share capital	17	11	11
Retained earnings		3,539	4,464
Total equity		3,550	4,475

For the financial year ended 30 September 2022 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.

CAMBIAN SIGNPOST LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31 August 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:



.....
C K Dickinson
Director

Company Registration No. 06253729

CAMBIAN SIGNPOST LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	Notes	Share capital £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 October 2020		11	3,411	3,422
Year ended 30 September 2021:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	1,553	1,553
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Dividends	9	-	(500)	(500)
Balance at 30 September 2021		11	4,464	4,475
Year ended 30 September 2022:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	1,075	1,075
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Dividends	9	-	(2,000)	(2,000)
Balance at 30 September 2022		11	3,539	3,550

CAMBIAN SIGNPOST LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Cambian Signpost Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Metropolitan House, 3 Darkes Lane, Potters Bar, Hertfordshire, EN6 1AG. The company's principal activities and nature of its operations are disclosed in the directors' report.

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 its ultimate parent company, CareTech Holdings Limited 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.
- the requirements of paragraph 52, the second sentence of paragraph 89, and paragraphs 90, 91 and 93 of IFRS 16 Leases.

As permitted by FRS 101, the company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to share based payments, financial instruments, capital management, presentation of a cash flow statement, presentation of comparative information in respect of certain assets, standards not yet effective, impairment of assets, business combinations, discontinued operations and related party transactions.

Cambian Signpost Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of CareTech Holdings Limited (formerly, CareTech Holdings PLC) and the results of Cambian Signpost Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of CareTech Holdings Limited which are as set out in note 18.

CAMBIAN SIGNPOST LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.2 Going concern

The directors have at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Revenue

Revenue in respect of the provision of care services is measured as the fair value of fee income received or receivable in respect of the services provided and is recognised in respect of the care that has been provided in the relevant period. Any additional services provided by the group are recognised on provision of the service. Fostering revenue is recognised on the basis of the daily placements made with a full day's revenue recognised for every night a placement is with a foster carer.

Revenue in respect of learning services is directly linked to specific achievements, and milestones reached by apprentices at which point the funding from the Skills Funding Agency is receivable. A corresponding balance is recognised in receivables.

Revenue which has been invoiced but irrecoverable is treated as a bad debt expense. Revenue invoiced in advance is included in deferred income until the service is provided. Revenue is recognised net of VAT and credit notes.

1.4 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:

Leasehold improvements	Over the life of the lease
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	15% straight line
Right-of-use assets	Over the lease term

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.

1.5 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.

CAMBIAN SIGNPOST LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 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.

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.

1.6 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Inventories held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

CAMBIAN SIGNPOST LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

When any of the above-mentioned conditions for classification of financial assets is not met, a financial asset is classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognized initially at fair value and any transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss when incurred. A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss, and is included within finance income or finance costs in the statement of income for the reporting period in which it arises.

Financial assets held at amortised cost

Financial instruments are classified as financial assets measured at amortised cost where the objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. They arise principally from the provision of goods and services to customers (eg trade receivables). They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment where necessary.

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.

The company has made an irrevocable election to recognize changes in fair value of investments in equity instruments through other comprehensive income, not through profit or loss. A gain or loss from fair value changes will be shown in other comprehensive income and will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss. Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized initially at fair value plus transaction cost 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 recognized through other comprehensive income are directly transferred to retained earnings when the equity instrument is derecognized or its fair value substantially decreased. Dividends are recognized as finance income in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

The expected credit losses associated with these assets are estimated on a forward-looking basis. A broad range of information is considered when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

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.

CAMBIAN SIGNPOST LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 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.

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.

1.11 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.

1.12 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.

CAMBIAN SIGNPOST LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.13 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 inventories or non-current 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.

1.14 Retirement benefits

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

1.15 Leases

At inception, the company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease within the scope of IFRS 16. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Where a tangible asset is acquired through a lease, the company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities have been presented separately on the statement of financial position, apart from those that meet the definition of investment property.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs and an estimate of the cost of obligations to dismantle, remove, refurbish or restore the underlying asset and the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of other property, plant and equipment. The right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

CAMBIAN SIGNPOST LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are unpaid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise fixed payments, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, and the cost of any options that the company is reasonably certain to exercise, such as the exercise price under a purchase option, lease payments in an optional renewal period, or penalties for early termination of a lease.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate; the company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or the company's assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less, or for leases of low-value assets. The payments associated with these leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

CAMBIAN SIGNPOST LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

2 Adoption of new and revised standards and changes in accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared and approved by the Directors in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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

Title	Subject	Effective date per standard
Amendment to IFRS 16 'Leases' COVID-19 – Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021	COVID-19 – Related Rent Concessions	1 April 2021
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16	Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2	1 January 2021

Issued IFRS not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published by the IASB but are not yet effective and these have not been applied early by the Company. Management anticipates that the following pronouncements relevant to the Company's operation will be adopted in the accounting policies for the first period beginning after the effective date of the pronouncement, once adopted by the EU:

Title	Subject	Effective date per standard
Reference to the Conceptual Framework	Amendments to IFRS 3 – Outdated reference	1 January 2022
Property, Plant and Equipment — (Amendments to IAS 16)	Proceeds before intended use	1 January 2022
Onerous Contracts — (Amendments to IAS 37)	Cost of fulfilling a Contract	1 January 2022
Annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020	Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 8, IFRS 16, IAS 41	1 January 2022
Amendments to IAS 1, presentation of financial statements on classification of liabilities	Narrow scope amendments to IAS1, clarity on classification of liabilities as current or non-current	1 January 2024
Narrow scope amendments to IAS 1, practice statement 2 and IAS 8	Improved accounting policy disclosures	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 12 deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction	Recognition of deferred tax on transactions that, on initial recognition give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences	1 January 2023

CAMBIAN SIGNPOST LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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, 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 directors consider that there are no estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities.

4 Revenue

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Revenue analysed by class of business		
Care services	3,910	4,041

5 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Nursing, care and support staff	67	75

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Wages and salaries	1,631	1,661
Social security costs	162	153
Pension costs	32	32
	1,825	1,846

6 Operating profit

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	105	97

CAMBIAN SIGNPOST LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

7 Finance costs

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Interest on other financial liabilities:		
Interest on lease liabilities	-	1

8 Taxation

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	3	22
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	28	88
Total tax charge	31	110

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

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Profit before taxation	1,106	1,663
Expected tax charge based on a corporation tax rate of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	210	316
Effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit	1	2
Income not taxable	-	(78)
Group relief	(203)	(221)
Under/(over) provided in prior years	3	21
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	21	60
Capital allowances super deduction	(2)	-
Change in tax rate	1	12
Other tax adjustments	-	(2)
Taxation charge for the year	31	110

9 Dividends

	2022 per share £	2021 per share £	2022 Total £'000	2021 Total £'000
Amounts recognised as distributions:				
Ordinary shares				
Final dividend paid	19	4	2,000	500

CAMBIAN SIGNPOST LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

10 Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold improvements	Assets under construction	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Right-of-use assets	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost					
At 1 October 2021	2,681	176	593	109	3,559
Additions	43	-	35	-	78
Disposals	-	-	(186)	-	(186)
At 30 September 2022	2,724	176	442	109	3,451
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
At 1 October 2021	206	-	397	82	685
Charge for the year	19	-	59	27	105
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	(186)	-	(186)
At 30 September 2022	225	-	270	109	604
Carrying amount					
At 30 September 2022	2,499	176	172	-	2,847
At 30 September 2021	2,475	176	196	27	2,874

11 Inventories

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Consumables	1	1

12 Trade and other receivables

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Trade receivables	81	375
Amounts owed by fellow group undertakings	1,232	1,373
Other receivables	109	29
Prepayments and accrued income	3	26
	1,425	1,803

Trade receivables disclosed above are classified as loans and receivables and are therefore measured at amortised cost.

CAMBIAN SIGNPOST LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

13 Trade and other payables

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Accruals and deferred income	528	675
Other payables	293	186
	<u>821</u>	<u>861</u>

14 Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are classified based on the amounts that are expected to be settled within the next 12 months and after more than 12 months from the reporting date, as follows:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Current liabilities	1	23
Non-current liabilities	-	5
	<u>1</u>	<u>28</u>

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Amounts recognised in profit or loss include the following:		
Interest on lease liabilities	-	1

CAMBIAN SIGNPOST LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

15 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon during the current and prior reporting period.

	ACAs £'000
Deferred tax liability at 1 October 2020	30
Deferred tax movements in prior year	
Credit to profit or loss	88
Deferred tax liability at 1 October 2021	118
Deferred tax movements in current year	
Credit to profit or loss	28
Deferred tax liability at 30 September 2022	146

16 Retirement benefit schemes

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	32	32

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.

17 Share capital

	2022 £	2021 £
Ordinary share capital		
<i>Issued and fully paid</i>		
105,000 Ordinary shares of 10p each	10,500	10,500

18 Controlling party

The Company's immediate controlling party is Cambian Group Holdings Limited.

Prior to 27 September 2022, Caretech Group Limited was a publicly listed company. From 27 September 2022 onwards, the ultimate controlling party is Amalfi Topco Limited, a company incorporated in Jersey whose registered address is 47 Esplanade, St. Helier, JE1 0BD.

The company is included in the consolidated accounts of CareTech Holdings Limited (formerly, CareTech Holdings PLC), a company incorporated in the United Kingdom whose registered address is Metropolitan House, 3 Darkes Lane, Potters Bar, Hertfordshire EN6 1AG.

CAMBIAN SIGNPOST LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

19 Financial instruments

These are designed to reduce the financial risks faced by the company, which primarily relate to credit, interest and liquidity risks, which arise in the normal course of the company's business.

Credit risk

Financial instruments which potentially expose the company to credit risk consist primarily of cash equivalents and trade receivables. Cash equivalents are deposited only with major financial institutions that satisfy certain credit criteria.

Management has a credit policy in place and exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. Credit evaluations are carried out on all significant prospective customers and all existing customers requiring credit beyond a certain threshold. Varying approval levels are set on the extension of credit depending upon the value of the sale.

Where the credit risk is deemed to have risen to an unacceptable level, remedial actions including the variation of terms of trade are implemented under the guidance of senior management until the level of credit risk has been normalised.

The company provides credit to customers in the normal course of business with a provision for specific doubtful receivables. The balance includes the amounts considered recoverable which also equals their fair value. The company does not require collateral in respect of financial assets. During the year there was no charge to the income statement for bad or doubtful debts (30 September 2021: £Nil).

At the balance sheet date, there were no significant concentrations of credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset.

Interest rate risk

The company finances its operations through called up share capital, retained profits, intergroup borrowings and bank borrowings. The company's income is by its nature relatively stable and its growth is, inter alia, impacted by inflation. Company policy is to balance interest rate fixes between the short, medium and long term. The benchmark rate for bank borrowings is SONIA.

Liquidity Risk

The company prepares annual cash flow forecasts reflecting known commitments and anticipated projects. Borrowing facilities are arranged as necessary to finance requirements. The wider group has available bank and overdraft facilities, sufficient, with cash flow from profits, to fund present commitments. Term facilities are utilised to fund capital expenditure and short term flexibility is achieved by the utilisation of overdraft facilities in respect of financial liabilities. There were no contractual cash flow maturities at 30 September 2022 (30 September 2021: £Nil).

Capital risk management

The company manages its capital to ensure that activities of the company will be able to continue as going concerns whilst maximising returns for stakeholders through the optimisation of debt and equity. The company does not currently have any external debt and details of the company's equity are disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position.

Foreign currency risk

The company operates entirely in the UK and is not exposed to any foreign currency risk.

Sensitivity analysis

In managing interest rate risks the company aims to reduce the impact of short-term fluctuations on the company's earnings. Over the longer-term, however, permanent changes in interest rates would have an impact on earnings. However, the wider group's financing arrangements mean that there is not expected to be a significant impact from interest rate changes on the company.

Fair values

Book values are considered to be equivalent to fair values.