

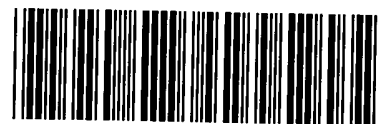
**Shaw Community Living (DCA)
Limited (formerly known as Shaw
Community Services Limited)**

Annual report and financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2016

Registered number: 4603309

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Shaw Community Living (DCA) Limited (formerly known as Shaw Community Services Limited)

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Shaw Community Living (DCA) Limited (formerly known as Shaw Community Services Limited)

Officers and professional advisers

Directors

P J Nixey, MA (Oxon)
R S Brown, ACMA, ATII
A Thomas, BA, FCA

Registered office

1 Links Court
Links Business Park
St Mellons
Cardiff
CF3 0LT

Bankers

Allied Irish Bank
2 Callaghan Square
Cardiff
CF10 5AZ

Solicitors

Blake Morgan Solicitors
One Central Square
Park Place
Cardiff
CF10 1FS

Auditor

Deloitte LLP
Cardiff

Shaw Community Living (DCA) Limited (formerly known as Shaw Community Services Limited)

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report on the affairs of the company, together with the financial statements and auditor's report, for the year ended 31 March 2016.

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

Principal activities

The company's principal activity during the year was the provision of domiciliary care. On 29 March 2016 the company's name changed from Shaw Community Services Limited to Shaw Community Living (DCA) Limited.

Results and dividends

The profit and loss account for the year is set out on page 6. The profit for the year before taxation was £168,394 (2015 –£73,548). The directors cannot recommend a dividend for the year (2015 – £nil).

Directors

The directors of the company, who served throughout the financial year and subsequently, are as shown on page 1.

Taxation status

The company is a close company under the provisions of the Taxes Act 1988.

Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in note 1 of the financial statements.

FRS 102

These financial statements are the first delivered by the company under "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (FRS 102); there has been no prior year financial statement restatement to meet the requirements of FRS 102.

Disabled employees

The company operates a policy of equal opportunities for employment which includes disabled employees. This policy gives full and fair consideration to applications for employment to the company made by disabled persons, having regard to their particular aptitudes and abilities, for continuing the employment of, and for arranging appropriate training for, employees of the company who have become disabled persons during the period when they were employed by the company and otherwise for the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons employed by the company.

Employee involvement

During the financial year the company continued the arrangements aimed at:

1. providing employees systematically with information on matters of concern to them as employees;
2. consulting employees or their representatives on a regular basis so that the views of the employees can be taken into account in making decisions which are likely to affect their interests; and
3. achieving a common awareness on the part of all employees of the financial and economic factors affecting the performance of the company.

Shaw Community Living (DCA) Limited (formerly known as Shaw Community Services Limited)

Directors' report (continued)

Auditor

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

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

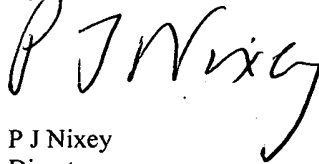
This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Deloitte LLP have indicated their willingness to continue in office as the company's auditor. A resolution is in place to dispense with the requirement to hold Annual General Meetings.

Approval of reduced disclosures

The company, as a qualifying entity, has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions in FRS 102 paragraph 1.12. The company's shareholder has been notified in writing about the intention to take advantage of the disclosure exemptions and no objections have been received.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf on 29 September 2016 by:



P J Nixey
Director

Shaw Community Living (DCA) Limited (formerly known as Shaw Community Services Limited)

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". 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 these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- 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 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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF
SHAW COMMUNITY LIVING (DCA) LIMITED
(formerly known as Shaw Community Services Limited)**

We have audited the financial statements of Shaw Community Living (DCA) Limited for the year ended 31 March 2016 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 20. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

This report is made solely to the company's member 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 member those matters we are required to state to it 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 member for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

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. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

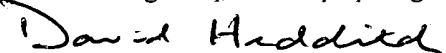
Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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 take advantage of the small companies' exemption from preparing a Strategic Report or in preparing the Directors' Report.



**David Hedditch (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP**

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
Cardiff, United Kingdom

Date: 29 September 2016

Shaw Community Living (DCA) Limited (formerly known as Shaw Community Services Limited)

Profit and loss account

For the year ended 31 March 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover	3	5,238,875	4,613,666
Operating costs		(5,046,583)	(4,516,206)
Operating profit		192,292	97,460
Finance costs (net)	4	(23,898)	(23,912)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	5	168,394	73,548
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	9	(35,425)	(16,207)
Profit for the financial year		<u>132,969</u>	<u>57,341</u>

The results for both the current and prior year were all derived from continuing operations of the company.

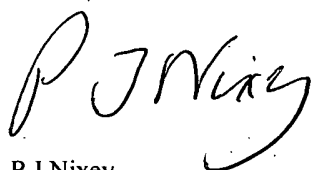
There have been no recognised gains and losses for the current or the prior financial year other than as stated in the profit and loss account and, accordingly, no separate statement of comprehensive income is presented.

Shaw Community Living (DCA) Limited (formerly known as Shaw Community Services Limited)

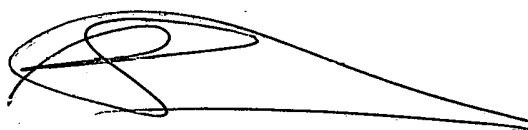
Balance sheet At 31 March 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	10	8,100	15,362
Current assets			
Debtors	11	449,551	458,750
Cash at bank and in hand		305,907	101,265
		<u>755,458</u>	<u>560,015</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	<u>(265,513)</u>	<u>(210,301)</u>
Net current assets		<u>489,945</u>	<u>349,714</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>498,045</u>	<u>365,076</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13	<u>(1,165,000)</u>	<u>(1,165,000)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(666,955)</u>	<u>(799,924)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	16	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		<u>(667,955)</u>	<u>(800,924)</u>
Shareholder's deficit		<u>(666,955)</u>	<u>(799,924)</u>

The financial statements of Shaw Community Living (DCA) Limited (registered number 4603309) were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 29 September 2016. They were signed on its behalf by:



P J Nixey
Director



R S Brown
Director

Shaw Community Living (DCA) Limited (formerly known as Shaw Community Services Limited)

Statement of changes in equity
At 31 March 2016

	Called-up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 31 March 2014 as previously stated and at 1 April 2014	1,000	(858,265)	(857,265)
Profit for the financial year	-	57,341	57,341
Total comprehensive income	-	57,341	57,341
At 31 March 2015	1,000	(800,924)	(799,924)
Profit for the financial year	-	132,969	132,969
Total comprehensive income	-	132,969	132,969
At 31 March 2016	1,000	(667,955)	(666,955)

Shaw Community Living (DCA) Limited (formerly known as Shaw Community Services Limited)

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2016

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and to the preceding year.

a. General information and basis of accounting

Shaw Community Living (DCA) Limited ('the company') is a company incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is given on page 1. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report on page 2.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. There has been no prior year financial statement restatement on adoption of FRS 102 in the current year. The functional currency of the company is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

The company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its separate financial statements. The company is consolidated in the financial statements of its parent, Shaw healthcare (Group) Limited, which may be obtained from the registered office which is given on page 1. Exemptions have been taken in these separate company financial statements in relation to financial instruments, presentation of a cash flow statement and remuneration of key management personnel.

b. Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared using the going concern basis of accounting. The company's business activities are set out in the Directors' Report. The Business Review incorporated in the annual report of Shaw healthcare (Group) Limited, the ultimate parent company, includes information on the group's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position. It also includes information on the financial position of the group, its cash flows, liquidity position and borrowing facilities as well as its financial risk management objectives; details of its financial instruments and hedging activities; and its exposures to credit risk and liquidity risk.

As shown in the profit and loss account, the company achieved a profit before taxation in the year ended 31 March 2016 of £168,394 (2015 – £73,548). However, the company remains in a net liabilities position due to earlier losses generated. Financial support from within the group has been agreed in the event that this is required by the company to cover its short-term working capital requirements and a letter has been received from the company's parent undertaking and respective group undertakings that repayment of the loans will not be demanded within 12 months from the signing of the financial statements. An additional written letter of support, up to a maximum of £40,000 for the period 12 months after the date of signing these financial statements has been received from Shaw healthcare (Group) Limited.

The company's main business risks relate to a) certainty of income as the company's income is generated entirely from short-term contracts; and b) cost control, especially in relation to staff. The directors are mitigating these risks by trying to deliver a good standard of service, by developing strong links with existing and potential customers, and through the development of a comprehensive framework of controls and performance metrics.

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Shaw Community Living (DCA) Limited (formerly known as Shaw Community Services Limited)

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2016

1. Accounting policies (continued)

c. Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on fixed assets in order to write off the costs of those assets over their estimated useful lives. The following annual depreciation rates are used:

IT equipment	20% straight-line
Fixtures and fittings	20% straight-line

d. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

(i) Financial assets and liabilities

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. Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the balance sheet when, and only when, there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Debt instruments which meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method:

(a) The contractual return to the holder is (i) a fixed amount; (ii) a positive fixed rate or a positive variable rate; or (iii) a combination of a positive or a negative fixed rate and a positive variable rate.

(b) The contract may provide for repayments of the principal or the return to the holder (but not both) to be linked to a single relevant observable index of general price inflation of the currency in which the debt instrument is denominated, provided such links are not leveraged.

(c) The contract may provide for a determinable variation of the return to the holder during the life of the instrument, provided that (i) the new rate satisfies condition (a) and the variation is not contingent on future events other than (1) a change of a contractual variable rate; (2) to protect the holder against credit deterioration of the issuer; (3) changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law; or (ii) the new rate is a market rate of interest and satisfies condition (a).

(d) There is no contractual provision that could, by its terms, result in the holder losing the principal amount or any interest attributable to the current period or prior periods.

(e) Contractual provisions that permit the issuer to prepay a debt instrument or permit the holder to put it back to the issuer before maturity are not contingent on future events, other than to protect the holder against the credit deterioration of the issuer or a change in control of the issuer, or to protect the holder or issuer against changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law.

Shaw Community Living (DCA) Limited (formerly known as Shaw Community Services Limited)

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2016

1. Accounting policies (continued)

d. Financial instruments (continued)

(i) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(f) Contractual provisions may permit the extension of the term of the debt instrument, provided that the return to the holder and any other contractual provisions applicable during the extended term satisfy the conditions of paragraphs (a) to (c).

Debt instruments that have no stated interest rate (and do not constitute a financing transaction) and are classified as payable or receivable within one year are initially measured at an undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

Other debt instruments not meeting these conditions are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Commitments to make and receive loans which meet the conditions mentioned above are measured at cost (which may be nil) less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(ii) Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct issue costs.

(iii) Fair value measurement

The best evidence of fair value is a quoted price for an identical asset in an active market. When quoted prices are unavailable, the price of a recent transaction for an identical asset provides evidence of fair value as long as there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances or a significant lapse of time since the transaction took place. If the market is not active and recent transactions of an identical asset on their own are not a good estimate of fair value, the fair value is estimated by using a valuation technique.

e. Impairment of assets

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.

Non-financial assets

An 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.

Shaw Community Living (DCA) Limited (formerly known as Shaw Community Services Limited)

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2016

1. Accounting policies (continued)

e. Impairment of assets (continued)

Non-financial assets (continued)

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.

Financial assets

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of 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.

f. Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for timing differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the company is able to control the reversal of the timing difference and it is probable that it will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax relating to non-depreciable property, plant and equipment measured using the revaluation model and investment property is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to sale of the asset. In other cases, the measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income.

Shaw Community Living (DCA) Limited (formerly known as Shaw Community Services Limited)

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2016

1. Accounting policies (continued)

f. Taxation (continued)

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if: a) the company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and b) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

g. Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account arises wholly in the United Kingdom and represents amounts recognised during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax, in line with the company's revenue recognition policy. The company recognises revenue as care is provided. Where payments are received from customers in advance of services provided, the amounts are recorded as deferred income and included as part of creditors due within one year.

h. Leases

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

i. Employee benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to the profit and loss account in respect of pension costs and other retirement benefits is the contribution payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Due to the nature of the business there are limited critical judgements and estimates that are made in the process of applying the company's accounting policies that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements. Revenue is largely derived from long-term fixed contracts, there is no inventory or significant provisions and debtor recoverability has not previously given rise to any issues.

Shaw Community Living (DCA) Limited (formerly known as Shaw Community Services Limited)

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2016

3. Turnover and revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover by class of business is set out below.

	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover		
Care home residential fees	5,208,949	4,576,324
Other income	29,926	37,342
	<u>5,238,875</u>	<u>4,613,666</u>

An analysis of the company's revenue is as follows:

	£	£
Turnover	5,238,875	4,613,666
Investment income	786	751
Total revenue	<u>5,239,661</u>	<u>4,614,417</u>

4. Finance costs (net)

	2016 £	2015 £
Interest payable and similar charges	24,684	24,663
Less: Investment income	(786)	(751)
	<u>23,898</u>	<u>23,912</u>

Investment income

	£	£
Other interest receivable – bank and loan interest	<u>786</u>	<u>751</u>

Interest payable and similar charges

	£	£
Bank loans	1,320	1,320
Other loans	23,364	23,343
	<u>24,684</u>	<u>24,663</u>

Shaw Community Living (DCA) Limited (formerly known as Shaw Community Services Limited)

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2016

5. Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging:

	2016 £	2015 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (note 10)	7,262	10,193
Operating lease rentals	<u>56,919</u>	<u>50,595</u>

6. Auditor's remuneration

Fees payable to Deloitte LLP and their associates for the audit of the company's annual accounts were £3,000 (2015 - £3,000).

Fees payable to Deloitte LLP and their associates for non-audit services to the company are not required to be disclosed because the consolidated financial statements of the parent company are required to disclose such fees on a consolidated basis.

7. Staff numbers and costs

The average monthly number of employees (excluding executive directors) was:

	2016 Number	2015 Number
Care provision	341	325
Administration	<u>18</u>	<u>13</u>
	<u>359</u>	<u>338</u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	£	£
Wages and salaries	4,055,365	3,547,961
Social security costs	208,685	181,062
Pension costs	<u>19,151</u>	<u>14,192</u>
	<u>4,283,201</u>	<u>3,743,215</u>

8. Directors' remuneration and transactions

The directors are remunerated by Shaw healthcare (Group) Limited for their services to the group as a whole. It is not practicable to allocate their remuneration between their services to this company and other group companies. Their remuneration is disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of Shaw healthcare (Group) Limited, which are publicly available.

Shaw Community Living (DCA) Limited (formerly known as Shaw Community Services Limited)

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2016

9. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

The tax charge comprises:

	2016 £	2015 £
Current tax on profit on ordinary activities		
UK corporation tax	-	-
Adjustments in respect of prior years	577	-
Group relief	34,361	15,360
Total current tax	34,938	15,360
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	879	847
Adjustment in respect of prior years	(392)	-
Total deferred tax	487	847
Total tax on profit on ordinary activities	35,425	16,207

The difference between the total tax charge shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to the profit before tax is as follows:

	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	168,394	73,548
Tax on profit on ordinary activities at standard UK corporation tax rate of 20% (2015 - 21%)	33,679	15,445
Effects of:		
- Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	554	-
- Adjustments in respect of prior years	185	-
- Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	184	804
- Effect of rate changes	823	(42)
Total tax charge for year	35,425	16,207

The standard rate of tax applied to profit on ordinary activities is 20% (2015 - 21%). In the Budget on 8 July 2015, the Chancellor announced additional planned reductions to 19% from 1 April 2017 and 18% from 1 April 2020. This will reduce the company's future current tax charge accordingly. As the changes have been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date their effects are included in these financial statements.

There is no expiry date on timing differences, unused tax losses or tax credits.

Shaw Community Living (DCA) Limited (formerly known as Shaw Community Services Limited)

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2016

10. Tangible fixed assets

	IT equipment £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016	41,225	32,870	74,095
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2015	27,683	31,050	58,733
Charge for the year	6,124	1,138	7,262
At 31 March 2016	33,807	32,188	65,995
Net book value			
At 31 March 2016	7,418	682	8,100
At 31 March 2015	13,542	1,820	15,362

11. Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Trade debtors	204,768	335,973
Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,846	611
Other debtors	22	5,265
Prepayments and accrued income	234,504	109,003
	442,140	450,852
Amounts falling due after more than one year		
Deferred tax	7,411	7,898

A deferred tax asset of £7,411 (2015 - £7,898) has been recognised at 31 March 2016. The asset has arisen as a result of timing differences relating to capital allowances. The directors are of the opinion that the asset is recoverable due to taxable profits forecast to be made by the company in the future.

The amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

Shaw Community Living (DCA) Limited (formerly known as Shaw Community Services Limited)

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2016

12. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade creditors	15,686	4,534
Amounts owed to group undertakings	36,321	15,854
Other taxation and social security	41,180	38,950
Other creditors	10,073	2,240
Accruals and deferred income	162,253	148,723
	<u>265,513</u>	<u>210,301</u>

13. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Loans owed to parent undertaking (see note 14)	375,000	375,000
Loans owed to group undertakings (see note 14)	790,000	790,000
	<u>1,165,000</u>	<u>1,165,000</u>

14. Borrowings

Borrowings are repayable as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Loans owed to parent undertaking		
Between one and two years	<u>375,000</u>	<u>375,000</u>

The loans are unsecured. Interest was charged during the year at a rate of 2%. The company has received a letter from its parent undertaking that repayment of the loans will not be demanded within 12 months of the signing of the financial statements (see note 1).

	£	£
Loans owed to group undertakings		
Between one and two years	<u>790,000</u>	<u>790,000</u>

The loans are unsecured. Interest was charged during the year at a rate of 2%. The company has received a letter from the respective group undertakings that repayment of the loans will not be demanded within 12 months of the signing of the financial statements (see note 1).

Shaw Community Living (DCA) Limited (formerly known as Shaw Community Services Limited)

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2016

15. Financial instruments

The carrying values of the company's financial assets and liabilities approximate their fair value. No impairment losses were recognised on financial assets measured at amortised cost in either period

16. Called-up share capital and reserves

	2016 £	2015 £
Allotted, called-up and fully-paid		
1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000

The company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income.

The company's other reserves are as follows:

The profit and loss reserve represents cumulative profits or losses net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

17. Financial commitments

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

	2016		2015	
	Land and buildings £	Other £	Land and buildings £	Other £
- within one year	11,880	38,201	22,740	27,653
- between one and five years	5,940	46,934	17,820	46,018
	<u>17,820</u>	<u>85,135</u>	<u>40,560</u>	<u>73,671</u>

18. Related party transactions

During the year, services were provided to the company by The Shaw Foundation Limited, a company related by way of common directors, of £836 (2015 - £689). There were no outstanding amounts owed at either year-end.

19. Controlling party

The parent company and ultimate controlling party is Shaw healthcare (Group) Limited, a company incorporated and registered in England and Wales. The smallest and largest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared which include the results of the company is headed by Shaw healthcare (Group) Limited, the financial statements of which are available from the Company Secretary, 1 Links Court, Links Business Park, St Mellons, Cardiff CF3 0LT.

Shaw Community Living (DCA) Limited (formerly known as Shaw Community Services Limited)

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2016

20. Explanation of transition to FRS 102

This is the first year that the company has presented its financial statements under Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. The last financial statements under previous UK GAAP were for the year ended 31 March 2015 and the date of transition to FRS 102 was therefore 1 April 2014. As a consequence of adopting FRS 102, there have been no changes to the equity or profit previously reported.