Registration number: 09060032

PREPARED FOR THE REGISTRAR WAYPOINTS CARE (SERVICES) LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Hazlewoods LLP Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT

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Company Information

Auditors

Directors D Kay

D Kay D J McAlear T W Street

Registered office 1 Vine Street

London W1J 0AH

Hazlewoods LLP

Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT

(Registration number: 09060032) Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>5</u>	140,848	182,281
Current assets			
Debtors	<u>6</u>	195,626	91,185
Cash at bank and in hand		3,806	-
		199,432	91,185
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>7</u>	(273,330)	(270,474)
Net current liabilities		(73,898)	(179,289)
Total assets less current liabilities		66,950	2,992
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>7</u>	(3,732)	(8,266)
Net assets/(liabilities)		63,218	(5,274)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account		63,217	(5,275)
Total equity		63,218	(5,274)

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.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 23 June 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

D J McAlear Director

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

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: 1 Vine Street London W1J 0AH

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 Waypoints Care Group Limited.

The financial statements of Waypoints Care Group Limited may be obtained from Companies House.

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 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.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises 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.

Deferred income 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 income 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

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

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:

Asset class

Plant and machinery Fixtures and fittings

Office equipment

Depreciation method and rate

15% - 25% reducing balance 25% reducing balance

15% - 25% reducing balance

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.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing. Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar

charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

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

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

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.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

3 Staff numbers

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

		2020 No.	2019 No.
Directors		3	3
4 Taxation			
Deferred tax			
Deferred tax assets and liabilities			
2020			Asset £
Tax losses			17,071
		=	
5 Tangible assets			
·			Furniture, fittings and equipment £
Cost At 1 January 2020 and at 31 December 2020			515,495
Depreciation At 1 January 2020 Charge for the year			333,214 41,433
At 31 December 2020			374,647
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2020		_	140,848
At 31 December 2019		_	182,281
6 Debtors			
	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings Deferred tax assets	<u>4</u>	178,555 17,071	91,185 <u>-</u>
	=	195,626	91,185

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

7 Creditors

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	<u>8</u>	3,815	3,959
Amounts owed to group undertakings	_	269,515	266,515
		273,330	270,474
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	8	3,732	8,266
8 Loans and borrowings		2020 £	2019 £
Current loans and borrowings			
Bank overdrafts		-	144
HP and finance lease liabilities		3,815	3,815
		3,815	3,959
Non ourrout loons and harrowings		2020 £	2019 £
Non-current loans and borrowings HP and finance lease liabilities		3,732	8,266
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Finance lease liabilities are secured on the assets to which they relate.

9 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingencies

The company has operating lease commitments of £8,520 at the year end (2019 - £12,346).

10 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Waypoints Care Group Limited, incorporated in England and Wales. The ultimate parent and controlling party is Patron Capital LP V, a limited liability partnership registered in Guernsey.

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 also been omitted.

The Independent Auditor's Report was unqualified. The name of the Senior Statutory Auditor who signed the audit report on 23 June 2021 was Simon Worsley, who signed for and on behalf of Hazlewoods LLP.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.