

Company registration number: 04710733

Ashfield Nursing Home Limited

Unaudited filleted financial statements

31 March 2022

Ashfield Nursing Home Limited

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Ashfield Nursing Home Limited

Directors and other information

Directors	J A Lowcock I Crampton K Dean
Secretary	J A Lowcock
Company number	04710733
Registered office	Queensgate House 23 North Park Road Harrogate North Yorkshire HG1 5PD
Business address	3 Ashfield Wetherby West Yorkshire LS22 7TF
Accountants	Howard Matthews Partnership Queensgate House 23 North Park Road Harrogate North Yorkshire HG1 5PD

Ashfield Nursing Home Limited**Statement of financial position****31 March 2022**

	Note	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	5	3,750		7,500	
Tangible assets	6	43,465		45,688	
		<u> </u>	47,215	<u> </u>	53,188
Current assets					
Stocks		5,650		5,500	
Debtors	7	100,009		62,273	
Cash at bank and in hand		23,317		89,234	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
		128,976		157,007	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(169,517)		(163,520)	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
Net current liabilities			(40,541)		(6,513)
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Total assets less current liabilities			6,674		46,675
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(37,344)		(63,169)
Provisions for liabilities			(7,662)		(8,378)
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Net liabilities			(38,332)		(24,872)
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			2		2
Profit and loss account			(38,334)		(24,874)
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Shareholders deficit			(38,332)		(24,872)
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>

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

Directors responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15 December 2022 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

J A Lowcock

Director

Company registration number: 04710733

Ashfield Nursing Home Limited

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 31 March 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Ashfield Nursing Home, Queensgate House, 23 North Park Road, Harrogate, North Yorkshire, HG1 5PD.

2. Statement of compliance

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

Going concern

The balance sheet shows that liabilities exceed assets. The accounts have been drawn up on a going concern basis and do not incorporate any adjustments that would be necessary should this prove to be inappropriate. The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis as the company expects to continue to receive the support of the directors and the creditors.

Turnover

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.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, 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.

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	-	5 % straight line
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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

tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

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:

Leasehold property improvements	-	20 % straight line
Fittings fixtures and equipment	-	25 % reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25 % reducing balance
Office and computer equipment	-	33.33 % straight line

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

Impairment

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. 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 are 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.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

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.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

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 in finance costs 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 44 (2021: 44).

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	75,000	75,000
Amortisation		
At 1 April 2021	67,500	67,500
Charge for the year	3,750	3,750
At 31 March 2022	71,250	71,250
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2022	3,750	3,750
At 31 March 2021	7,500	7,500

6. Tangible assets

	Short leasehold property £	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Office and computer equipment £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 April 2021	1,800	159,251	6,463	6,955	174,469
Additions	-	12,584	-	863	13,447
Disposals	-	(16,244)	-	-	(16,244)
At 31 March 2022	1,800	155,591	6,463	7,818	171,672
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2021	1,800	114,067	6,415	6,499	128,781
Charge for the year	-	14,231	12	584	14,827
Disposals	-	(15,401)	-	-	(15,401)
At 31 March 2022	1,800	112,897	6,427	7,083	128,207
Carrying amount					
At 31 March 2022	-	42,694	36	735	43,465
At 31 March 2021	-	45,184	48	456	45,688

7. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	9,505	23,006
Prepayments and accrued income	88,545	39,267
Other debtors	1,959	-
	<u>100,009</u>	<u>62,273</u>

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	9,448	15,692
Payments received on account	17,000	13,284
Trade creditors	51,265	39,050
Accruals and deferred income	12,450	20,110
Corporation tax	-	5,082
Social security and other taxes	15,121	15,037
Director loan accounts	132	132
Other creditors	64,101	55,133
	<u>169,517</u>	<u>163,520</u>

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

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	37,344	63,169
	<u>37,344</u>	<u>63,169</u>

10. Operating leases

The company as lessee

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

	£	£
Not later than 1 year	11,209	8,579
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	17,842	8,965
	<u>29,051</u>	<u>17,544</u>

11. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

2022

	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the directors	Balance o/standing
	£	£	£
J A Lowcock	(132)	-	(132)
K Dean	-	276	276
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

2021

	Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the directors	Balance o/standing
	£	£	£
J A Lowcock	(132)	-	(132)
K Dean	2,295	(2,295)	-
	<u>2,163</u>	<u>(2,295)</u>	<u>(132)</u>

12. Related party transactions

The business premises are owned by Mrs J Lowcock. Rent of £74,000 (2021 - £72,000) was paid by the company.

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.