Registration number: 05690503

# 2 Care UK Limited

**Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts** 

for the Year Ended 31 August 2014

SATURDAY

31/01/2015 COMPANIES HOUSE

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### (Registration number: 05690503)

## Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 31 August 2014

	Note	2014 £	2013 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible fixed assets	•	336,000	384,000
Tangible fixed assets	2	802,134	809,799
		1,138,134	1,193,799
Current assets			
Debtors		63,596	69,611
Cash at bank and in hand	•	41,111	53,834
		104,707	123,445
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	3	(170,069)	(174,188)
Net current liabilities	, .	(65,362)	(50,743)
Total assets less current liabilities		1,072,772	1,143,056
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	3	(780,388)	(843,189)
Provisions for liabilities		(3,500)	(2,000)
Net assets		288,884	297,867
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	4	100	100
Profit and loss account		288,784	297,767
Shareholders' funds	•	288,884	297,867

For the year ending 31 August 2014 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 .

Approved by the Board on 22/1/15... and signed on its behalf by:

M T Stupp Director

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

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# Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 31 August 2014

..... continued

V Stupple Director

A Prince Director

P A Rousseau Director

C Stupple

C Coppard Director

L Prince
Director

## Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 August 2014

#### 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

Improvements to property Plant and machinery Fixtures and fittings Motor vehicles Computer equipment

### Depreciation method and rate

Straight line over the life of the lease 25% straight line basis 20% straight line basis 25% straight line basis 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 transfered 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 2014

..... 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 2013	720,000	958,701	1,678,701
Additions	-	15,696	15,696
Disposals		(23,801)	(23,801)
At 31 August 2014	720,000	. 950,596	1,670,596
Depreciation			
At 1 September 2013	336,000	148,902	484,902
Charge for the year	48,000	23,362	71,362
Eliminated on disposals	-	(23,802)	(23,802)
At 31 August 2014	384,000	148,462	532,462
Net book value			
At 31 August 2014	336,000	802,134	1,138,134
At 31 August 2013	384,000	809,799	1,193,799

#### 3 Creditors

Creditors includes the following liabilities, on which security has been given by the company:

# Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 31 August 2014

# ..... continued

	2014 £	2013 £
Amounts falling due within one year	14,245 428,259	17,792 443,060
Amounts falling due after more than one year  Total secured creditors	442,504	460,852
Included in the creditors are the following amounts due after more than five years:		
	2014 £	2013 £
After more than five years by instalments	438,617	452,910
After more than five years not by instalments	99,400	147,400
· ·	538,017	600,310

## 4 Share capital

## Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

·		2014		20	2013	
		No.	£	No.	£	
A Ordinary shares of £1 each	ch	30	30	30	30	
B Ordinary shares of £1 each	:h	25	25	25	25	
C Ordinary shares of £1 each	:h	25	25	25	25	
D Ordinary shares of £1 each	ch	10	10	10	10	
E Ordinary shares of £1 each	h	5	5	5	5	
F Ordinary shares of £1 each	h	. 5	5	_ 5	5	
		100	100	100	100	