Company Registration No. 09456947 (England and Wales)

BAKEWELL COTTAGE CARE HOME LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

BAKEWELL COTTAGE CARE HOME LIMITED

CONTENTS

BAKEWELL COTTAGE CARE HOME LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2018 £	2017 £	2017 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets			62,425		69,793
Tangible assets	4		3,809,922		3,820,497
Current assets					
Debtors	5	49,216		41,499	
Cash at bank and in hand		208,848		178,746	
		258,064		220,245	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(182,183)		(196,342)	
Net current assets			75,881		23,903
Total assets less current liabilities			3,948,228		3,914,193
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(1,895,500)		(1,895,500)
Provisions for liabilities			(130,000)		(171,000)
Net assets			1,922,728		1,847,693
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		2		2
Share premium account			1,320,179		1,320,179
Revaluation reserve	9		268,000		227,000
Profit and loss reserves			334,547		300,512
Total equity			1,922,728		1,847,693

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 31 March 2018 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 Act 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.

BAKEWELL COTTAGE CARE HOME LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19 December 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

A E A Bell
Director

Company Registration No. 09456947

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Bakewell Cottage Care Home Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Westwick Group Unit 20, Bridge Business Centre, Beresford Way, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, S41 9FG.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business.

1.3 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 twenty 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.

1.4 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.

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	Not depreciated
Fixtures and fittings	15% reducing balance

Freehold land is not depreciated, in the opinion of the directors any element of depreciation is immaterial to the financial statements.

Non depreciation is a departure from the Companies Act 2006.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

1.5 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.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.7 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 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.

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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.10 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.

1.11 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 67 (2017 - 65).

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018	147,351
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2017	77,558
Amortisation charged for the year	7,368
At 31 March 2018	84,926
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2018	62,425
At 31 March 2017	69,793

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018	3,750,000	98,065	3,848,065
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2017	-	27,568	27,568
Depreciation charged in the year	-	10,575	10,575
At 31 March 2018	-	38,143	38,143
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2018	3,750,000	59,922	3,809,922
At 31 March 2017	3,750,000	70,497	3,820,497

Land and buildings with a carrying amount of £3,750,000 were revalued by GVA, independent valuers not connected with the company on the basis of market value. The valuation conforms to International Valuation Standards and was based on recent market transactions on arm's length terms for similar properties.

If revalued assets were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the total amounts included would have been as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Cost	2,094,900	2,094,900
Accumulated depreciation	-	-
Carrying value	2,094,900	2,094,900

The revaluation surplus is disclosed in note 9.

5 Debtors

	2018	2017
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	43,616	29,659
Other debtors	5,600	11,840
	49,216	41,499

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	33,540	25,528
Corporation tax	50,414	75,955
Other taxation and social security	17,998	16,116
Other creditors	80,231	78,743
	182,183	196,342

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	1,895,500	1,895,500

The bank loan is an interest only loan and is secured by fixed and floating charges over the company's assets together with a cross guarantee over the assets of Westick Parking Limited, Whitwell Park Care Home Limited and Bakewell Vicarage Care Home Limited which are companies owned by Mr A E A Bell.

8 Called up share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2

9 Revaluation reserve

	2018	2017
	£	£
At beginning of year	227,000	209,000
Transfer to retained earnings	41,000	18,000
At end of year	268,000	227,000