Registration number: 08057430

PREPARED FOR THE REGISTRAR

LONGLEY HALL LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

Hazlewoods LLP
Windsor House
Bayshill Road
Cheltenham
GL50 3AT

Longley Hall Limited

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Longley Hall Limited

Company Information

Director	A R Ajram
Registered office	The Cottage Stoke Grange Fir Tree Avenue Slough SL2 4NN
Accountants	Hazlewoods LLP Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT

Longley Hall Limited

(Registration number: 08057430)
Balance Sheet as at 31 January 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	20,275	27,802
Current assets			
Debtors	5	1,710,566	1,418,555
Cash at bank and in hand		335,500	347,140
		2,046,066	1,765,695
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	6	(1,066,817)	(1,025,182)
Net current assets		979,249	740,513
Total assets less current liabilities		999,524	768,315
Deferred tax liabilities	8	(3,895)	(8,915)
Net assets		995,629	759,400
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		994,629	758,400
Total equity		995,629	759,400

For the financial year ending 31 January 2022 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 accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the director on 26 October 2022

A R Ajram
Director

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:
The Cottage Stoke Grange
Fir Tree Avenue
Slough
SL2 4NN

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except for, where disclosed in these accounting policies, certain items that are shown at fair value.

The presentational currency of the financial statements is Pounds Sterling, being the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest Pound.

Going concern

After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Judgements and estimation uncertainty

These financial statements do not contain any significant judgements or estimation uncertainty.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the company. The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.
The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Fixtures and fittings	33.33% reducing balance
Office equipment	33.33% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. All trade debtors are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted cost of cash expected to be received. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtors.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.
Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and all are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted amount of cash expected to be paid.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.
Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.
Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Financial instruments

Classification

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability on the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expenses in the profit and loss account.

Recognition and measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

A non financial asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

The recoverable amount of goodwill is derived from measurement of the present value of the future cash flows of the cash-generating units ('CGUs') of which the goodwill is a part. Any impairment loss in respect of a CGU is allocated first to the goodwill attached to that CGU, and then to other assets within that CGU on a pro-rata basis.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised. Where a reversal of impairment occurs in respect of a CGU, the reversal is applied first to the assets (other than goodwill) of the CGU on a pro-rata basis and then to any goodwill allocated to that CGU.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) during the year, was as follows:

	2022 No.	2021 No.
Average number of employees	65	50

4 Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 February 2021	62,219	68,315	17,106	147,640
Additions	1,750	-	-	1,750
At 31 January 2022	63,969	68,315	17,106	149,390
Depreciation				
At 1 February 2021	48,384	56,157	15,297	119,838
Charge for the year	5,634	3,040	603	9,277
At 31 January 2022	54,018	59,197	15,900	129,115
Carrying amount				
At 31 January 2022	9,951	9,118	1,206	20,275
At 31 January 2021	13,835	12,158	1,809	27,802

5 Debtors

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors		292,772	102,418
Amounts owed by group undertakings		727,203	719,089
Other debtors		685,781	592,700
Prepayments		4,810	4,348
		1,710,566	1,418,555

6 Creditors

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	7	3,000	-
Trade creditors		19,806	11,505
Amounts due to group undertakings		446,749	446,999
Social security and other taxes		24,946	18,148
Outstanding defined contribution pension costs		4,426	3,570
Other creditors		4,175	3,264
Accrued expenses		2,500	2,700
Corporation tax liability		68,168	42,500
Amounts owed to related party undertakings		480,806	488,155
Deferred income		12,241	8,341
		1,066,817	1,025,182

7 Loans and borrowings

	2022 £	2021 £
Current loans and borrowings		
Directors loan account	3,000	-

8 Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

2022	**Liability** **£**
Difference between accumulated depreciation and amortisation and capital allowances	3,895

2021	**Liability** **£**
Difference between accumulated depreciation and amortisation and capital allowances	8,915

9 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is Esto Care Group Limited, incorporated in England and Wales.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.