

Registration number: 06519285

**PREPARED FOR THE REGISTRAR  
J R P JONES & ASSOCIATES LIMITED  
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 3 OCTOBER 2020 TO 31 MARCH 2022**



Hazlewoods LLP  
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**J R P JONES & ASSOCIATES LIMITED**

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## **J R P JONES & ASSOCIATES LIMITED**

### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

<b>Directors</b>	C D Aylward
	I A Gordon
	B L Wild
<b>Registered office</b>	Unit 13 Roseberry Court Stokesley Middlesbrough TS9 5QT
<b>Auditors</b>	Hazlewoods LLP Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT

**J R P JONES & ASSOCIATES LIMITED****(REGISTRATION NUMBER: 06519285)  
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2022**

	Note	31 March 2022 £	2 October 2020 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	5	112,500	187,500
Tangible assets	6	<u>76,928</u>	<u>67,477</u>
		<u>189,428</u>	<u>254,977</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		3,022	-
Debtors	7	423,224	27,981
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>165,461</u>	<u>281,510</u>
		591,707	309,491
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(100,636)</u>	<u>(85,052)</u>
Net current assets		<u>491,071</u>	<u>224,439</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		680,499	479,416
Deferred tax liabilities		<u>(41,616)</u>	<u>(11,109)</u>
Net assets		<u>638,883</u>	<u>468,307</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account		<u>638,882</u>	<u>468,306</u>
Total equity		<u>638,883</u>	<u>468,307</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

19/12/2022

Approved and authorised by the Board on ..... and signed on its behalf by:

.....  
C D Aylward  
Director

## **J R P JONES & ASSOCIATES LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 3 OCTOBER 2020 TO 31 MARCH 2022**

#### **1 General information**

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:

Unit 13  
Roseberry Court  
Stokesley  
Middlesbrough  
TS9 5QT

#### **2 Accounting policies**

##### **Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates**

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

##### **Statement of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

##### **Basis of preparation**

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except for, where disclosed in these accounting policies, certain items that are shown at fair value.

The presentational currency of the financial statements is Pounds Sterling, being the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest Pound.

##### **Name of parent of group**

These financial statements are consolidated in the financial statements of Riverdale Topco Limited.

The financial statements of Riverdale Topco Limited may be obtained from Companies House.

##### **Disclosure of long or short period**

The financial statements cover a period of 545 days. The accounting period has been lengthened to bring the year end in line with that of its ultimate parent undertaking, Riverdale Topco Limited.

##### **Going concern**

After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

##### **Judgements and estimation uncertainty**

These financial statements do not contain any significant judgements or estimation uncertainty.

##### **Revenue recognition**

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the company. The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

##### **Government grants**

Government grants are recognised based on the accrual model and are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are classified as relating either to revenue or to assets. Grants relating to revenue are recognised in income over the period in which the related costs are recognised. Grants relating to assets are recognised over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income.

## **J R P JONES & ASSOCIATES LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 3 OCTOBER 2020 TO 31 MARCH 2022**

#### **Tax**

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

#### **Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

#### **Depreciation**

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

<b>Asset class</b>	<b>Depreciation method and rate</b>
Leasehold improvements	Straight line over 5 years
Plant and machinery	Straight line over 10 years
Office equipment	Straight line over 5 years

The company has aligned its depreciation policies with the rest of the group.

#### **Intangible assets**

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is held in the currency of the acquired entity and revalued to the closing rate at each reporting period date.

Negative goodwill arising on an acquisition is recognised on the face of the balance sheet on the acquisition date and subsequently the excess up to the fair value of non-monetary assets acquired is recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the non-monetary assets are recovered.

#### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

#### **Trade debtors**

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. All trade debtors are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted cost of cash expected to be received. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtors.

#### **Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

## **J R P JONES & ASSOCIATES LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 3 OCTOBER 2020 TO 31 MARCH 2022**

#### **Trade creditors**

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and all are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted amount of cash expected to be paid.

#### **Leases**

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

#### **Share capital**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

#### **Dividends**

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

#### **Defined contribution pension obligation**

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

#### **Financial instruments**

##### ***Classification***

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability on the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expenses in the profit and loss account.

##### ***Recognition and measurement***

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.

## J R P JONES & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 3 OCTOBER 2020 TO 31 MARCH 2022

#### Financial Instruments (continued)

##### **Impairment**

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.

A non financial 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 ('CGUs') 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.

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.

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.

#### **3 Staff numbers**

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the period, was as follows:

	<b>3 October 2020 to 31 March 2022 No.</b>	<b>1 April 2020 to 2 October 2020 No.</b>
Average number of employees	<u>15</u>	<u>12</u>



**J R P JONES & ASSOCIATES LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 3 OCTOBER 2020 TO 31 MARCH 2022****4 Non-recurring items**

	<b>3 October 2020 to 31 March 2022 £</b>	<b>1 April 2020 to 2 October 2020 £</b>
Non-recurring items	<u>10,127</u>	<u>-</u>

The non-recurring items relate to non recurring associate fees. The non-recurring items in the prior year related to furlough top-up fees.

**5 Intangible assets**

	<b>Goodwill £</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
At 3 October 2020 and at 31 March 2022	<u>500,000</u>
<b>Amortisation</b>	
At 3 October 2020 and at 31 March 2022	312,500
Amortisation charge	<u>75,000</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 3 January 2021 and at 31 March 2022	<u>112,500</u>
At 2 October 2020	<u>187,500</u>

**6 Tangible assets**

	<b>Land and buildings £</b>	<b>Plant and machinery £</b>	<b>Total £</b>
<b>Cost</b>			
At 3 October 2020	25,018	216,939	241,957
Additions	<u>-</u>	<u>32,487</u>	<u>32,487</u>
At 31 March 2022	<u>25,018</u>	<u>249,426</u>	<u>274,444</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 3 October 2020	18,143	156,337	174,480
Charge for the period	<u>2,063</u>	<u>20,973</u>	<u>23,036</u>
At 31 March 2022	<u>20,206</u>	<u>177,310</u>	<u>197,516</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 March 2022	<u>4,812</u>	<u>72,116</u>	<u>76,928</u>
At 2 October 2020	<u>6,875</u>	<u>60,602</u>	<u>67,477</u>

**7 Debtors**

	<b>31 March 2022 £</b>	<b>2 October 2020 £</b>
Trade debtors	75,823	25,513
Amounts owed by group undertakings	341,545	-
Other debtors and prepayments	2,193	2,468
Prepayments	<u>3,663</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>423,224</u>	<u>27,981</u>

**J R P JONES & ASSOCIATES LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 3 OCTOBER 2020 TO 31 MARCH 2022****8 Creditors**

	Note	31 March 2022 £	2 October 2020 £
<b>Due within one year</b>			
Trade creditors		26,009	19,348
Social security and other taxes		277	-
Outstanding defined contribution pension costs		333	-
Other creditors and accrued expenses		41,929	2,011
Accrued expenses		31,988	11,023
Corporation tax liability		100	52,670
		<u>100,636</u>	<u>85,052</u>

**9 Obligations under lease and hire purchase contracts****Operating leases**

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	2022 £	2020 £
Not later than one year	14,671	14,671
Later than one year and not later than five years	16,717	23,952
	<u>31,388</u>	<u>38,623</u>

**10 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking**

The company's immediate parent is Riverdale Tradeco Limited, incorporated in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent is Riverdale Topco Limited, incorporated in England and Wales.

The ultimate controlling party is Apposite Healthcare GP LLP, incorporated in England and Wales.

**11 Disclosure under Section 444(5B) CA 2006 relating to the independent auditor's report**

As permitted by Section 444 CA 2006, these accounts do not contain a copy of the company's Profit and Loss account or a copy of the Directors' Report. Accordingly, the Independent Auditors' Report has been omitted.

The Independent Auditor's Report was unqualified. The corresponding figures for the period from 1 April 2020 to 2 October 2020 shown in the financial statements are derived from the financial statements prepared for that period that were not audited. The name of the Senior Statutory Auditor who signed the audit report on 19/12/2022..... was Martin Howard, who signed for and on behalf of Hazlewoods LLP.