Company Registration No. 06705248 (England and Wales)

SEATON HEALTHCARE LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2017

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Company Registration No. 06705248

SEATON HEALTHCARE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2017 £	2016 £	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Goodwill	3		1,372,829		1,561,285
Tangible assets	4		19,293		27,137
Investments	5		50		50
			1,392,172		1,588,472
Current assets					
Stocks		94,169		101,339	
Debtors	6	417,042		402,811	
Cash at bank and in hand		234,964		274,724	
		746,175		778,874	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(566,087)		(695,417)	
Net current assets			180,088		83,457
Total assets less current liabilities			1,572,260		1,671,929
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(1,000,015)		(1,113,458)
Provisions for liabilities			(2,439)		(1,729)
Net assets			569,806		556,742
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		100		2
Profit and loss reserves			569,706		556,740
Total equity			569,806		556,742

SEATON HEALTHCARE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

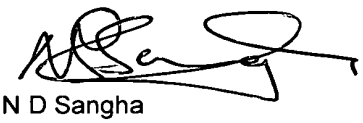
AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 6 December 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:



N D Sangha
Director

1 Accounting policies

Company information
Seaton Healthcare Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 30 Bowes Street, Blyth, Northumberland, NE24 1BD.

Accounting convention
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements are the first financial statements of Seaton Healthcare Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102. The financial statements of Seaton Healthcare Limited for the year ended 31 March 2016 were prepared in accordance with previous UK GAAP.

Some of the FRS 102 recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements and accounting policy choices differ from previous UK GAAP. Consequently, the directors have amended certain accounting policies to comply with FRS 102. The directors have also taken advantage of certain exemptions from the requirements of FRS 102 permitted by FRS 102 Chapter 35 'Transition to this FRS'.

The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

Turnover
Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts.

Intangible fixed assets - goodwill
Goodwill representing the excess of the purchase price compared with the fair value of net assets acquired is capitalised and written off evenly over 20 years for Blyth and 10 years for Shiremoor. In the opinion of the directors this represents the period over which the goodwill is effective. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full financial year following the acquisition and in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Tangible fixed assets
Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings	15% straight line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	15% reducing balance
Records and contracts	15% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1 **Accounting policies (Continued)**

Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Classification of financial liabilities

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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

1 **Accounting policies (Continued)**

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors and bank loans are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 25 (2016 - 24).

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	2,166,019
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2016	604,734
Amortisation charged for the year	188,456
At 31 March 2017	793,190
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2017	1,372,829
At 31 March 2016	1,561,285

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Records and contracts	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 April 2016	86,283	21,185	15,352	122,820
Additions	-	5,678	-	5,678
Disposals	-	(1,488)	-	(1,488)
At 31 March 2017	86,283	25,375	15,352	127,010
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 April 2016	75,932	12,413	7,338	95,683
Depreciation charged in the year	10,351	1,491	1,202	13,044
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(1,010)	-	(1,010)
At 31 March 2017	86,283	12,894	8,540	107,717
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2017	-	12,481	6,812	19,293
At 31 March 2016	10,351	8,772	8,014	27,137

5 Fixed asset investments

	2017	2016
	£	£
Investments	50	50

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Investments other than loans
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2016 & 31 March 2017	50
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2017	50
At 31 March 2016	50

6 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	207,351	222,604
Amounts owed by group undertakings	52,043	54,194
Other debtors	157,648	126,013
	417,042	402,811

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans	126,367	145,214
Trade creditors	358,096	466,994
Corporation tax	41,862	13,440
Other taxation and social security	17,947	10,438
Other creditors	21,815	59,331
	566,087	695,417

The bank loans are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company.

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans	995,077	1,107,210
Government grants	4,938	6,248
	1,000,015	1,113,458

The bank loans are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company.

Included within creditors falling due after more than one year is an amount of £nil (2016 - £10,645) in respect of liabilities which fall due for payment after more than five years from the balance sheet date.

9 Provisions for liabilities

	2017 £	2016 £
Deferred tax liabilities	2,439	1,729
	2,439	1,729

10 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
98 Ordinary shares of £1 each	98	2
1 Ordinary A shares of £1 each	1	-
1 Ordinary B shares of £1 each	1	-
	100	2

Reconciliation of movements during the year:

	Ordinary Number	Ordinary A Number	Ordinary B Number
At 1 April 2016	2	-	-
Issue of fully paid shares	98	-	-
Redesignation of ordinary shares	(2)	1	1
At 31 March 2017	98	1	1

11 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases of £79,701 (2016 - £93,547).

12 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2017	2016
Amounts owed to related parties	£	£
Directors	1,652	41,953

12 Related party transactions (Continued)

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

Amounts owed by related parties	2017 Balance £
Entities over which the entity has joint control	52,043

Amounts owed in previous period	2016 Balance £
Entities over which the entity has joint control	54,194

13 Reconcilliations on adoption of FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. the company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 April 2015. There were no adjustments to equity on 1 April 2015, equity as at 31 March 2016 or to the profit for the year ended 31 December 2016 as a result of transitioning to FRS 102.