COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 06081483

Bexley Homecare Services Ltd

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

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Financial Statements

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Officers and Professional Advisers

The Board of Directors	M P Chawla-Lidbury Mrs P P Chawla-Lidbury
Registered Office	Heritage House 34b North Cray Road Bexley Kent England DA5 3LZ
Accountants	Chappell Cole & Co (UK) LLP Heritage House 34b North Cray Road Bexley Kent DA5 3LZ

Bexley Homecare Services Ltd

Report to the Board of Directors on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of Bexley Homecare Services Ltd

Year Ended 31 July 2017

As described on the statement of financial position, the directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2017, which comprise the statement of financial position and the related notes. You consider that the company is exempt from an audit under the Companies Act 2006. In accordance with your instructions we have compiled these financial statements in order to assist you to fulfil your statutory responsibilities, from the accounting records and from information and explanations supplied to us.

Chappell Cole & Co (UK) LLP

Heritage House 34b North Cray Road Bexley Kent DA5 3LZ

4 January 2018

Bexley Homecare Services Ltd

Statement of Financial Position

31 July 2017

	Note	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed Assets				
Intangible assets	**5**		**47,300**	52,151
Tangible assets	**6**		**11,166**	12,261
			58,466	64,412
Current Assets				
Debtors	**7**	**53,815**		33,875
Cash at bank and in hand		**6,000**		–
		59,815		33,875
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**8**	**90,781**		81,751
Net Current Liabilities			**30,966**	47,876
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities			**27,500**	16,536
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**9**		**2,389**	10,208
Net Assets			**25,111**	6,328
Capital and Reserves				
Called up share capital			**100**	100
Profit and loss account			**25,011**	6,228
Members Funds			**25,111**	6,328

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 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 income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 July 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 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 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 4 January 2018 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

M P Chawla-Lidbury

Director

Company registration number: 06081483

Bexley Homecare Services Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 July 2017

1. General Information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Heritage House, 34b North Cray Road, Bexley, Kent, DA5 3LZ, England.

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 the 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.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 March 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 10.

Revenue Recognition

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.

Income Tax

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

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	-	over 20 years

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 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 equity, 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 equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity 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:

Plant and machinery	-	15% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	-	15% reducing balance

Impairment of Fixed Assets

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. For the purposes of impairment testing, 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 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.

Financial Instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities. Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability. Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

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 as a finance cost 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 46 (2016: 50).

5. Intangible Assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 August 2016 and 31 July 2017	**97,025**
Amortisation	
At 1 August 2016	**44,874**
Charge for the year	**4,851**
At 31 July 2017	**49,725**
Carrying amount	
At 31 July 2017	**47,300**
At 31 July 2016	52,151

6. Tangible Assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	**Total £**
Cost			
At 1 August 2016	25,934	9,102	**35,036**
Additions	876	–	**876**
At 31 July 2017	26,810	9,102	**35,912**
Depreciation			
At 1 August 2016	16,711	6,064	**22,775**
Charge for the year	1,515	456	**1,971**
At 31 July 2017	18,226	6,520	**24,746**
Carrying amount			
At 31 July 2017	8,584	2,582	**11,166**
At 31 July 2016	9,223	3,038	12,261

7. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	**53,665**	33,875
Other debtors	**150**	–
	53,815	33,875

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	**27,082**	24,544
Trade creditors	**8,143**	3,271
Corporation tax	**200**	13,958
Social security and other taxes	**20,125**	3,822
Other creditors	**35,231**	36,156
	90,781	81,751

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

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	**2,389**	10,208

10. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 March 2015.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the period.