Southwark Park Nursing Homes Limited Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements 30 June 2017

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COMPANIES HOUSE

Statement of Financial Position

30 June 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets Tangible assets	6	1,766,075	1,775,268
Investments	7	1,200	1,200
		1,767,275	1,776,468
Current assets			
Debtors	8	1,371,492	4,425,021
Cash at bank and in hand		2,132	75,808
		1,373,624	4,500,829
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	517,422	1,823,363
Net current assets		856,202	2,677,466
Total assets less current liabilities		2,623,477	4,453,934
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	1,357,653	1,561,330
Net assets		1,265,824	2,892,604
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		300,000	300,000
Profit and loss account		965,824	2,592,604
Shareholders funds		1,265,824	2,892,604

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 June 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- 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;
- The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The statement of financial position continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

30 June 2017

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 14 June 2018, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Ms V Patel Director

Company registration number: 03166696

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 June 2017

General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Congress House Floor 2, Suite 2, 14 Lyon Road, Harrow, Middlesex, HA01 2EN, England.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business.

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill

In equal instalments over 10 years

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant & Machinery Fixtures & Fittings Motor Vehicle

10% Reducing Balance Method 10% Reducing Balance Method 25% Reducing Balance Method

Investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Investments in associates

Investments in associates accounted for in accordance with the cost model are recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Investments in associates accounted for in accordance with the fair value model are initially recorded at the transaction price. At each reporting date, the investments are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income/profit or loss. Where it is impracticable to measure fair value reliably without undue cost or effort, the cost model will be adopted.

Dividends and other distributions received from the investment are recognised as income without regard to whether the distributions are from accumulated profits of the associate arising before or after the date of acquisition.

Investments in joint ventures

Investments in jointly controlled entities accounted for in accordance with the cost model are recorded at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Investments in jointly controlled entities accounted for in accordance with the fair value model are initially recorded at the transaction price. At each reporting date, the investments are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income/profit or loss. Where it is impracticable to measure fair value reliably without undue cost or effort, the cost model will be adopted.

Dividends and other distributions received from the investment are recognised as income without regard to whether the distributions are from accumulated profits of the joint venture arising before or after the date of acquisition.

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Financial instruments

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

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.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

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.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 29 (2016: 30).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2017

5.	Intangible assets					
						Goodwill £
	Cost At 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2017					1,830,000
	Amortisation At 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2017				·	1,830,000
	Carrying amount At 30 June 2017					_
	At 30 June 2016					
6.	Tangible assets					
		Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles £	Total £
	Cost At 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2017	1,689,651	4,570	283,610	10,000	1,987,831
	Depreciation At 1 July 2016 Charge for the year		1,327 324	205,455 7,815	5,781 1,054	212,563 9,193
	At 30 June 2017		1,651	213,270	6,835	221,756
	Carrying amount At 30 June 2017	1,689,651	2,919	70,340	3,165	1,766,075
	At 30 June 2016	1,689,651	3,243	78,155	4,219	1,775,268
7.	Investments					
					ir	Other nvestments other than loans £
	Cost At 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2017					1,200
	Impairment At 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2017					
	Carrying amount At 30 June 2017					1,200
	At 30 June 2016					1,200

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2017

8.	Debtors		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Trade debtors	65,939	86,765
	Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the	176 200	176 200
	company has a participating interest Other debtors	176,300 1,129,253	176,300 4,161,956
	ones accions		
		1,371,492	4,425,021
	The debtors above include the following amounts falling due after more tha	n one year:	
		2017	2016
	Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the	£	£
	company has a participating interest	176,300	176,300
9.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		,
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	87,544	207,101
	Trade creditors	174,477	205,273
	Corporation tax	56,863	95,203
	Social security and other taxes Other creditors	177,099 21,439	191,253 1,124,533
	Other creations		
		517,422	1,823,363
10.	Craditora, amounta falling due ofter more than one year		
	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	Creditors, amounts failing due after more than one year	2017	2016 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts	2017 £ 1,357,653	2016 £ 1,561,330

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2017

11. Related party transactions

During the year the company made no advances to Woodhouse Care Home Ltd. At the balance sheet date £102,851 (2016: £102,851) remained outstanding as is included within other debtors.

During the year the company made no advances to Assetcrest Investments Limited. At the balance sheet date £36,386 (2016: £36,386) remained outstanding as is included within other debtors.

During the year the company made no advances to Peaceform Limited. At the balance sheet date £46,049 (2016: £46,049) remained outstanding as is included within other debtors.

During the year company had no transactions with Woodside Care Home Ltd. At the balance sheet date amount payable to Woodside Care Home Ltd was £9,362 (2016: £9,362)

During the year company had no transactions with Tulip Care Ltd. At the balance sheet date amount payable to Tulip Care Ltd was £9,827 (2016: £9,827)

12. Controlling party

The company is a 100% subsidiary of Rouchmont Investments Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The company is under the control of Ms Vibhuti Patel, by virtue of her share holding in the parent company.