

Company registration number: 04972021

Kenfield (Swansea) Limited
Unaudited financial statements
31 December 2016

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Kenfield (Swansea) Limited

Contents

	Page
Directors and other information	2
Accountants report	3
Statement of financial position	4 - 5
Notes to the financial statements	6 - 10

Kenfield (Swansea) Limited

Directors and other information

Directors Mrs Patricia Anne Holder
Mr Harry James Holder

Secretary Patricia Anne Holder

Company number 04972021

Registered office Tyn Y Graig Care Home
Llanynis
Builth wells
Powys
LD2 3HH

Business address Llanyis
Builth Wells
Buith wells
Powys
LD2 3HH

Accountants Morgan Hemp
103-104 Walter Road
Uplands
Swansea
Swansea
sa15qf

Kenfield (Swansea) Limited

**Report to the board of directors on the preparation of the
unaudited statutory financial statements of Kenfield (Swansea) Limited
Year ended 31 December 2016**

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Kenfield (Swansea) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the statement of financial position and related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at <http://www.accaglobal.com/en/member/professional-standards/rules-standards/acca-rulebook.html>.

This report is made solely to the board of directors of Kenfield (Swansea) Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Kenfield (Swansea) Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the board of directors of Kenfield (Swansea) Limited as a body, in this report in accordance with the requirements of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants as detailed at [http://www.accaglobal.com/uk/en/technical-activities](http://www.accaglobal.com/uk/en/technical-activities/factsheet-163-audit-exempt-companies.html) /technical-resources-search/2009/october/factsheet-163-audit-exempt-companies.html. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Kenfield (Swansea) Limited and its board of directors as a body for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Kenfield (Swansea) Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and loss of Kenfield (Swansea) Limited. You consider that Kenfield (Swansea) Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Kenfield (Swansea) Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Morgan Hemp
Chartered Certified Accountants

103-104 Walter Road
Uplands
Swansea
Swansea
sa15qf

29 September 2017

Kenfield (Swansea) Limited

**Statement of financial position
31 December 2016**

	Note	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	5	-		-	
Tangible assets	6	429,658		453,575	
			429,658		453,575
Current assets					
Stocks		-		1,387	
Debtors	7	25,502		31,489	
Cash at bank and in hand		682		24,718	
		26,184		57,594	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(119,425)		(131,344)	
Net current liabilities			(93,241)		(73,750)
Total assets less current liabilities			336,417		379,825
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(400,000)		(400,000)
Provisions for liabilities			14,869		1,585
Net liabilities			(48,714)		(18,590)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			(48,814)		(18,690)
Shareholders deficit			(48,714)		(18,590)

For the year ending 31 December 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors responsibilities:

- The shareholders have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- 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 notes on pages 6 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

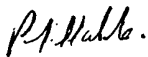
Kenfield (Swansea) Limited

Statement of financial position (continued)
31 December 2016

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.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 September 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:



Mrs Patricia Anne Holder
Director

Company registration number: 04972021

The notes on pages 6 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

Kenfield (Swansea) Limited

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2016

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is Tyn Y Graig Care Home, Llanynis, Builth wells, Powys, LD2 3HH.

2. Statement of compliance

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

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 January 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 10.

Turnover

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.

Taxation

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

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:

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.

Kenfield (Swansea) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2016

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are 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 capital and reserves, 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 capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves 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:

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

Impairment

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.

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 are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Kenfield (Swansea) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 December 2016

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. Loss/profit before taxation

Loss/profit before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2016	2015
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible assets	2,432	6,841

Kenfield (Swansea) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Year ended 31 December 2016

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016	100,000	100,000
Amortisation		
At 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016	100,000	100,000
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2016	-	-
At 31 December 2015	-	-

6. Tangible assets

	Freehold property	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 January 2016	415,876	20,016	53,932	5,450	495,274
Disposals	-	(20,016)	(6,610)	(5,450)	(32,076)
At 31 December 2016	415,876	-	47,322	-	463,198
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2016	-	6,274	32,541	2,882	41,697
Charge for the year	-	-	2,432	-	2,432
Disposals	-	(6,274)	(1,433)	(2,882)	(10,589)
At 31 December 2016	-	-	33,540	-	33,540
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2016	415,876	-	13,782	-	429,658
At 31 December 2015	415,876	13,742	21,391	2,568	453,577

7. Debtors

	2016	2015
	£	£
Trade debtors	5,337	25,480
Other debtors	20,165	6,009
	25,502	31,489

Kenfield (Swansea) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Year ended 31 December 2016

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Trade creditors	288	5,293
Social security and other taxes	5,001	18,113
Other creditors	114,136	107,938
	<u>119,425</u>	<u>131,344</u>

9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Other creditors	400,000	400,000
	<u>400,000</u>	<u>400,000</u>

10. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 January 2015.

Reconciliation of equity

No transitional adjustments were required.

Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year

No transitional adjustments were required.