Registration number: 05427029

FAIRFIELD HOUSE HEALTHCARE LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

Hazlewoods LLP
Chartered Accountants
Windsor House
Bayshill Road
Cheltenham
Gloucestershire
GL50 3AT

FAIRFIELD HOUSE HEALTHCARE LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Z D Hutchins
Registered office	Hazlewoods LLP Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham Gloucestershire GL50 3AT
Accountants	Hazlewoods LLP Chartered Accountants Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham Gloucestershire GL50 3AT

FAIRFIELD HOUSE HEALTHCARE LIMITED

(REGISTRATION NUMBER: 05427029)
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

	Note	30 June 2017 £	30 June 2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	1,876,879	1,845,273
Current assets			
Stocks	7	1,000	1,000
Debtors	8	334,906	191,387
Cash at bank and in hand		69,962	67,830
		405,868	260,217
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	9	(97,157)	(128,869)
Net current assets		308,711	131,348
Total assets less current liabilities		2,185,590	1,976,621
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(1,616,445)	(1,557,802)
Net assets		569,145	418,819
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		568,145	417,819
Total equity		569,145	418,819

For the financial year ending 30 June 2017 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 accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

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

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 26/03/18 and signed on its behalf by:

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Z D Hutchins
Director

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:
Hazlewoods LLP
Windsor House
Bayshill Road
Cheltenham
Gloucestershire
GL50 3AT

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates
The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation
These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except for, where disclosed in these accounting policies, certain items that are shown at fair value.

The presentational currency of the financial statements is Pounds Sterling, being the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest Pound.

Judgements and estimation uncertainty
These financial statements do not contain any significant judgements or estimation uncertainty.

Tangible assets
Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation
Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	**Depreciation method and rate**
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	15% straight line
Motor vehicles	20% straight line

No depreciation is provided on freehold property as it is the company's policy to maintain the property so that it keeps its previously assessed standard of performance. As the useful economic life of this class of asset is of such length and the residual value is such that it is not materially different from the carrying amount, any depreciation would not be material.

Goodwill
Goodwill is amortised over its useful life, which shall not exceed five years if a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made.

Intangible assets
Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is held in the currency of the acquired entity and revalued to the closing rate at each reporting period date.

Negative goodwill arising on an acquisition is recognised on the face of the balance sheet on the acquisition date and subsequently the excess up to the fair value of non-monetary assets acquired is recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the non-monetary assets are recovered.

Amortisation
Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

Asset class	**Amortisation method and rate**
Goodwill	Over 10 years

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.

Trade debtors
Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. All trade debtors are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted cost of cash expected to be received. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtors.

Stocks
Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

Trade creditors
Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and all are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted amount of cash expected to be paid.

Borrowings
Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

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

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

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Share capital
Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends
Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Defined contribution pension obligation
A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Financial instruments

Classification
Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability on the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expenses in the profit and loss account.

Recognition and measurement
All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Impairment
Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

A non financial asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

The recoverable amount of goodwill is derived from measurement of the present value of the future cash flows of the cash-generating units ('CGUs') of which the goodwill is a part. Any impairment loss in respect of a CGU is allocated first to the goodwill attached to that CGU, and then to other assets within that CGU on a pro-rata basis.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised. Where a reversal of impairment occurs in respect of a CGU, the reversal is applied first to the assets (other than goodwill) of the CGU on a pro-rata basis and then to any goodwill allocated to that CGU.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

3 Staff numbers

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

	Year ended 30 June 2017 No.	1 December 2015 to 30 June 2016 No.
Average number of employees	35	36

4 Taxation

Tax charged/(credited) in the profit and loss account

	Year ended 30 June 2017 £	1 December 2015 to 30 June 2016 £
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	43,667	33,024
UK corporation tax adjustment to prior periods	178	(8,447)
	43,845	24,577
Deferred taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences	1,320	(10,780)
Tax expense in the profit and loss account	45,165	13,797

5 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
As at 1 July 2016 and at 30 June 2017	770,000
Amortisation	
As at 1 July 2016 and at 30 June 2017	770,000
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2017 and as at 30 June 2016	-

6 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 July 2016	1,817,051	377,105	17,200	2,211,356
Additions	-	42,913	-	42,913
At 30 June 2017	1,817,051	420,018	17,200	2,254,269
Depreciation				
At 1 July 2016	-	348,883	17,200	366,083
Charge for the period	-	11,307	-	11,307
At 30 June 2017	-	360,190	17,200	377,390
Carrying amount				
At 30 June 2017	1,817,051	59,828	-	1,876,879
At 30 June 2016	1,817,051	28,222	-	1,845,273

7 Stocks

	30 June 2017 £	30 June 2016 £
Raw materials and consumables	1,000	1,000

8 Debtors

	Note	30 June 2017 £	30 June 2016 £
Trade debtors		778	23,830
Amounts owed by related parties		263,321	156,550
Other debtors		63,508	2,279
Prepayments		4,295	4,404
Deferred tax assets		3,004	4,324
		334,906	191,387

9 Creditors

	Note	30 June 2017 £	30 June 2016 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	10	32	32
Trade creditors		17,852	27,210
Social security and other taxes		7,987	6,868
Outstanding defined contribution pension costs		796	528
Other creditors		2,292	11,152
Accrued expenses		24,531	17,966
Corporation tax liability		43,667	65,113
		97,157	128,869
Due after one year			
Amounts owed to group undertakings		1,616,445	1,557,802

10 Loans and borrowings

	2017 £	2016 £
Current loans and borrowings		
Finance lease liabilities	32	32