# REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES

5690503

# 2 Care UK Limited

**Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts** 

for the Year Ended 31 August 2011

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Princecroft Willis LLP Chartered Accountants Towngate House 2-8 Parkstone Road Poole Dorset BH15 2PW

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# (Registration number: 05690503)

# Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 31 August 2011

	Note	2011 £	2010 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible fixed assets		480,000	528,000
Tangible fixed assets	2	452,374	471,384
		932,374	999,384
Current assets			
Debtors		58,058	49,675
Cash at bank and in hand		105,497	3,641
		163,555	53,316
Creditors Amounts falling due within one year	3	(185,077)	(186,936)
Net current liabilities		(21,522)	(133,620)
Total assets less current liabilities		910,852	865,764
Creditors Amounts falling due after more than one year	3	(752,347)	(813,563)
Net assets		158,505	52,201
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	4	100	100
Profit and loss account		158,405	52,101
Shareholders' funds		158,505	52,201

(Registration number: 05690503)

## Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 31 August 2011

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For the year ending 31 August 2011 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective 2008)

Approved by the Board on 20/11.12 and signed on its behalf by

M T Stupple

V Stupple Director

A Prince Director

P A Rousseau Director

C Stupple

C Coppard Director

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form an integral part of these financial statements

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## Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 August 2011

### Accounting policies

#### Basis of preparation

The full financial statements, from which these abbreviated accounts have been extracted, have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008)

## Turnover

Turnover represents amounts chargeable in respect of the sale of goods and services to customers

## Goodwill

Positive goodwill is capitalised, classified as an asset on the balance sheet and amortised on a straight line basis over its useful economic life. It 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.

#### Amortisation

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

Asset class

Amortisation method and rate

Goodwill 15 years straight line

## Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows

Asset class

Depreciation method and rate

Improvements to property

Straight line over the life of the lease

Plant and machinery
25% straight line basis
Fixtures and fittings
20% straight line basis
Motor vehicles
25% straight line basis
Computer equipment
33% straight line basis

## Investment properties

Certain of the company's properties are held for long-term investment. Investment properties are accounted for in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008), as follows

No depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties and they are revalued annually. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is transferred to the revaluation reserve unless a deficit below original cost, or its reversal, on an individual investment property is expected to be permanent, in which case it is recognised in the profit and loss account for the year.

This treatment as regards the company's investment properties may be a departure from the requirements of the Companies Act concerning the depreciation of fixed assets. However, these properties are not held for consumption but for investment and the directors consider that systematic annual depreciation would be inappropriate. The accounting policy adopted is therefore necessary for the financial statements to give a true and fair view. Depreciation or amortisation is only one of many factors reflected in the annual valuation and the amount which might otherwise have been shown cannot be seperately identified or quantified.

## Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 August 2011

## ..... continued

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised, without discounting, in respect of all timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes, which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except as required by FRSSE

Deferred tax is measured at the rates that are expected to apply in the periods when the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on the tax rates and law enacted at the balance sheet date

## Hire purchase and leasing

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term

Assets held under finance leases, which are leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have passed to the company, are capitalised in the balance sheet as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital elements of future obligations under the leases are included as liabilities in the balance sheet. The interest element of the rental obligation is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease and represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding. Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised as tangible fixed assets and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital element of future finance payments is included within creditors. Finance charges are allocated to accounting periods over the length of the contract and represent a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

#### 2 Fixed assets

	Intangible assets £	Tangible assets £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 September 2010	720,000	596,863	1,316,863
Additions	-	7,682	7,682
Disposals	<u> </u>	(31,950)	(31,950)
At 31 August 2011	720,000	572,595	1,292,595
Depreciation			
At 1 September 2010	192,000	125,479	317,479
Charge for the year	48,000	26,692	74,692
Eliminated on disposals	<u>-</u>	(31,950)	(31,950)
At 31 August 2011	240,000	120,221	360,221
Net book value			
At 31 August 2011	480,000	452,374	932,374
At 31 August 2010	528,000	471,384	999,384

# Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 August 2011

# ..... continued

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-	Creditors

Creditors includes the following liabilities, on which secur	nty has been given by the company

	2011 £	2010 £
Amounts falling due within one year	11,907	45,115
Amounts falling due after more than one year	256,218	269,434
Total secured creditors	268,125	314,549
Included in the creditors are the following amounts due after more than fir	ve years	
	2011	2010
	£	£
Bank loans	281,416	287,415
Other loans	243,400	291,400
	524,816	578,815

# 4 Share capital

# Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2011		2010	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100