

BROXBURN NURSING HOME LIMITED

Company registration number SC259713

FILING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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BROXBURN NURSING HOME LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	J Chohan
Registered number	SC259713
Registered office	Wyvis House Care Home Station Road Dingwall IV15 9FF
Accountants	Scott-Moncrieff Chartered Accountants 10 Ardross Street Inverness IV3 5NS

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	1,006,797	1,019,241
		<u>1,006,797</u>	<u>1,019,241</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	463,535	315,269
Cash at bank and in hand		319,214	372,025
		<u>782,749</u>	<u>687,294</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(265,142)	(208,304)
Net current assets		<u>517,607</u>	<u>478,990</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,524,404</u>	<u>1,498,231</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(834,700)	(882,668)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	9	(3,429)	(2,585)
		<u>(3,429)</u>	<u>(2,585)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>686,275</u></u>	<u><u>612,978</u></u>

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	100	100
Profit and loss account		686,175	612,878
		686,275	612,978

The director considers that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A 'Small Entities' of Financial Reporting Standard 102.

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

As permitted by Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the director has not delivered to the Registrar a copy of the director's report or a copy of the company's statement of income and retained earnings for the year ended 31 March 2018.

The financial statements were approved, signed and authorised for issue by the director:

.....
J Chohan
Director

Date: 5 November 2018

The notes on pages 4 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

1. General information

These financial statements are presented in Pounds Sterling (GBP), as that is the currency in which the company's transactions are denominated. They comprise the financial statements of the company drawn up for the year ended 31 March 2018.

The principal activity of Broxburn Nursing Home Limited (the company) is that of a nursing home.

The company is a private company limited by share and is incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in Scotland. Details of the registered office can be found on the company information page of these financial statements. The company registration number is SC259713.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including Section 1A 'Small Entities' of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Small Entities).

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with Section 1A 'Small Entities' of FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The company has sufficient financial resources to meet its day-to-day working capital requirements. The director believes that the company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully and operate within the level of its current facilities.

The director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

2.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from the provision of services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years. The goodwill included in these financial statements has been written off over its useful life of 5 years.

2.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method as well as the reducing balance method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property	- 2% on cost
Fixtures and fittings	- 20% on reducing balance
Assets under construction	- Not provided

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

2.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.8 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and loans to and from related parties.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Financial instruments (continued)

flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

2.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.10 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.11 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2.12 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings using the effective interest method.

2.13 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the year in which they are incurred.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of Financial Position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of Financial Position.

2.15 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current corporation tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the difference between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the difference between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the director, during the year was 50 (2017 - 49). The director received no remuneration in the current and prior year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

4. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 April 2017	378,199
At 31 March 2018	378,199
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2017	378,199
At 31 March 2018	378,199
Net book value	
At 31 March 2018	-
At 31 March 2017	-

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £	Fixtures and fittings £	Assets under construction £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2017	1,093,082	91,146	-	1,184,228
Additions	-	10,370	2,854	13,224
At 31 March 2018	1,093,082	101,516	2,854	1,197,452
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2017	87,447	77,540	-	164,987
Charge for year	21,862	3,806	-	25,668
At 31 March 2018	109,309	81,346	-	190,655
Net book value				
At 31 March 2018	983,773	20,170	2,854	1,006,797
At 31 March 2017	1,005,635	13,606	-	1,019,241

6. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	95,651	6,983
Amounts owed by group companies	242,130	242,130
Other debtors	104,820	50,321
Prepayments and accrued income	20,934	15,835
	463,535	315,269

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans	46,500	45,000
Trade creditors	30,232	27,368
Corporation tax	53,831	62,462
Other taxation and social security	23,978	23,156
Other creditors	13,076	12,830
Accruals and deferred income	97,525	37,488
	<u>265,142</u>	<u>208,304</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans	834,700	882,668
	<u>834,700</u>	<u>882,668</u>

The following liabilities were secured:

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans	881,200	927,668
	<u>881,200</u>	<u>927,668</u>

Details of security provided:

The Royal Bank of Scotland holds a standard security over Broxburn Nursing Home and a bond and floating charge over the assets of the company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

9. Deferred taxation

	2018 £
At beginning of year	2,585
Charged to profit or loss	844
At end of year	3,429

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	3,429	2,585
	<u>3,429</u>	<u>2,585</u>

10. Share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

11. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2018 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Not later than 1 year	1,372	1,664
	<u>1,372</u>	<u>1,664</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

12. Related party transactions

Ms J Chohan

Company Director

During the year the director advanced funds to and paid expenses on behalf of the company totalling £7,562 (2016 - £24,347).

During the year the company advanced funds to and paid expenses on behalf of the director totalling £3,662 (2016 - £4,487).

At the year end the company owed the director £2,604 (2016 - £6,504) Which is include in other creditors.

This is repayable on demand with no interest charged.

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.