# Dipton Care Home Limited Filleted Financial Statements 28 February 2017

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# **CHUHAN & SINGH PARTNERSHIP LIMITED**

Chartered accountant & statutory auditor 81 Borough Road Middlesbrough TS1 3AA

# **Financial Statements**

# Year ended 28 February 2017

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# **Directors' Responsibilities Statement**

# Year ended 28 February 2017

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

#### **Statement of Financial Position**

# **28 February 2017**

		201	2016	
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets	5		4,126,909	4,134,646
Current assets Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	6	1,434 87,696 75,167 164,297		1,324 202,136 250 203,710
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	1,136,378	•	1,226,138
Net current liabilities			972,081	1,022,428
Total assets less current liabilities			3,154,828	3,112,218
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		2,808,832	3,072,472
Provisions Taxation including deferred tax			71,273	8,002
Net assets			274,723	31,744
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account			100 274,623	100 31,644
Shareholders funds			<u>274,723</u>	31,744

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on the board by:

Mr S L Pattinson Director

Company registration number: 07058495

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

# Year ended 28 February 2017

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Lion House, 400 Durham Road, Birtley, Co Durham, DH3 1LS.

#### 2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

#### 3. Accounting policies

#### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

#### Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

#### Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

#### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

# Year ended 28 February 2017

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Tangible assets (continued)

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fixtures & Fittings

20% reducing balance

Equipment

33% straight line

## Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

#### **Stocks**

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### Year ended 28 February 2017

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Provisions (continued)

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

#### Financial instruments

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

#### 4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 103 (2016: 118).

#### 5. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Fixtures and fittings	Equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 March 2016	4,078,543	86,459	1,363	4,166,365
Additions	944	9,045	_	9,989
Disposals	_	(9,000)	_	(9,000)
At 28 February 2017	4,079,487	86,504	1,363	4,167,354
Depreciation	<del></del>			
At 1 March 2016	_	30,469	1,250	31,719
Charge for the year	_	17,613	113	17,726
Disposals	-	(9,000)	_	(9,000)
At 29 Enhance 2017	<del></del>	39,082	1,363	40 445
At 28 February 2017	<del>-</del>	39,002	1,303	40,445
Carrying amount				
At 28 February 2017	4,079,487	47,422	_	4,126,909
At 29 February 2016	4,078,543	55,990	113	4,134,646
•				

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

# Year ended 28 February 2017

#### 6. Debtors

	Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the	2017 £ 79,786	2016 £ 87,779
	company has a participating interest Other debtors	7,910	50,000 64,357
		87,696	202,136
7.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the	132,680 16,793	205,266 23,870
	company has a participating interest Social security and other taxes	854,300 9,901	854,300 9,302
	Other creditors	122,704 1,136,378	133,400
8.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts Other creditors	2,304,196 504,636	2,436,876 635,596
		2,808,832	3,072,472

Included within creditors are the following secured debts:

Bank overdraft £NIL (2016: £78,340) Bank loans £2,436,876 (2016: £2,563,802)

The Bank loan is secured by way of a fixed charge over the company's assets.

## 9. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2017	2016
,	£	£
Not later than 1 year	2,310	2,160

#### 10. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated 28 November 2017 was unqualified.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

# Year ended 28 February 2017

#### 10. Summary audit opinion (continued)

The senior statutory auditor was Anthony Blueitt BA ACA, for and on behalf of Chuhan & Singh Partnership Limited.

#### 11. Related party transactions

Included within creditors due over one year is £479,736 (2016: £635,596) owed to Mr SL Pattinson, a director of the company and £24,900 (2016: £NIL) owed to Mr R Pattinson, a director of the company.

Included within creditors due within one year is £854,300 (2016: £854,300) owed to Arcwhiz 2000 Limited, a company controlled by Mr R Pattinson, one of the company's directors.

Included within debtors due within on year is £NIL (2016: £50,000) owed from Wyndham Court Limited, a company that is part of the Lion Care Home Group Limited group.

Included within debtors due within one year is £NIL (2016: £53,000) owed from SLP Developments Limited, a company controlled by Mr SL Pattinson, one of the directors of the company.

## 12. Controlling party

Lion Care Home Group Limited (incorporated in England and Wales) is regarded by the directors as being the company's ultimate parent company. It's registered office is Lion House, 400 Durham Road, Birtley, Co Durham, DH3 1LS.

The consolidated financial statements are publicly available at Companies House.