

Registration number: 04584013

**PREPARED FOR THE REGISTRAR  
CHEPSTOW HOUSE (ROSS) LIMITED  
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**

Hazlewoods LLP  
Windsor House  
Bayshill Road  
Cheltenham  
GL50 3AT



## **CHEPSTOW HOUSE (ROSS) LIMITED**

### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

<b>Directors</b>	Kevin E Betts Kathryn E Betts
<b>Registered office</b>	5 Deansway Worcester WR1 2JG
<b>Solicitors</b>	Harrison Clark Rickerbys 5 Deansway Worcester Worcestershire WR1 2JG
<b>Bankers</b>	Santander UK PLC 1st Floor 5 Market Place Derby DE1 3PY
<b>Accountants</b>	Hazlewoods LLP Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT

**CHEPSTOW HOUSE (ROSS) LIMITED****(REGISTRATION NUMBER: 04584013)  
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 APRIL 2019**

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	4	162,671	191,606
Tangible assets	5	<u>474,878</u>	<u>477,264</u>
		<u>637,549</u>	<u>668,870</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	6	1,472,579	1,404,182
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>53,525</u>	<u>91,732</u>
		1,526,104	1,495,914
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(408,777)</u>	<u>(644,964)</u>
Net current assets		<u>1,117,327</u>	<u>850,950</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		1,754,876	1,519,820
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(703,051)	(724,004)
Deferred tax liabilities		<u>(5,677)</u>	<u>(4,181)</u>
Net assets		<u>1,046,148</u>	<u>791,635</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		1,177	1,177
Profit and loss account		<u>1,044,971</u>	<u>790,458</u>
Total equity		<u>1,046,148</u>	<u>791,635</u>

For the financial year ending 30 April 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

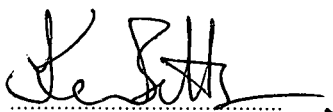
**Directors' responsibilities:**

- 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 directors acknowledge their 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 Board on 6 Nov '19 and signed on its behalf by:



Kevin E Betts  
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form an integral part of these financial statements.

# CHEPSTOW HOUSE (ROSS) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

### 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:

5 Deansway  
Worcester  
WR1 2JG

### 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 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, over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Freehold property	1% on cost
Fixtures and fittings	20% on cost
Motor vehicles	25% on cost

## CHEPSTOW HOUSE (ROSS) LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

Freehold land

Nil

#### Intangible assets

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is held in the currency of the acquired entity and revalued to the closing rate at each reporting period date.

Negative goodwill arising on an acquisition is recognised on the face of the balance sheet on the acquisition date and subsequently the excess up to the fair value of non-monetary assets acquired is recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the non-monetary assets are recovered.

#### Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

##### Asset class

Goodwill

##### Amortisation method and rate

Straight line over 20 years

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

#### Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for 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.

## **CHEPSTOW HOUSE (ROSS) LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019**

#### **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.

#### **Dividends**

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

#### **Defined contribution pension obligation**

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

## CHEPSTOW HOUSE (ROSS) LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

#### 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.

##### **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.

# CHEPSTOW HOUSE (ROSS) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

### 3 Staff numbers

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

	2019 No. 24	2018 No. 29
Average number of employees		

### 4 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £	Internally generated software development costs £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 May 2018	723,256	-	723,256
Additions	-	8,340	8,340
At 30 April 2019	723,256	8,340	731,596
<b>Amortisation</b>			
At 1 May 2018	531,650	-	531,650
Amortisation charge	36,163	1,112	37,275
At 30 April 2019	567,813	1,112	568,925
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 30 April 2019	155,443	7,228	162,671
At 30 April 2018	191,606	-	191,606



# CHEPSTOW HOUSE (ROSS) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

### 5 Tangible assets

	Freehold land and buildings £	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 May 2018	530,550	126,929	30,517	687,996
Additions	-	9,369	7,777	17,146
At 30 April 2019	530,550	136,298	38,294	705,142
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 May 2018	88,430	101,756	20,546	210,732
Charge for the year	4,306	10,444	4,782	19,532
At 30 April 2019	92,736	112,200	25,328	230,264
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
At 30 April 2019	437,814	24,098	12,966	474,878
At 30 April 2018	442,120	25,173	9,971	477,264

Freehold land of £100,000 (2018 - £100,000) is not subject to depreciation.

### 6 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	575,715	603,594
Other debtors	877,566	778,651
Prepayments	19,298	21,937
	<u>1,472,579</u>	<u>1,404,182</u>

# CHEPSTOW HOUSE (ROSS) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

### 7 Creditors

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Due within one year</b>			
Loans and borrowings	8	223,596	394,189
Trade creditors		22,934	29,261
Social security and other taxes		17,693	15,934
Outstanding defined contribution pension costs		2,450	1,802
Other creditors		20,055	82,427
Accrued expenses		59,910	64,641
Corporation tax liability		62,139	56,710
		<u>408,777</u>	<u>644,964</u>
<b>Due after one year</b>			
Loans and borrowings	8	<u>703,051</u>	<u>724,004</u>

### 8 Loans and borrowings

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Current loans and borrowings</b>		
Bank borrowings	60,404	58,038
Other borrowings	163,192	336,151
	<u>223,596</u>	<u>394,189</u>
<b>Non-current loans and borrowings</b>		
Bank borrowings	<u>703,051</u>	<u>724,004</u>

The bank borrowings are secured.

### 9 Pension and other schemes

#### Defined contribution pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the company to the scheme and amounted to £10,144 (2018 - £7,393).

Contributions totalling £2,450 (2018 - £1,802) were payable to the scheme at the end of the year and are included in creditors.

## CHEPSTOW HOUSE (ROSS) LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

#### 10 Share capital

##### Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2019		2018	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary A shares of £1 each	900	900	900	900
Ordinary B shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100
Ordinary C shares of £1 each	118	118	118	118
Ordinary D shares of £1 each	59	59	59	59
	<u>1,177</u>	<u>1,177</u>	<u>1,177</u>	<u>1,177</u>

##### Rights, preferences and restrictions

The Ordinary A, B, C and D shares rank pari passu in all respects, other than dividend rights.

#### 11 Contingent liabilities

The company is bound by an unlimited inter-company composite guarantee with Malvern View (Lydiate) Limited in respect of bank borrowings supported by a first legal charge over the freehold property. The amount outstanding at the year end was £1,606,584 (2018 - £1,716,121).

The company is bound by an unlimited inter-company composite guarantee with Lyndale (Hereford) Limited in respect of bank borrowings supported by a first legal charge over the freehold property. The amount outstanding at the year end was £1,519,701 (2018 - £1,623,317).

The company is bound by an unlimited inter-company composite guarantee with The Old Posting Office (Haughton) Limited in respect of bank borrowings supported by a first legal charge over the freehold property. The amount outstanding at the year end was £521,040 (2018 - £556,566).

The company is bound by an unlimited inter-company composite guarantee with Blackwells (Hereford) Limited in respect of bank borrowings supported by a first legal charge over the freehold property. The amount outstanding at the year end was £347,370 (2018 - £371,053).

The company is bound by an unlimited inter-company composite guarantee with Laurel Residential Homes Limited in respect of bank borrowings supported by a first legal charge over the freehold property. The amount outstanding at the year end was £3,560,538 (2018 - £3,803,296).

#### 12 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company is controlled by Kevin E Betts.