

Registered number  
07277604

Bay View Care Limited

Filleted Accounts

31 March 2017

**Bay View Care Limited****Registered number:** 07277604**Balance Sheet****as at 31 March 2017**

	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	2	15,373	12,396
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	3	36,843	82,515
Cash at bank and in hand		73,405	41,557
		<u>110,248</u>	<u>124,072</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	4	(58,306)	(132,569)
<b>Net current assets/(liabilities)</b>		<u>51,942</u>	<u>(8,497)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>67,315</u>	<u>3,899</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>		(2,649)	(2,479)
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>64,666</u>	<u>1,420</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account		64,665	1,419
<b>Shareholder's funds</b>		<u>64,666</u>	<u>1,420</u>

The director is satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

A D Dennison  
Director



**Bay View Care Limited**  
**Notes to the Accounts**  
**for the year ended 31 March 2017**

**1 Accounting policies**

***Basis of preparation***

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

***Turnover***

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

***Tangible fixed assets***

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery	at 25% of written down value
Motor vehicles	at 25% of written down value

***Debtors***

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

***Creditors***

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

***Taxation***

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

### Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

### Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

## 2 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 April 2016	18,224	2,000	20,224
Additions	8,101	-	8,101
At 31 March 2017	<u>26,325</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>28,325</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 April 2016	6,260	1,568	7,828
Charge for the year	5,016	108	5,124
At 31 March 2017	<u>11,276</u>	<u>1,676</u>	<u>12,952</u>
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 March 2017	<u>15,049</u>	<u>324</u>	<u>15,373</u>
At 31 March 2016	<u>11,964</u>	<u>432</u>	<u>12,396</u>

<b>3 Debtors</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	£	£
Trade debtors	4,451	11,346
Other debtors	32,392	71,169
	<u>36,843</u>	<u>82,515</u>

<b>4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	£	£
Trade creditors	7,395	6,031

Taxation and social security costs	41,386	12,649
Other creditors	9,525	113,889
	<u>58,306</u>	<u>132,569</u>

## 5 Loans to directors

Description and conditions	B/fwd £	Paid £	Repaid £	C/fwd £
A D Dennison				
Interest bearing loan repayable on demand	-	76,133	(48,000)	28,133
	<u>-</u>	<u>76,133</u>	<u>(48,000)</u>	<u>28,133</u>

## 6 Controlling party

The company is controlled by its directors.

## 7 Other information

Bay View Care Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

7 Ely Place  
London  
EC1N 6RY

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