

**Company Registration No. 08587090 (England and Wales)**

**ARCHMORE CARE SERVICES LTD**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# ARCHMORE CARE SERVICES LTD

## CONTENTS

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	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 7

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# ARCHMORE CARE SERVICES LTD

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019		2018	
		£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	3		-		40,000
Tangible assets	4		2,303,622		2,355,522
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		5,500		5,000	
Debtors	5	120,384		287,498	
Cash at bank and in hand		485,394		293,603	
		611,278		586,101	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	(1,157,490)		(1,033,879)	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			(546,212)		(447,778)
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			1,757,410		1,947,744
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	7		(1,639,942)		(1,791,499)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			(27,430)		(26,915)
<b>Net assets</b>			90,038		129,330
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	8		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			90,036		129,328
<b>Total equity</b>			90,038		129,330

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 November 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25 November 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr R R Selliah  
Director

Mrs J Archer-Moran  
Director

Company Registration No. 08587090

# ARCHMORE CARE SERVICES LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

Archmore Care Services Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Lynwood House, 373-375 Station Road, Harrow, Middlesex, HA1 2AW.

#### **1.1 Accounting convention**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### **1.2 Going concern**

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The validity of this assumption depends on the continued support of the directors, lenders and creditors.

If the company were unable to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, adjustments would have to be made to reduce the balance sheet values of assets to their recoverable amounts, to provide for further liabilities that might arise, and reclassify fixed assets as current assets.

#### **1.3 Turnover**

Turnover represents amounts receivable for care provided during the year.

#### **1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill**

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 5 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

#### **1.5 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

# ARCHMORE CARE SERVICES LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold land and buildings	2% straight line - building element only
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	20% reducing balance
Computer equipment	25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

#### 1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

# ARCHMORE CARE SERVICES LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.9 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

##### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

##### **Classification of financial liabilities**

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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

##### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 1.10 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs.

Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

#### 1.11 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

##### **Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

# ARCHMORE CARE SERVICES LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

#### **1.12 Employee benefits**

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### **1.13 Retirement benefits**

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

### 2 Employees

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

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Total	62	61
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# ARCHMORE CARE SERVICES LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

### 3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 December 2018 and 30 November 2019	206,000
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 December 2018	166,000
Amortisation charged for the year	40,000
At 30 November 2019	206,000
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 30 November 2019	-
At 30 November 2018	40,000

### 4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery etc £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 December 2018	2,335,901	295,398	2,631,299
Additions	-	22,565	22,565
At 30 November 2019	2,335,901	317,963	2,653,864
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 December 2018	141,053	134,724	275,777
Depreciation charged in the year	37,520	36,945	74,465
At 30 November 2019	178,573	171,669	350,242
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 30 November 2019	2,157,328	146,294	2,303,622
At 30 November 2018	2,194,848	160,674	2,355,522

### 5 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	91,595	240,592
Other debtors	28,789	46,906
	120,384	287,498



# ARCHMORE CARE SERVICES LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

### 6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans	143,922	146,587
Trade creditors	283,326	404,027
Taxation and social security	94,202	67,119
Other creditors	636,040	416,146
	<u>1,157,490</u>	<u>1,033,879</u>

### 7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	<u>1,639,942</u>	<u>1,791,499</u>

The aggregate amount of creditors for which security has been given amounted to £1,783,864 (2018: £1,938,086).

Creditors which fall due after five years are as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Payable by instalments	<u>161,599</u>	<u>201,941</u>

### 8 Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

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.