Registration number: 07014039

Sable Cottage Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

Kells Accounting Limited
Chartered Certified Accountants
68 Livingstone Road
Kings Heath
Birmingham
B14 6DN

Contents

Company Information	<u>l</u>
Balance Sheet	<u>2</u>
Notes to the Financial Statements	<u>3</u> to <u>10</u>

Company Information

Directors Mr A K Patel

Mr S A Patel

Registered office 1 Glanville Drive

Sutton Coldfield West Midlands B75 5HW

Bankers Royal Bank of Scotland

79/83 Colmore Row

Birmingham B3 2AP

Accountants Kells Accounting Limited

Chartered Certified Accountants

68 Livingstone Road

Kings Heath Birmingham B14 6DN

Page 1

(Registration number: 07014039) Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2019

	Note	31 December 2019 £	31 December 2018
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	<u>4</u>	6,719	33,594
Tangible assets	<u>4</u> <u>5</u>	1,863,795	1,886,227
	_	1,870,514	1,919,821
Current assets			
Stocks	<u>6</u>	2,750	2,500
Debtors	<u>6</u> <u>7</u>	116,798	136,122
Cash at bank and in hand	_	119,425	243,475
		238,973	382,097
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	8 _	(399,132)	(534,244)
Net current liabilities	_	(160,159)	(152,147)
Total assets less current liabilities		1,710,355	1,767,674
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(987,494)	(1,045,063)
Provisions for liabilities		(121,417)	(121,146)
Net assets	_	601,444	601,465
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	9	100	100
Revaluation reserve		601,324	601,324
Profit and loss account	_		41
Total equity	_	601,444	601,465

For the financial year ending 31 December 2019 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 Directors' Report or the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 19 August 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr S A Patel Director

The notes on pages $\underline{3}$ to $\underline{10}$ form an integral part of these financial statements. Page 2

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England & Wales. The company's registration number is 07014039.

The address of its registered office is: 1 Glanville Drive Sutton Coldfield West Midlands B75 5HW

The principal place of business is: Chester Road Kelsall Tarporley Chester CW6 0RZ

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 19 August 2020.

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 presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest £.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the provision of care 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

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, except for revalued land and development property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used.

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 20% straight line
Land and buildings 2% straight line

Goodwill

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

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
Goodwill
Amortisation method and rate
10% 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.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from clients for care 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

Stock is food and cleaning products and is stated at cost.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

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

Trade debtors

Trade debtors which are receivable within one year and which do not constitute a financing transaction are initially measured at the transaction price. Trade debtors are subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled and any impairment losses.

Where the arrangement with a trade debtor constitutes a financing transaction, the debtor is initially and subsequently measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

A provision for impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the amounts due will not be collected according to the original terms of the contract. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss for the excess of the carrying value of the trade debtor over the present value of the future cash flows discounted using the original effective interest rate. Subsequent reversals of an impairment loss that objectively relate to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial liabilities and equity

Financial instruments are classified as liabilities and equity instruments 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 Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors payable within one year that do not constitute a financing transaction are initially measured at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled.

Where the arrangement with a trade creditor constitutes a financing transaction, the creditor is initially and subsequently measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar instrument.

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at the transaction price, including transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and other similar charges.

Commitments to receive a loan are measured at cost less impairment.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset is derecognised only when the contractual rights to cash flows expire or are settled, or substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to another party, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party. A financial liability (or part thereof) is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed (including directors) during the year was 35 (2018 - 34).

Page 6

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

4 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 January 2019	268,750	268,750
At 31 December 2019	268,750	268,750
Amortisation		
At 1 January 2019	235,156	235,156
Amortisation charge	26,875	26,875
At 31 December 2019	262,031	262,031
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2019	6,719	6,719
At 31 December 2018	33,594	33,594

5 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings	Fixtures and fittings	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2019	1,736,609	657,402	2,394,011
At 31 December 2019	1,736,609	657,402	2,394,011
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2019	32,561	475,223	507,784
Charge for the year	8,683	13,749	22,432
At 31 December 2019	41,244	488,972	530,216
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2019	1,695,365	168,430	1,863,795
At 31 December 2018	1,704,048	182,179	1,886,227

Included within the net book value of land and buildings above is £1,695,365 (2018 - £1,704,048) in respect of freehold land and buildings.

Revaluation

The fair value of the company's land and buildings was revalued on 31 March 2015. An independent valuer was not involved.

The property was valued by the directors at the accounting period end based on similar properties in the area. Had this class of asset been measured on a historical cost basis, the carrying amount would have been £961,436 (2018 - £974,878).

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

6 Stocks			
		31 December 2019 £	31 December 2018 £
Food and cleaning products	=	2,750	2,500
7 Debtors			
		31 December 2019 £	31 December 2018 £
Trade debtors		97,075	115,249
Other debtors		2,000	1,700
Prepayments	_	17,723	19,173
Total current trade and other debtors	=	116,798	136,122
8 Creditors			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
		31 December 2019	31 December 2018
	Note	£	£
Loans and borrowings	8.1	322,099	413,324
Trade creditors		48,753	85,732
Taxation and social security		6,182	9,984
Other creditors		2,180	1,068
Accrued expenses		15,786	15,786
Corporation tax liability		4,132	8,350
	_	399,132	534,244
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
		31 December 2019	31 December 2018
	Note	£	£
Loans and borrowings	<u>8.1</u> =	987,494	1,045,063
8.1 Loans and borrowings			
		31 December 2019 £	31 December 2018 £
Current loans and borrowings			
Bank borrowings		68,000	77,000
Loans from directors		111,379	93,412
Other loans - under one year	_	142,720	242,912
	_	322,099	413,324

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

8 Creditors (continued)

8.1 Loans and borrowings (continued)

	31 December 2019 £	31 December 2018 £
Non-current loans and borrowings		
Bank borrowings	987,494	1,045,063

Bank borrowings

The carrying amount of Bank borrowings at the year end is £1,055,494 (2018 - £1,122,063).

There is a fixed charge over the assets of the company in favour of Royal Bank of Scotland.

9 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

F	31 December	2019	31 Decembe	r 2018
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary share of £1 each	100	100	100	100

Rights, preferences and restrictions

Ordinary shares have the following rights, preferences and restrictions:

Holders of the ordinary share capital have a right to vote and receive dividends.

10 Dividends

Final dividends paid

	31 December 2019 £	31 December 2018 £
Final dividend of £100 (2018 - £340) per each Ordinary share	10,000	34,000

11 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingencies

Amounts not provided for in the balance sheet

The total amount of contingencies not included in the balance sheet at 31 December 2019 is £381,173 (2018 - £404,321). There is a cross gaurantee over the assets of the company in favour of The Seymour Home Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

12 Related party transactions

Summary of transactions with all associates

During the year Sable Cottage Limited made one payment on behalf of The Seymour Home Limited amounting to £192 and also made two payments of £50,000 each to The Seymour Homes Limited as part payment of the outstanding loan.

The balance due from Sable Cottage Limited to The Seymour Home Limited at 31 December 2019 was £142,720 (2018 £242,912).

Loans from related parties

31st December 2019	Associates £
At start of period	242,912
Repaid	(100,192)
At end of period	142,720
	Associates
31st March 2018	£
31st March 2018 At start of period	
	£

Page 10

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.