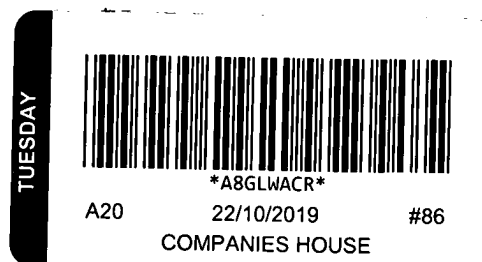


Dipton Care Home Limited
Filleted Financial Statements
28 February 2019



Dipton Care Home Limited

Statement of Financial Position

28 February 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	4,121,074	4,120,617
Current assets			
Stocks		1,783	1,832
Debtors	6	94,297	106,448
Cash at bank and in hand		169,729	371,588
		<u>265,809</u>	<u>479,868</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>1,396,865</u>	<u>1,190,580</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>1,131,056</u>	<u>710,712</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>2,990,018</u>	<u>3,409,905</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	2,020,524	2,655,140
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		<u>158,695</u>	<u>143,666</u>
Net assets		<u>810,799</u>	<u>611,099</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		<u>810,699</u>	<u>610,999</u>
Shareholders funds		<u>810,799</u>	<u>611,099</u>

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 comprehensive income has not been delivered.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The statement of financial position
continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

Dipton Care Home Limited
Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

28 February 2019

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 June 2019, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr S L Pattinson
Director

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S L Pattinson', written over a horizontal line.

Company registration number: 07058495

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

Dipton Care Home Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
Year ended 28 February 2019

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 represents fee income receivable from care services provided. Turnover is recognised in the period in which the company obtains the right to consideration as the services provided under contracts have been delivered and is recorded at the value of consideration due. Where payments are received from customers in advance of services provided, the amounts are recorded as deferred income and included as part of creditors due within one year.

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.

Dipton Care Home Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 28 February 2019

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

Depreciation is not shown on the above land and buildings as the directors are of the opinion that the amount of depreciation chargeable would be negligible because the entity has a policy and practice of regular maintenance and repair which is charged to the profit and loss account such that the previously assessed standard of performance is maintained. Past experience of the business and its directors shows that when a similar asset to those included in land and buildings is sold, they are sold at a higher value than cost so that the difference between net realisable value and cost is very low.

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.

Dipton Care Home Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 28 February 2019

3. Accounting policies *(continued)*

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.

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.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 101 (2018: 100).

Dipton Care Home Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 28 February 2019

5. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Fixtures and fittings £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 March 2018	4,079,487	89,649	1,363	4,170,499
Additions	–	8,394	1,470	9,864
Disposals	–	(175)	(349)	(524)
At 28 February 2019	4,079,487	97,868	2,484	4,179,839
Depreciation				
At 1 March 2018	–	48,519	1,363	49,882
Charge for the year	–	9,070	337	9,407
Disposals	–	(175)	(349)	(524)
At 28 February 2019	–	57,414	1,351	58,765
Carrying amount				
At 28 February 2019	4,079,487	40,454	1,133	4,121,074
At 28 February 2018	4,079,487	41,130	–	4,120,617

6. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	84,226	94,244
Other debtors	10,071	12,204
	94,297	106,448

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	144,980	138,692
Trade creditors	17,232	14,694
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	1,000,000	854,300
Corporation tax	31,912	47
Social security and other taxes	16,471	11,100
Other creditors	186,270	171,747
	1,396,865	1,190,580

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

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	2,020,524	2,165,504
Other creditors	–	489,636
	2,020,524	2,655,140

Dipton Care Home Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

Year ended 28 February 2019

8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year *(continued)*

Included within creditors falling due within one year and falling due after more than one year are the following secured debts:

Bank loans £2,165,504 (2018: £2,304,196)

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:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	<u>1,224</u>	<u>2,808</u>

10. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated 28 June 2019 was unqualified.

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

11. Related party transactions

Included within creditors due over one year is £NIL (2018: £489,636) owed to the directors of the company.

Included within creditors due within one year is £1,000,000 (2018: £854,300) owed to a company controlled by one of the company's directors.

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.