

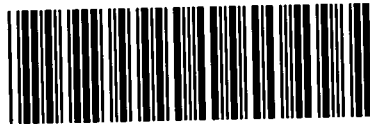
Company Registration No. 06878407 (England and Wales)

**THE WATERFORD HOUSE PARTNERSHIP  
LIMITED**

**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
31 DECEMBER 2022**

**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

THURSDAY



\*AC856HUY\*

A24

20/07/2023

#22

COMPANIES HOUSE

**THE WATERFORD HOUSE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED****STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022**

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	4		17,056		23,878
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	5	565,129		124,179	
Cash at bank and in hand		420,126		708,633	
		<u>985,255</u>		<u>832,812</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	<u>(702,347)</u>		<u>(594,031)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			282,908		238,781
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			299,964		262,659
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	7		(159,457)		(202,293)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>	8		<u>(3,241)</u>		<u>-</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>137,266</u>		<u>60,366</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	9		74		74
Capital redemption reserve			26		26
Profit and loss reserves			<u>137,166</u>		<u>60,266</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>137,266</u>		<u>60,366</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

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

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.

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.

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

**THE WATERFORD HOUSE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022**

---

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19/07/23 and are signed on its behalf by:



.....  
K R Ingram  
Director

# THE WATERFORD HOUSE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

---

#### 1 Accounting policies

##### Company information

The Waterford House Partnership Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Rivermead House, 7 Lewis Court, Grove Park, Leicester, Leicestershire, LE19 1SD.

##### 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", including the adoption of the amendments in December 2017, ("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.

##### Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

##### 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.

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.

##### 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:

Motor vehicles	20% straight line
----------------	-------------------

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.

# THE WATERFORD HOUSE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

---

### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### **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.

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.

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

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments 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.

#### **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 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 trade and other 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

#### **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 trade and other creditors and bank loans, 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.

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

# THE WATERFORD HOUSE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

---

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

##### Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of 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.

##### Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

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

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

##### 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.

##### Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

# THE WATERFORD HOUSE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

##### Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

##### 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.

##### Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currency) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction, or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to gains or losses on non-monetary items recognised in other comprehensive income, when the related translation gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

#### 2 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	3	3

#### 3 Directors' remuneration

	2022 £	2021 £
Remuneration paid to directors	55,201	58,737

# THE WATERFORD HOUSE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 4 Tangible fixed assets

	Motor vehicles £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	34,111
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 January 2022	10,233
Depreciation charged in the year	6,822
At 31 December 2022	17,055
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 December 2022	17,056
At 31 December 2021	23,878

### 5 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	334,044	81,947
Other debtors	231,085	42,232
	<u>565,129</u>	<u>124,179</u>

### 6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans	42,000	31,500
Trade creditors	40,164	47,414
Corporation tax	4,412	-
Other taxation and social security	41,176	3,963
Other creditors	574,595	511,154
	<u>702,347</u>	<u>594,031</u>

Details of the bank loan are given in note 7.

Hire purchase assets are secured on the assets to which they relate, this amounts to £4,335 (2021: £3,732) and is included within other creditors.



# THE WATERFORD HOUSE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	140,000	178,500
Other creditors	19,457	23,793
	<u>159,457</u>	<u>202,293</u>

Hire purchase assets are secured on the assets to which they relate, this amounts to £19,457 (2021: £23,793) and is included within other creditors.

During the previous year the company received a bank loan of £210,000 through the Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme ("CBILS"). This loan is secured by way of a fixed and floating charge against the company's assets, plus a guarantee of 80% of the loan value by the UK government. At the year end the balance on this loan was £182,000 (2021: £210,000).

Creditors which fall due after five years are as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Payable by instalments	-	10,500
	<u>-</u>	<u>10,500</u>

### 8 Provisions for liabilities

	2022 £	2021 £
Deferred tax liabilities	3,241	-
	<u>3,241</u>	<u>-</u>

### 9 Called up share capital

	2022 Number	2021 Number	2022 £	2021 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary 'A' shares of £1 each	74	74	74	74
	<u>74</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>74</u>

### 10 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Within one year	-	603
	<u>-</u>	<u>603</u>

# THE WATERFORD HOUSE PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

---

#### **11 Related party transactions**

At 31 December 2022, the company was owed £31,873 (2021: £31,873) by K R Ingram, a director of the company. The loan is included within other debtors in the accounts and is unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.