

**PREPARED FOR THE REGISTRAR  
FAIRFIELD HOUSE HEALTHCARE LIMITED  
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

Hazlewoods LLP  
Windsor House  
Bayshill Road  
Cheltenham  
GL50 3AT

**Fairfield House Healthcare Limited**

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## **Fairfield House Healthcare Limited**

### **Company Information**

<b>Director</b>	Z D Hutchins
<b>Registered office</b>	Hazlewoods LLP Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT
<b>Accountants</b>	Hazlewoods LLP Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT

**Fairfield House Healthcare Limited****(Registration number: 05427029)****Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2023**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2023 £</b>	<b>2022 £</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	<u>4</u>	-	-
Tangible assets	<u>5</u>	<u>1,877,575</u>	<u>1,887,681</u>
		<u>1,877,575</u>	<u>1,887,681</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		1,000	1,000
Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>6</u>	<u>87,575</u>	<u>78,009</u>
Debtors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>6</u>	<u>486,936</u>	<u>474,527</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>614,864</u>	<u>505,666</u>
		<u>1,190,375</u>	<u>1,059,202</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>7</u>	<u>(186,015)</u>	<u>(204,107)</u>
Net current assets		<u>1,004,360</u>	<u>855,095</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>2,881,935</u>	<u>2,742,776</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>7</u>	<u>(1,424,586)</u>	<u>(1,608,024)</u>
Deferred tax liabilities		<u>(4,287)</u>	<u>(4,287)</u>
Net assets		<u>1,453,062</u>	<u>1,130,465</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		<u>1,452,062</u>	<u>1,129,465</u>
Total equity		<u>1,453,062</u>	<u>1,130,465</u>

For the financial year ending 30 June 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

**Director's 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 director acknowledges her 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 director on 22 March 2024

Z D Hutchins  
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form an integral part of these financial statements.

## **Fairfield House Healthcare Limited**

### **Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2023**

#### **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  
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 smaller entities - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006 (as applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime).

##### **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.

##### **Going concern**

After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

##### **Judgements and estimation uncertainty**

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

##### **Revenue recognition**

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the company. The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

## **Fairfield House Healthcare Limited**

### **Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2023**

#### **Tax**

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred 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 the company. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

#### **Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet 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, over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

<b>Asset class</b>	<b>Depreciation method and rate</b>
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.

#### **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:

<b>Asset class</b>	<b>Amortisation method and rate</b>
Goodwill	10 years straight line

#### **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.

## **Fairfield House Healthcare Limited**

### **Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2023**

#### **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.

#### **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 the director) during the year, was as follows:

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>No.</b>	<b>No.</b>
Average number of employees	<u>38</u>	<u>37</u>



**Fairfield House Healthcare Limited**

**Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2023**

**4 Intangible assets**

	<b>Goodwill £</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 July 2022 and at 30 June 2023	770,000
<b>Amortisation</b>	
At 1 July 2022 and at 30 June 2023	770,000
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 30 June 2020 and at 30 June 2023	-

**5 Tangible assets**

	<b>Land and buildings £</b>	<b>Fixtures, fittings and equipment £</b>	<b>Motor vehicles £</b>	<b>Total £</b>
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 July 2022	1,817,051	514,256	17,200	2,348,507
Additions	-	12,126	-	12,126
At 30 June 2023	1,817,051	526,382	17,200	2,360,633
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 July 2022	-	443,626	17,200	460,826
Charge for the year	-	22,232	-	22,232
At 30 June 2023	-	465,858	17,200	483,058
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
At 30 June 2023	1,817,051	60,524	-	1,877,575
At 30 June 2022	1,817,051	70,630	-	1,887,681

**6 Debtors**

	<b>2023 £</b>	<b>2022 £</b>
Trade debtors	76,511	73,739
Other debtors	8,774	2,000
Prepayments	2,290	2,270
Amounts owed by related parties	486,936	474,527
	574,511	552,536
Less non-current portion	(488,763)	(474,321)
Total current trade and other debtors	85,748	78,215

**Details of non-current trade and other debtors**

£488,763 (2023 - £474,321) of amounts owed by related parties is classified as non-current.

**Fairfield House Healthcare Limited****Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2023****7 Creditors**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2023</b> <b>£</b>	<b>2022</b> <b>£</b>
<b>Due within one year</b>			
Trade creditors		34,831	21,717
Social security and other taxes		9,757	14,926
Outstanding defined contribution pension costs		2,319	2,624
Other creditors		39,213	62,926
Accrued expenses		5,149	34,072
Corporation tax liability		94,746	67,842
		<u>186,015</u>	<u>204,107</u>
<b>Due after one year</b>			
Amounts owed by related parties		<u>1,424,586</u>	<u>1,608,024</u>

**8 Disclosure under Section 444 (5B) CA 2006**

As permitted by Section 444 CA 2006, these accounts do not contain a copy of the company's Profit and Loss account or a copy of the Directors' Report. These accounts are unaudited.

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.