Registration number: 04822721

Jay Fostering Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 August 2018



Jay Fostering Limited

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Jay Fostering Limited

Company Information

Directors	A V Holt D J Leatherbarrow J-L Janet
Company secretary	H Lecky
Registered office	Frays Court 71 Cowley Road Uxbridge Middlesex UB8 2AE
Independent Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors The Atrium 1 Harefield Road Uxbridge Middlesex UB8 1EX

Jay Fostering Limited

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 August 2018

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2018. This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within part 15 of the Companies Act 2006, including the exemption from preparing a strategic report.

Directors of the company

The directors of the company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

I Hutchison (appointed 6 October 2017 and resigned 13 March 2019)

A V Holt

I J Anderson (resigned 1 September 2018)

J-L Janet (appointed 6 October 2017)

The following director was appointed after the year end:

D J Leatherbarrow (appointed 1 September 2018)

The company purchased and maintained throughout the year and at the date of approval of the financial statements, directors' and officers' liability insurance in respect of the company's directors.

Principal activities

The company is an independent fostering agency which provides care for looked after children through a network of carers across the country. The company is part of the SSCP Spring Topco Limited Group ("Group"). The Group provides a choice of education and care for young people through a network of schools, residential care homes and a national network of fostering agencies.

The Group Statement of Purpose is to be "Simply the Best" children's services provider. The Group aims to provide outstanding services for children and young people through enthusiasm and commitment.

Employees and employment policies

The company has a policy of involving employees at all levels and keeping them informed through regular briefing sessions conducted by senior management, an annual conference and a staff engagement survey.

The company follows an employment policy of non-discrimination on the grounds of sex, race or age and gives full consideration to the employment of disabled persons.

The company is committed to all employees and will make every effort to accommodate staff that are disabled or suffer illness during the course of their employment.

Future developments

Demand for fostering placements remains strong with a general shortage of foster carers in England, Wales and Scotland. The company's future growth is therefore dependent on its ability to increase its foster carer base and to train foster carers to continue providing a high quality of service and support to some of the most vulnerable young people. The Group will therefore continue to invest in the recruitment, retention and ongoing training of foster carers to ensure all carers are best equipped to provide a quality service to young people in their care.

Risk of the United Kingdom leaving the European Union (Brexit)

The Group has conducted an assessment of its risks as a result of Brexit and concluded that an the basis that its turnover is 100% within the United Kingdom the impact of an exit from the European Union, including an unplanned exit, was unlikely to have a significant impact on the Group. The directors are, however, in regular communication with their employees, particularly those from the EU. regarding Brexit to provide appropriate and balanced information and support.

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 August 2018 (continued)

Going concern

The company is a subsidiary of SSCP Spring Topco Limited and its financial resources are managed on a Group basis. For the year ended 31 August 2018 the Group generated strong cash flows and held a group cash balance of £18m at 31 August 2018. During the year, the Group was financed by a mixture of equity funding (ordinary and preference shares), unsecured loan notes, senior banking facilities and operating cash flows from the underlying business of the Group.

The company has received confirmation from its parent undertaking, SSCP Spring Topco Limited, that it will provide such support as is required to allow the company to pay its debts as they fall due for a period of at least one year from the date of signing these financial statements. On this basis, the directors believe it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

On the basis of the above the company's directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will be able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", 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 of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- 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 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.

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.

Directors' confirmations

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

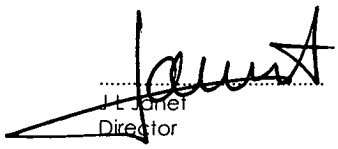
- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's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

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 August 2018 (continued)

Reappointment of independent auditors

In accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution for the re-appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as auditors of the company is to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:



J L Janet
Director

8 May 2019

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Jay Fostering Limited

Report on the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Jay Fostering Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 August 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance Sheet as at 31 August 2018; the Statement of Comprehensive Income and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

ISAs (UK) require us to report to you when:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of the above matters.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern. For example, the terms on which the United Kingdom may withdraw from the European Union are not clear, and it is difficult to evaluate all of the potential implications on the company's trade, customers, suppliers and the wider economy.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Jay Fostering Limited (continued)

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance 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 an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the year ended 31 August 2018 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they 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.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Jay Fostering Limited (continued)

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report
This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

.....
Christopher Maw (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Uxbridge

.....8..... May 2019

Jay Fostering Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 August 2018

	Note	Year ended 31 August 2018 £ 000	1 April 2016 to 31 August 2017 £ 000
Turnover	2	7,177	9,404
Cost of sales		(4,126)	(5,391)
Gross profit		3,051	4,013
Administrative expenses		(2,620)	(2,219)
Exceptional item	3	-	(1,300)
Operating profit	3	431	494
Profit before taxation		431	494
Tax on profit	5	(171)	(1)
Profit and Total comprehensive income for the financial year		260	493

Turnover and operating profit derive wholly from continuing operations.

Jay Fostering Limited

(Registration number: 04822721)
Balance Sheet as at 31 August 2018

	Note	31 August 2018 £ 000	31 August 2017 £ 000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	128	179
Current assets			
Debtors	7	7,366	6,235
Cash at bank and in hand		296	700
		7,662	6,935
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(533)	(144)
Net current assets		7,129	6,791
Total assets less current liabilities		7,257	6,970
Provisions for liabilities	10	(56)	(29)
Net assets		7,201	6,941
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	-	-
Profit and loss account		7,201	6,941
Total equity		7,201	6,941

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

The financial statements on pages 8 to 19, were approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

.....
J-L Janet
Director

8 May 2019

Jay Fostering Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 August 2018

	Called up share capital £ 000	Profit and loss account £ 000	Total equity £ 000
At 1 April 2016	-	6,448	6,448
Profit for the period	-	493	493
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	493	493
At 31 August 2017	-	6,941	6,941

	Called up share capital £ 000	Profit and loss account £ 000	Total equity £ 000
At 1 September 2017	-	6,941	6,941
Profit for the year	-	260	260
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	260	260
At 31 August 2018	**-**	**7,201**	**7,201**

Jay Fostering Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 August 2018

1 Accounting policies

Jay Fostering Limited ("the company") is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England.

The Registered Office is Frays Court, 71 Cowley Road, Uxbridge, Middlesex, UB8 2AE.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed within this note.

The financial statements have been prepared in Sterling, which is the functional currency.

Significant accounting policies

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.

Summary of exemptions

In preparing the separate financial statements of the company, advantage has been taken of the exemption provided by FRS 102 paragraph 1.12 (b) to not prepare a cash flow statement.

In preparing the separate financial statements of the company, advantage has been taken of the exemptions provided by FRS 102 Sections 11 and 12 to provide financial instruments disclosures, including categories of financial instruments, items of income, expense, gains or losses relating to financial instruments, and exposure to and management of financial risks.

In preparing the separate financial statements of the company, advantage has been taken of the exemptions provided by FRS 102 Section 33.7 to provide aggregate remuneration of the key management personnel of the parent company as their remuneration is included in the totals for the group as a whole.

Name of parent of group

These financial statements are consolidated in the financial statements of SSCP Spring Topco Limited.

Going concern

The company is a subsidiary of SSCP Spring Topco Limited and its financial resources are managed on a Group basis. For the year ending 31 August 2018 the Group generated strong cash flows and held a group cash balance of £18m at 31 August 2018. During the year, the Group was financed by a mixture of equity funding (ordinary and preference shares), unsecured loan notes, senior banking facilities and operating cash flows from the underlying business of the Group.

The company has received confirmation from its parent undertaking, SSCP Spring Topco Limited, that it will provide such support as is required to allow the company to pay its debts as they fall due for a period of at least one year from the date of signing these financial statements. On this basis, the directors believe it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

On the basis of the above the company's directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will be able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1 **Accounting policies (continued)**

Judgements

Preparation of the financial statements requires management to make significant judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements. Items in the financial statements where these judgements and estimates have been made include:

• Lease commitments – The company determines whether leases entered into either as a lessor or lessee are operating or finance leases. These decisions depend on an assessment of whether the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred from the lessor to the lessee on a lease by lease basis.

• Indicators of impairment – The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the key sources of estimation uncertainty:

• Tangible fixed assets – the annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets.

• Taxation – Provisions are based on reasonable estimates based on various factors including experience and interpretation of regulations.

• Provisions - Provisions are made for dilapidations. This requires management's best estimate of the costs that will be incurred based on contractual requirements.

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts chargeable in respect of services provided during the year. Where invoices are raised and the services to which they relate have not been performed, the extent of the invoice relating to the unperformed service is carried forward as deferred income. All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Turnover 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 is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding VAT and discounts.

Exceptional item

The company classifies certain one-off charges or credits that have a material impact on the company's financial results as exceptional items. These are disclosed separately to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the company.

Current and deferred tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax.

Current tax is recognised for the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the current or past reporting periods using the rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

1 **Accounting policies (continued)**

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 respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Deferred income tax is determined on an undiscounted basis using the 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.

Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable benefits.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

At each reporting date, fixed assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If the recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit and loss.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carry amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit and loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on all tangible assets at the following rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life or, if held under a finance lease, over the lease term, whichever is the shorter. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Long leasehold land and buildings	2% straight line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	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.

Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the company has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which has accrued at the balance sheet date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the discounted salary cost payable for the period of absence.

Leases

Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit and loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease. Lease incentives are recognised over the lease term on a straight line basis.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Basic financial instruments

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, are initially recognised at transaction price. Such assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate, less provision for impairment.

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loan notes, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of future receipts discounted as a market rate of interest. Such liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss.

Pensions

A defined contribution scheme is operated for employees. The company pays fixed contributions to a separate entity and once contributions have been paid, the company has no further payment obligations. The contributions are recognised in the profit and loss account in the period in which they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme. The assets of the plans are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

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.

2 Turnover

Analysis of turnover for the year from continuing operations is as follows:

	Year ended 31 August 2018 £ 000	1 April 2016 to 31 August 2017 £ 000
Rendering of services	7,177	9,404

Turnover is derived from the principal activity of the company wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

3 Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging

	Year ended 31 August 2018 £ 000	1 April 2016 to 31 August 2017 £ 000
Depreciation expense	52	72
Exceptional item	-	1,300

Audit fees for 2018 (£5,181) and the 17 months ended 31 August 2017 (£4,097) were borne by another Group company without recharge.

Exceptional item: In the comparative period, the company waived by way of a written deed of release entered into between the company and NFAP Limited, its right to receive amounts lent to NFAP Limited.

4 Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs were as follows:

	Year ended 31 August 2018 £ 000	1 April 2016 to 31 August 2017 £ 000
Wages and salaries	645	883
Social security costs	64	89
Other pension costs	21	17
	730	989

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

	2018 No.	2017 No.
Care and support staff	20	22

The directors did not receive any remuneration from the company during the year ended 31 August 2018 (17 months ended 31 August 2017: nil) for their services to the company. The directors were employed and their remuneration costs borne by another group company. No charge has been made to the company as in the opinion of the directors it is not possible to determine with reasonable accuracy the split by company.

5 Tax on profit on ordinary activities

Tax charged in the statement of comprehensive income

	Year ended 31 August 2018 £ 000	1 April 2016 to 31 August 2017 £ 000
Current taxation		
Group relief	180	-
Deferred taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences	3	1
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(12)	-
Total deferred taxation	(9)	1
Tax expense in the statement of comprehensive income	171	1

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax on profit before tax for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (17 months ended 31 August 2017 - lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19% (17 months ended 31 August 2017 : 19.58%).

The differences are reconciled below:

5 Tax on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

	Year ended 31 August 2018 £ 000	1 April 2016 to 31 August 2017 £ 000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	431	494
Corporation tax at standard rate	82	97
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(12)	-
Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable tax loss	9	271
Tax decrease arising from group relief	-	(455)
Tax increase from transfer pricing adjustments	92	88
Total tax charge	171	1

Changes to the UK corporation tax rates were substantively enacted as part of Finance Bill 2017 (on 6 September 2016). These include reductions to the main rate to reduce the rate to 17% from 1 April 2020. Deferred taxes at the balance sheet date have been measured using these enacted tax rates and reflected in these financial statements.

Deferred tax

The movement in the deferred tax asset in the period is as follows:

	Asset £ 000
At 01 September 2017	2
Movement in the year	(3)
Adjustment in respect of prior years	12
At 31 August 2018	11

The analysis of deferred tax assets is as follows:

2018	Asset £ 000
Accelerated capital allowances	11

2017	Asset £ 000
Accelerated capital allowances	2

6 Tangible assets

	Long leasehold land and buildings £ 000	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £ 000	Total £ 000
Cost			
At 1 September 2017	197	66	263
Additions	-	1	1
At 31 August 2018	197	67	264
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 September 2017	58	26	84
Charge for the period	50	2	52
At 31 August 2018	108	28	136
Carrying amount			
At 31 August 2018	89	39	128
At 31 August 2017	139	40	179

7 Debtors

	Note	31 August 2018 £ 000	31 August 2017 £ 000
Trade debtors		691	393
Amounts owed by group undertakings		6,548	5,793
Accrued income		7	-
Other debtors		7	3
Prepayments and accrued income		102	44
Deferred tax assets	5	11	2
Total current trade and other debtors		7,366	6,235

With the exception of deferred tax all amounts fall due within one year.

Trade debtors are stated after provisions for impairment of £9,446 (2017: £Nil).

Amounts owed by other group undertakings are unsecured, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand. No interest was charged in the period (17 months ended 31 August 2017: none).

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 August 2018 £ 000	31 August 2017 £ 000
Trade creditors	18	33
Amounts owed to group undertakings	474	-
Taxation and social security	19	17
Outstanding defined contribution pension costs	3	1
Other creditors	6	3
Accruals and deferred income	13	90
	533	144

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand. No interest was charged in the period (17 months ended 31 August 2017: none).

9 Commitments under leases and hire purchase contracts

Operating leases

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

	31 August 2018 £ 000	31 August 2017 £ 000
Not later than one year	74	53
Later than one year and not later than five years	103	127
	177	180

The amount of non-cancellable operating lease payments recognised as an expense during the year was £74,000 (17 months ended 31 August 2017 : £74,000).

10 Provisions for liabilities

	Dilapidations £ 000	Total £ 000
At 1 September 2017	29	29
Increase in existing provisions	27	27
At 31 August 2018	56	56

Dilapidations

As part of the company's property leasing arrangements there is an obligation to repair damages which incur during the life of the lease, such as wear and tear. The cost is charged to profit and loss as the obligation arises.

11 Called up share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	31 August 2018		31 August 2017	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100

Authorised share capital

The company has 20,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each authorised for issue (2017: 20,000).

12 Contingent liabilities

The company has given security by way of unlimited fixed and floating charges over all of its assets to the finance parties providing banking facilities to SSCP Spring Bidco Limited, a fellow subsidiary undertaking of the SSCP Spring Topco Limited Group.

The amount outstanding to the finance parties providing the banking facilities to SSCP Spring Bidco Limited at 31 August 2018 was £288.3m (2017: £290.4m).

13 Related party transactions

The company is exempt from disclosing related party transactions as they are with other companies that are wholly owned within the Group.

14 Controlling party

The company's immediate parent is NFAP Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. SSCP Spring Topco Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales, is an intermediate parent company. SSCP Spring Holdings SCA, a company incorporated in Luxembourg, owns 80.97% (2017: 84.34%) of SSCP Spring Topco Limited's equity share capital and is deemed to be the ultimate parent undertaking.

The directors consider funds managed by Stirling Square Capital Partners Jersey AIFM Limited to be the ultimate controlling parties.

The smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements is SSCP Spring Topco Limited. These consolidated financial statements are publicly available upon request from Frays Court, 71 Cowley Road, Uxbridge, Middlesex, UB8 2AE.