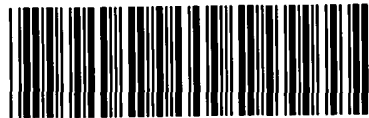


COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 05678122

Stoneleigh Residential Care Home Limited
Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements
31 May 2017

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Stoneleigh Residential Care Home Limited

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 May 2017

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Stoneleigh Residential Care Home Limited

Balance Sheet

31 May 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	905,265	924,838
Current assets			
Stocks		900	860
Debtors	7	135,090	100,286
Cash at bank and in hand		24,703	17,574
		<u>160,693</u>	<u>118,720</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>166,637</u>	<u>127,215</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>5,944</u>	<u>8,495</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>899,321</u>	<u>916,343</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	601,456	655,302
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		8,567	15,674
Net assets		<u>289,298</u>	<u>245,367</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		2	2
Profit and loss account		289,296	245,365
Members funds		<u>289,298</u>	<u>245,367</u>

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 profit and loss account has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 May 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 balance sheet
continues on the following page.
The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

Stoneleigh Residential Care Home Limited

Balance Sheet *(continued)*

31 May 2017

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

29/1/2018

Ms T J Underwood
Director

Company registration number: 05678122



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

Stoneleigh Residential Care Home Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 May 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Tallford House, 38 Walliscote Road, Weston-super-Mare, North Somerset, BS23 1LP.

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 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.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 June 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 13.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Significant judgements

The judgements (apart from those involving estimations) that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

Bad debt provision

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. The key assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

Depreciation
Amortisation

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.

Stoneleigh Residential Care Home Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 May 2017

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

Revenue recognition *(continued)*

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 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.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

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	- 5 years straight line
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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.

Stoneleigh Residential Care Home Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 May 2017

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

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:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment	- 5 years straight line
Motor vehicles	- 25% reducing balance
Property improvements	- 50 years straight line

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.

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 stock to its present location and condition.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the balance sheet, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings or current liabilities.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the balance sheet 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.

Stoneleigh Residential Care Home Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 May 2017

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

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 balance sheet 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 as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 23 (2016: 21).

Stoneleigh Residential Care Home Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 May 2017

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 June 2016 and 31 May 2017	<u>85,000</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 June 2016 and 31 May 2017	<u>85,000</u>
Carrying amount	
At 31 May 2017	<u>-</u>

6. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Property improvements £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 June 2016	812,879	213,171	1,995	137,162	1,165,207
Additions	-	10,083	10,000	1,398	21,481
At 31 May 2017	<u>812,879</u>	<u>223,254</u>	<u>11,995</u>	<u>138,560</u>	<u>1,186,688</u>
Depreciation					
At 1 June 2016	97,447	142,049	873	-	240,369
Charge for the year	16,257	18,794	2,781	3,222	41,054
At 31 May 2017	<u>113,704</u>	<u>160,843</u>	<u>3,654</u>	<u>3,222</u>	<u>281,423</u>
Carrying amount					
At 31 May 2017	<u>699,175</u>	<u>62,411</u>	<u>8,341</u>	<u>135,338</u>	<u>905,265</u>
At 31 May 2016	<u>715,432</u>	<u>71,122</u>	<u>1,122</u>	<u>137,162</u>	<u>924,838</u>

7. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	8,229	7,081
Other debtors	<u>126,861</u>	<u>93,205</u>
	<u>135,090</u>	<u>100,286</u>

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	87,574	63,948
Trade creditors	8,570	14,593
Social security and other taxes	3,422	2,606
Other creditors	<u>67,071</u>	<u>46,068</u>
	<u>166,637</u>	<u>127,215</u>

Stoneleigh Residential Care Home Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 May 2017

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year *(continued)*

The bank loans are secured on the company property at 24 Clarence Road South and by a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets.

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

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	599,147	652,223
Other creditors	2,309	3,079
	<u>601,456</u>	<u>655,302</u>

The bank loans are secured on the company property at 24 Clarence Road South and by a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets.

Included within creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year is an amount of £335,998 (2016: £407,794) in respect of liabilities payable or repayable by instalments which fall due for payment after more than five years from the reporting date.

10. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Not later than 1 year	3,291	-
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	3,126	20,461
Later than 5 years	13,318	15,895
	<u>19,735</u>	<u>36,356</u>

11. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2017			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Director's loan	<u>65,896</u>	<u>116,648</u>	<u>(67,602)</u>	<u>114,942</u>

	2016			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Director's loan	<u>154,184</u>	<u>66,869</u>	<u>(155,157)</u>	<u>65,896</u>

12. Related party transactions

The Director has given a personal guarantee of £50,000 against the bank borrowings.

Stoneleigh Residential Care Home Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 31 May 2017

13. Transition to FRS 102

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

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.