

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 04721898

**Partnership of Care Limited**

**Financial Statements**

**31 March 2023**

# **Partnership of Care Limited**

## **Financial Statements**

**Year ended 31 March 2023**

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# Partnership of Care Limited

## Directors' Report

### Year ended 31 March 2023

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The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2023 .

#### Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

Mr Darling

Mrs Darling

#### Employment of disabled persons

The company gives full and fair consideration to all employment applications made by disabled persons, having regard to their particular aptitudes and abilities. They continue the employment and arrange appropriate training for any employees who have become disabled persons during their employment and enable them to continue their career development and promotion.

#### Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and - they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

#### Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 15 September 2023 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr Darling

Janine Darling

Director

Company Secretary

Registered office:

27a Commercial Street

Ystrad Mynach

Mid Glamorgan

CF82 7DW

# **Partnership of Care Limited**

## **Directors' Responsibilities Statement**

**Year ended 31 March 2023**

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The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' 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 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 judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; - 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.

# Partnership of Care Limited

## Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Partnership of Care Limited

Year ended 31 March 2023

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### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Partnership of Care Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2023 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice). In our opinion the financial statements: - give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2023 and of its profit for the year then ended; - have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; - have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

## **Other information**

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

## **Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

## **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion: - adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or - the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or - certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or - we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or - the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

## **Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

## **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below: Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below: Our risk assessment included making enquiries of directors as to the company's procedures to prevent and detect fraud and consideration was given to the reasonableness of those procedures. We determined levels of materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. We looked at where management made subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. We also considered potential financial or other pressures, opportunity and motivations for fraud. We identified the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or noncompliance with laws and regulations and how management monitor these processes. Procedures included the review and testing of manual journals and key estimates and judgements made by management. We performed procedures to address the risk of management override of controls. We gained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the company and the sector in which it operates, drawing on our broad sector experience and focused on laws and regulations that could give rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements. There are inherent limitations in an audit and there is an unavoidable risk of non-detection of material misstatements in the financial statements even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with accounting standards. The further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it. As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit. Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with chapter 3 of part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

L S Cohen

(Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of

Gordon Down & Partners

144 Walter Road

Swansea

SA1 5RW

15 September 2023

**Partnership of Care Limited**  
**Statement of Comprehensive Income**  
**Year ended 31 March 2023**

|   |             | <b>2023</b>         | <b>2022</b>  |
|---|-------------|---------------------|--------------|
|   | <b>Note</b> | <b>£</b>            | <b>£</b>     |
| <b>Turnover</b>   |             | <b>9,020,412</b>    | 8,309,524    |
| Cost of sales   |             | <b>( 5,509,216)</b> | ( 5,179,733) |
|   |             | -----               | -----        |
| <b>Gross profit</b>   |             | <b>3,511,196</b>    | 3,129,791    |
| Administrative expenses   |             | <b>( 2,847,174)</b> | ( 2,442,993) |
| Other operating income  |             | <b>790,191</b>      | 550,684      |
|   |             | -----               | -----        |
| <b>Operating profit</b>   |             | <b>1,454,213</b>    | 1,237,482    |
| Interest payable and similar expenses                               |             | <b>( 17,635)</b>    | ( 15,275)    |
|   |             | -----               | -----        |
| <b>Profit before taxation</b>                                       | <b>5</b>    | <b>1,436,578</b>    | 1,222,207    |
| Tax on profit   |             | <b>( 326,032)</b>   | ( 253,370)   |
|   |             | -----               | -----        |
| <b>Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income</b> |             | <b>1,110,546</b>    | 968,837      |
|   |             | -----               | -----        |

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

# Partnership of Care Limited

## Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2023

|  |      | 2023      | 2022      |
|--|------|-----------|-----------|
|  | Note | £         | £         |
| <b>Fixed assets</b>  |      |           |           |
| Intangible assets  | 6    | 417       | 2,917     |
| Tangible assets  | 7    | 1,004,733 | 771,754   |
|  |      | -----     | -----     |
|  |      | 1,005,150 | 774,671   |
| <b>Current assets</b>  |      |           |           |
| Debtors  | 8    | 805,005   | 736,809   |
| Cash at bank and in hand                                       |      | 173,979   | 397,035   |
|  |      | -----     | -----     |
|  |      | 978,984   | 1,133,844 |
| <b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>          | 9    | 979,060   | 1,542,233 |
|  |      | -----     | -----     |
| <b>Net current liabilities</b>                                 |      | 76        | 408,389   |
|  |      | -----     | -----     |
| <b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>                   |      | 1,005,074 | 366,282   |
| <b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b> | 10   | 135,068   | 106,822   |
|  |      | -----     | -----     |
| <b>Net assets</b>  |      | 870,006   | 259,460   |
|  |      | -----     | -----     |

# Partnership of Care Limited

## Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 March 2023

|                             |      | 2023    | 2022    |
|-----------------------------|------|---------|---------|
|                             | Note | £       | £       |
| <b>Capital and reserves</b> |      |         |         |
| Called up share capital     |      | 2       | 2       |
| Profit and loss account     |      | 870,004 | 259,458 |
|                             |      | -----   | -----   |
| <b>Shareholders funds</b>   |      | 870,006 | 259,460 |
|                             |      | -----   | -----   |

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15 September 2023 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr Darling

Director

Company registration number: 04721898

# Partnership of Care Limited

## Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 31 March 2023

|   | Called up<br>share capital | Profit and loss<br>account | Total            |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
|   | £                          | £                          | £                |
| <b>At 1 April 2021</b>                                  | 2                          | 190,621                    | 190,623          |
| Profit for the year                                     |                            | 968,837                    | 968,837          |
|   | ---                        | -----                      | -----            |
| <b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>          | —                          | 968,837                    | 968,837          |
| Dividends paid and payable                              | —                          | ( 900,000)                 | ( 900,000)       |
|   | ---                        | -----                      | -----            |
| <b>Total investments by and distributions to owners</b> | —                          | ( 900,000)                 | ( 900,000)       |
| <b>At 31 March 2022</b>                                 | 2                          | 259,458                    | <b>259,460</b>   |
| Profit for the year                                     |                            | 1,110,546                  | <b>1,110,546</b> |
|   | ---                        | -----                      | -----            |
| <b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>          | —                          | 1,110,546                  | <b>1,110,546</b> |
| Dividends paid and payable                              | —                          | ( 500,000)                 | ( 500,000)       |
|   | ---                        | -----                      | -----            |
| <b>Total investments by and distributions to owners</b> | —                          | ( 500,000)                 | ( 500,000)       |
|   | ---                        | -----                      | -----            |
| <b>At 31 March 2023</b>                                 | 2                          | 870,004                    | <b>870,006</b>   |
|   | ---                        | -----                      | -----            |

# Partnership of Care Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2023

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### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 27a Commercial Street, Ystrad Mynach, Mid Glamorgan, CF82 7DW.

### 2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

### 3. Accounting policies

#### Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

#### Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

#### Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

#### Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Lease income is recognised in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term. The aggregate cost of lease incentives are recognised as a reduction to income over the lease term on a straight-line basis. Costs, including depreciation, incurred in earning the lease income are recognised as an expense. Any initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging the operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the lease and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

### **Goodwill**

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

### **Amortisation**

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

|          |   |               |
|----------|---|---------------|
| Goodwill | - | over 20 years |
|----------|---|---------------|

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

### **Tangible assets**

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost. Planned refurbishment and redecoration expenses are capitalised and depreciated over their expected useful life of 4 years. The cost of routine corrective maintenance is charged to the profit & loss account in the period it is incurred.

## **Depreciation**

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

|                          |   |   |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| Freehold property        | - | Buildings - Straight line over 25 years     |
| Leasehold property       | - | Straight line over remaining lease term     |
| Short leasehold property | - | Refurbishments - Straight line over 4 years |
| Motor vehicles           | - | Straightline over 5 years                   |
| Equipment                | - | Straightline over 4 years                   |

## **Impairment of fixed assets**

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

## **Finance leases and hire purchase contracts**

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

## Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis 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 and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

## Long term contracts

Where the outcome of contracts can be reliably estimated, contract revenue and contract costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity as at the period end. The entity uses the percentage of completion method to determine the amounts to be recognised in the period.

## Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

## 4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 252 (2022: 262 ).

## 5. Profit before taxation

Profit before taxation is stated after charging:

|                                   | 2023    | 2022    |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|
|                                   | £       | £       |
| Amortisation of intangible assets | 2,500   | 2,500   |
| Depreciation of tangible assets   | 243,255 | 241,790 |
|                                   | -----   | -----   |

## 6. Intangible assets

|  | <b>Goodwill</b> |
|--|-----------------|
|  | <b>£</b>        |
| <b>Cost</b>                              |                 |
| <b>At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023</b> | <b>50,000</b>   |
| <b>Amortisation</b>                      |                 |
| At 1 April 2022                          | <b>47,083</b>   |
| Charge for the year                      | <b>2,500</b>    |
| <b>At 31 March 2023</b>                  | <b>49,583</b>   |
| <b>Carrying amount</b>                   |                 |
| <b>At 31 March 2023</b>                  | <b>417</b>      |
| At 31 March 2022                         | <b>2,917</b>    |

## 7. Tangible assets

|                        | Freehold<br>property<br>£ | Leasehold<br>Improvements<br>£ | Refurbishment<br>£ | Motor vehicles<br>£ | Equipment<br>£ | Total<br>£       |
|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------|
| <b>Cost</b>            |                           |                                |                    |                     |                |                  |
| At 1 Apr 2022          | 21,993                    | 1,138,707                      | 106,925            | 527,613             | 235,889        | <b>2,031,127</b> |
| Additions              | —                         | 252,197                        | 81,019             | 132,003             | 33,865         | <b>499,084</b>   |
| Disposals              | —                         | ( 51,112)                      | —                  | ( 26,877)           | —              | <b>( 77,989)</b> |
| <b>At 31 Mar 2023</b>  | <b>21,993</b>             | <b>1,339,792</b>               | <b>187,944</b>     | <b>632,739</b>      | <b>269,754</b> | <b>2,452,222</b> |
| <b>Depreciation</b>    |                           |                                |                    |                     |                |                  |
| At 1 Apr 2022          | 3,579                     | 562,622                        | 97,823             | 408,852             | 186,497        | <b>1,259,373</b> |
| Charge for the year    | —                         | 128,165                        | 15,097             | 68,914              | 31,079         | <b>243,255</b>   |
| Disposals              | —                         | ( 43,045)                      | —                  | ( 12,094)           | —              | <b>( 55,139)</b> |
| <b>At 31 Mar 2023</b>  | <b>3,579</b>              | <b>647,742</b>                 | <b>112,920</b>     | <b>465,672</b>      | <b>217,576</b> | <b>1,447,489</b> |
| <b>Carrying amount</b> |                           |                                |                    |                     |                |                  |
| <b>At 31 Mar 2023</b>  | <b>18,414</b>             | <b>692,050</b>                 | <b>75,024</b>      | <b>167,067</b>      | <b>52,178</b>  | <b>1,004,733</b> |
| At 31 Mar 2022         | 18,414                    | 576,085                        | 9,102              | 118,761             | 49,392         | 771,754          |

### Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Included within the carrying value of tangible assets are the following amounts relating to assets held under finance leases or hire purchase agreements:

|                         | <b>Motor<br/>vehicles<br/>£</b> |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>At 31 March 2023</b> | <b>152,993</b>                  |
| At 31 March 2022        | 116,846                         |

## 8. Debtors

|               | <b>2023<br/>£</b> | <b>2022<br/>£</b> |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Trade debtors | <b>756,563</b>    | 648,324           |
| Other debtors | <b>48,442</b>     | 88,485            |

|                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| -----          | -----          |
| <b>805,005</b> | <b>736,809</b> |
| -----          | -----          |

Included in other debtors is £14,670 (2022: £39,156) for amounts owed on long term contracts.

**9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

|   | <b>2023</b>    | 2022      |
|---|----------------|-----------|
|   | £              | £         |
| Trade creditors   | <b>23,483</b>  | 30,843    |
| Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest | <b>47,161</b>  | 717,337   |
| Corporation tax   | <b>319,654</b> | 288,931   |
| Social security and other taxes   | <b>89,855</b>  | 87,243    |
| Client money held   | —              | 3,345     |
| Other creditors   | <b>498,907</b> | 414,534   |
|   | <b>979,060</b> | 1,542,233 |

**10. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

|                 | <b>2023</b>    | 2022    |
|-----------------|----------------|---------|
|                 | £              | £       |
| Other creditors | <b>135,068</b> | 106,822 |

**11. Operating leases**

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

|  | <b>2023</b> | 2022   |
|--|-------------|--------|
|  | £           | £      |
| Not later than 1 year                        | —           | 6,252  |
| Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years | —           | 11,982 |
|  | —           | 18,234 |

**12. Related party transactions**

During the year the company paid £425,460 in rent to POC Investments Limited (2022: £391,860).

**13. Controlling party**

Partnership of Care Limited is a 100% subsidiary of POC Investments Limited for which consolidated financial statements have been prepared. The registered office address of POC Investments is Alexandra House, Colliery Road, Llanbradach, Caerphilly, Mid Glamorgan, CF83 3QQ.

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.