Registered number: OC306770

PORTHGWARA NURSING HOME LLP

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019



PORTHGWARA NURSING HOME LLP REGISTERED NUMBER: OC306770

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 APRIL 2019

AS AT 30 APRIL 2019					
	Note		2019 £		2018 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets Current assets	5		1,511,202		1,528,226
Stocks		7,062		8,814	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	10,612		11,565	
Cash at bank and in hand		8,509		10,626	
	_	26,183	-	31,005	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One					
Year	7	(76,625)		(559,375)	
Net current liabilities	_		(50,442)		(528,370)
Total assets less current liabilities			1,460,760	-	999,856
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(460,489)		(5,364)
Net assets			1,000,271	_	994,492
Represented by:				•	
Loans and other debts due to members within one year					
Members' capital classified as a liability			184,726		178,617
Other amounts			277,715		321,396
			462,441	-	500,013
Members' other interests					
Revaluation reserve classified as equity		436,871		436,871	
Other reserves classified as equity		100,959		57,608	
	_		537,830		494,479
			1,000,271	-	994,492
Total members' interests				=	
Loans and other debts due to members	9		462,441		500,013
Members' other interests			537,830		494,479
			1,000,271	-	994,492
				=	

PORTHGWARA NURSING HOME LLP REGISTERED NUMBER: OC306770

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 30 APRIL 2019

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to entities subject to the small LLPs regime.

The entity was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006, as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008.

The members acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008, with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to LLPs subject to the small LLPs regime.

The entity has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with the provisions applicable to entities subject to the small LLPs regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the members and were signed on their behalf on 23/1/2020 -

J M Carter

Designated member

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

1. General information

The entity is a limited liability partnership which is registered and incorporated in England (LLP number: OC306770). The registered office is North Corner, Coverack, Nr Helston, Cornwall, TR12 6TG.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006 and the requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships".

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The LLP is financed through the capital introduced by members, bank loans and profits retained within the business. Where appropriate, the designated members will negotiate additional finance to assist in capital expenditure projects.

The members prepare annual budgets and forecasts which take account of expected changes in the trading performance to demonstrate that the LLP will be able to operate within its current facilities. On this basis, the members consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the LLP and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the LLP will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Leasing and hire purchase

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

2.5 Remuneration of members

The allocation of profits to those who were members during the financial year occurs following the finalisation of the annual financial statements. As is permitted by the Limited Liability Partnership Regulations and the LLP agreement, allocated profits may not necessarily represent all the profits arising in a particular financial year, if the designated members consider it appropriate to retain profits (or losses) or allocate profits (or losses) previously retained. Unallocated amounts are shown in "Members' other interests".

2.6 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the LLP but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

2.7 Intangible assets

Goodwill is the difference between amounts paid on the acquisition of a business and the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities. It is amortised to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over its estimated economic life.

2.8—Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery - 10% straight line
Motor vehicles - 25% straight line
Fixtures and fittings - 10% straight line
Computer equipment - 33% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The nursing home is not being depreciated on the basis that the related depreciation charge and accumulated depreciation would be immaterial due to the high residual value of the asset.

2.9 Revaluation of tangible fixed assets

Individual freehold and leasehold properties are carried at current year value at fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are undertaken with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the Balance Sheet date.

Fair values are determined from market based evidence normally undertaken by professionally qualified valuers.

Revaluation gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income unless losses exceed the previously recognised gains or reflect a clear consumption of economic benefits, in which case the excess losses are recognised in profit or loss.

2.10 Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks.

2.11 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.13 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.14 Financial instruments

The LLP only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

2.15 Capital

The capital requirements of the partnership are determined from time to time by the designated members. On leaving the partnership, a member's capital is repaid according to the arrangements set out in the LLP agreement.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was 36 (2018 - 41).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

4. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 May 2018	357,518
At 30 April 2019	357,518
Amortisation	
At 1 May 2018	357,518
At 30 April 2019	357,518
Net book value	
At 30 April 2019	•
At 30 April 2018	- -

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings £	Plant & machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures & equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation	•				
At 1 May 2018	1,473,093	24,699	52,752	217,662	1,768,206
Additions	-	•	2,950	8,929	11,879
At 30 April 2019	1,473,093	24,699	55,702	226,591	1,780,085
Depreciation					
At 1 May 2018	33,869	17,898	39,451	148,762	239,980
Charge for the year on owned assets	-	860	1,106	12,946	14,912
Charge for the year on financed assets	•	-	11,825	2,166	13,991
At 30 April 2019	33,869	18,758	52,382	163,874	268,883
Net book value					
At 30 April 2019	1,439,224	5,941	3,320	62,717	1,511,202
At 30 April 2018	1,439,224	6,801	13,301	68,900	1,528,226

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

•	2019 £	2018 £
Freehold	1,439,224	1,439,224
·	1,439,224	1,439,224

The land and buildings are valued on a fair value basis and the members consider this to be the current fair value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

5. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

If the land and buildings had not been included at valuation they would have been included under the historical cost convention as follows:

		2019 £	2018 £
	Cost	1,101,929	1,101,929
	Accumulated depreciation	(87,403)	(87,403)
	Net book value	1,014,526	1,014,526
6.	Debtors		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Trade debtors	9,618	10,890
	Other debtors	994	675
		10,612	11,565
7.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	·	
		2019 £	2018 £
	Bank loans	28,142	502,172
	Trade creditors	16,689	18,876
	Other taxation and social security	10,048	8,976
	Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	5,364	11,625
	Other creditors	5,237	4,347
	Accruals and deferred income	11,145	13,379
		76,625	559,375

In November 2018 the bank loan was renegotiated for a further 5 years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans	460,489	-
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	-	5,364
	 :	

The loans are secured by a standard debenture and a standard legal charge over the assets of the LLP.

9. Loans and other debts due to members

·	2019 £	2018 £
Members' capital treated as debt	184,726	178,617
Other amounts due to members	277,715	321,396
	462,441	500,013

In the event of a winding up, no member has agreed with the other members or with the LLP that they shall contribute in any way to the assets of the LLP in accordance with the Insolvency Act 1986 Section 74.