

Glamorgan Care Limited

Unaudited Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

Glamorgan Care Limited
(Registration number: 06469704)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>4</u>	2,737,369	2,728,349
Current assets			
Stocks	<u>5</u>	20,700	15,200
Debtors	<u>6</u>	60,715	53,685
Cash at bank and in hand		95,490	314,545
		176,905	383,430
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>7</u>	(258,801)	(385,441)
Net current liabilities		(81,896)	(2,011)
Total assets less current liabilities		2,655,473	2,726,338
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>7</u>	(1,968,117)	(1,966,412)
Provisions for liabilities		(35,501)	(37,733)
Net assets		651,855	722,193
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	<u>8</u>	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		650,855	721,193
Shareholders' funds		651,855	722,193

For the financial 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 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.

Glamorgan Care Limited
(Registration number: 06469704)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022

Approved and authorised by the Board on 15 June 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr J H M Aplin
Director

Glamorgan Care Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

1 General information

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

The address of its registered office is:

Dan-Y-Graig House
Bridgend Road
Porthcawl
CF36 5SR

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 15 June 2022.

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 that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and 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.

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.

Tax

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

The current income 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.

Glamorgan Care Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Freehold property	1% Straight line
Leasehold property	5% Straight line
Fixtures and fittings	25% Reducing balance

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 merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. 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 receivables.

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.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

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 subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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 in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

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.

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Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

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

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.

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Impairment

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.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 99 (2021 - 106).

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Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

4 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2021	2,929,164	287,604	-	3,216,768
Additions	-	69,207	17,544	86,751
At 31 March 2022	2,929,164	356,811	17,544	3,303,519
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2021	291,405	197,014	-	488,419
Charge for the year	41,504	35,496	731	77,731
At 31 March 2022	332,909	232,510	731	566,150
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2022	2,596,255	124,301	16,813	2,737,369
At 31 March 2021	2,637,759	90,590	-	2,728,349

Included within the net book value of land and buildings above is £2,475,161 (2021 - £2,501,399) in respect of freehold land and buildings and £121,094 (2021 - £136,360) in respect of short leasehold land and buildings.

5 Stocks

	2022 £	2021 £
Stocks	20,700	15,200

6 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	50,045	49,621
Prepayments	984	4,064
Other debtors	9,686	-
	60,715	53,685

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Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

7 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Due within one year			
Bank loans and overdrafts	9	114,192	173,073
Trade creditors		8,785	5,693
Taxation and social security		24,342	15,939
Accruals and deferred income		13,701	68,657
Other creditors		35,067	36,319
Corporation tax		59,170	85,760
HP and finance lease liabilities		3,544	-
		<u>258,801</u>	<u>385,441</u>

The loans due within one year totalling £114,192 (2021: £173,073) are secured by debenture against the assets of the company, a first legal charge against the property to which the loan relates and personal guarantees made by the directors.

The hire purchase liabilities due within one year totalling £3,545 (2021: £nil) are secured upon the assets to which they relate.

Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	9	<u>1,968,117</u>	<u>1,966,412</u>

The bank loans due within one year totalling £1,955,394 (2021: £1,966,412) are secured by debenture against the assets of the company, a first legal charge against the property to which the loan relates and personal guarantees made by the directors.

The hire purchase liabilities due within one year totalling £12,723 (2021: £nil) are secured upon the assets to which they relate.

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Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

8 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2022		2021	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary Share Capital of £1 each	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

9 Loans and borrowings

	2022	2021
	£	£
Non-current loans and borrowings		
Bank borrowings	1,955,394	1,966,412
Hire purchase contracts	12,723	-
	<u>1,968,117</u>	<u>1,966,412</u>

	2022	2021
	£	£
Current loans and borrowings		
Bank borrowings	114,192	173,073
Hire purchase contracts	3,544	-
	<u>117,736</u>	<u>173,073</u>

10 Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts

Operating leases

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Not later than one year	4,907	3,663
Later than one year and not later than five years	13,903	3,851
	<u>18,810</u>	<u>7,514</u>

The amount of non-cancellable operating lease payments recognised as an expense during the year was £13,948 (2021 - £8,545).

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Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2022

11 Non adjusting events after the financial period

During the financial period the worldwide economy has continued to be impacted by the Covid-19 virus outbreak, affecting the trading ability of the company. However, the company has continued to receive financial support from the UK Government and its financial institutions and at the date of signing the financial statements, the company has adequate cash reserves to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due.

Therefore it is considered appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis.

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.