

Norton Lees Hall and Lodge Limited

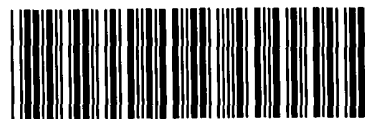
Directors' Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 December 2020

Company Number 11310122

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Norton Lees Hall and Lodge Limited

Company Information

Directors	M C Glowasky P A Smith
Registered number	11310122
Registered office	2 Merchants Drive Parkhouse Carlisle Cumbria CA3 0JW
Independent auditor	BDO LLP 4 Atlantic Quay 70 York Street Glasgow G2 8JX

Norton Lees Hall and Lodge Limited

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Norton Lees Hall and Lodge Limited

Directors' Report For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activity

The company's principal activity during the financial year was that of the operation of care homes.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

M C Glowasky
P A Smith

Going concern

Since the year end the company's landlord has disposed of the care home and the entity has effectively ceased trading as a result.

The directors have assessed that the business cannot currently demonstrate that is a going concern until various options are fully considered.

Accordingly these financial statements have not been prepared on a going concern basis and all assets/liabilities have been stated at their recoverable/payable amounts. Adjustments have been made within the financial statements to write off the value of the company's tangible fixed assets and trade debtors to their recoverable amounts, resulting in exceptional impairment charges of £24,877 and £26,686 respectively.

The directors consider that the COVID-19 pandemic will not have a significant impact on the entity looking forward.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events

As noted above, the care home was disposed of by the landlord and the entity has effectively ceased trading since the year end.

Auditor

The auditor, BDO LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

Norton Lees Hall and Lodge Limited

Directors' Report (continued) For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

This report was approved by the board on *6 January 2022* and signed on its behalf.



P A Smith
Director

Norton Lees Hall and Lodge Limited

Directors' Responsibilities Statement For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

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 of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

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

- select suitable accounting policies for the company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business. As explained in note 2.3 to the financial statements, the directors do not believe the going concern basis to be appropriate and, in consequence, these financial statements have not been prepared on that basis.

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.

Norton Lees Hall and Lodge Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Norton Lees Hall and Lodge Limited

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of Norton Lees Hall and Lodge Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, balance sheet and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Emphasis of matter - basis of preparation other than going concern

We draw attention to note 2.2 to the financial statements which explains the company's landlord has sold the care home since the balance sheet date. The directors have assessed that they cannot demonstrate that the entity is a going concern at present and the company has effectively ceased trading as a result, therefore do not consider the company to be a going concern.

Accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than that of going concern as disclosed in note 2.2. Our report is not modified in respect of this matter.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Norton Lees Hall and Lodge Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Norton Lees Hall and Lodge Limited (continued)

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the directors' report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Other Companies Act 2006 reporting

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Norton Lees Hall and Lodge Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Norton Lees Hall and Lodge Limited (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the company and the care home sector in which it operates, we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006 and the Care Quality Commission. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to manipulate financial results.

A summary of the audit procedures we designed and executed to detect irregularities including fraud is set out below:

- performing analytical procedures to identify unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud and tested accordingly;
- reading minutes of those charged with governance and reviewing correspondence with regulatory bodies, such as the Care Quality Commission and HMRC, for indications of non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- assessing whether the accounting policies, treatments and presentation adopted in the financial statements is in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice and whether there are instances of potential bias in areas with significant degrees of judgement;
- in addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of a sample of journal entries;
- assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business; and
- vouching balances and reconciling items in management's key control account reconciliations to supporting documentation as at 31 December 2020.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Norton Lees Hall and Lodge Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Norton Lees Hall and Lodge Limited (continued)

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

DocuSigned by:

Martin Gill

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Martin Gill (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor

Glasgow

United Kingdom

06 January 2022

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Norton Lees Hall and Lodge Limited

Statement of Income and Retained Earnings For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover	4	1,080,338	1,283,409
Cost of sales		(1,066,376)	(1,134,926)
Gross profit		13,962	148,483
Administrative expenses		(390,265)	(520,034)
Other operating income	5	129,355	-
Operating loss	6	(246,948)	(371,551)
Loss after tax		(246,948)	(371,551)
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year		(621,361)	(249,810)
Loss for the year		(246,948)	(371,551)
Retained earnings at the end of the year		(868,309)	(621,361)

The notes on pages 10 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Norton Lees Hall and Lodge Limited
Registered number: 11310122

Balance Sheet
As at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2020 £	2019 £	2019 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible fixed assets	10		-		8,034
			<u>-</u>		<u>8,034</u>
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	11	51,324		56,015	
Cash at bank and in hand	12	72,642		83,059	
		<u>123,966</u>		<u>139,074</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(992,175)		(768,369)	
Net current liabilities			<u>(868,209)</u>		<u>(629,295)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>(868,209)</u>		<u>(621,261)</u>
Net liabilities			<u>(868,209)</u>		<u>(621,261)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	14		100		100
Profit and loss account	15		(868,309)		(621,361)
Total equity			<u>(868,209)</u>		<u>(621,261)</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on
6 January 2022


P A Smith
Director

The notes on pages 10 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Norton Lees Hall and Lodge Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

1. General information

The company's principal activity during the financial year was that of the operation of care homes. The company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is shown on the Company Information page.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP. Values are rounded to the nearest pound.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

Since the year end the company's landlord has disposed of the care home and the entity has effectively ceased trading as a result.

The directors have assessed that the business cannot currently demonstrate that is a going concern until various options are fully considered.

Accordingly these financial statements have not been prepared on a going concern basis and all assets/liabilities have been stated at their recoverable/payable amounts. Adjustments have been made within the financial statements to write off the value of the company's tangible fixed assets and trade debtors to their recoverable amounts, resulting in exceptional impairment charges of £24,877 and £26,686 respectively.

The directors consider that the COVID-19 pandemic will not have a significant impact on the entity looking forward.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Norton Lees Hall and Lodge Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Revenue (continued)

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.4 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.5 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

2.6 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Norton Lees Hall and Lodge Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures and fittings	-	20%
Office equipment	-	33%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.8 Impairment of fixed assets and goodwill

Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are assessed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. Where there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the carrying value of the asset (or cash-generating unit to which the asset has been allocated) is tested for impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or CGU's) fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (CGUs). Non-financial assets that have been previously impaired are reviewed at each balance sheet date to assess whether there is any indication that the impairment losses recognised in prior periods may no longer exist or may have decreased.

2.9 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Norton Lees Hall and Lodge Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.11 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Norton Lees Hall and Lodge Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, and loans to related parties.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have made the following judgements:

- Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the company's tangible assets. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cash-generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.

Other key sources of estimation uncertainty

- Tangible fixed assets (see note 10)

Tangible fixed assets, other than investment properties, are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

- Trade debtors (see note 11)

The bad debt provision is considered via a review of the debtors' listing, with debts provided for on a specific basis. Factors include customer payment history and ageing.

Norton Lees Hall and Lodge Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

4. Turnover

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom and was attributable to the company's main activity.

5. Other operating income

	2020 £	2019 £
Government Covid Support	129,355	-

This income relates to Infection control government assistance received in response to the Covid-19 pandemic.

6. Operating loss

The operating loss is stated after charging:

	2020 £	2019 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	3,634	2,051
Pension costs	9,193	10,584
Exceptional administrative expense: Impairment of trade debtors	26,686	-
Exceptional administrative expense: Impairment of tangible fixed assets	24,877	-

7. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 53 (2019 - 56).

8. Directors' remuneration

Neither of the two directors who served during the year received any remuneration from the company (2019 - £Nil).

9. Taxation

	2020 £	2019 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	-	-
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	-	-

Norton Lees Hall and Lodge Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

9. Taxation (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The company has a potential deferred tax asset in respect of fixed asset timing differences / losses available to carry forward of £Nil (2019 - £8,286). In line with applicable accounting standards, the potential deferred tax asset for 2019 was not incorporated in the financial statements.

10. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2020	10,256	-	10,256
Additions	9,315	11,162	20,477
At 31 December 2020	<u>19,571</u>	<u>11,162</u>	<u>30,733</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2020	2,222	-	2,222
Charge for the year	2,284	1,350	3,634
Impairment charge	15,065	9,812	24,877
At 31 December 2020	<u>19,571</u>	<u>11,162</u>	<u>30,733</u>
Net book value			
At 31 December 2020	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>8,034</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,034</u>

11. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	26,097	29,754
Other debtors	3,135	600
Called up share capital not paid	100	100
Prepayments and accrued income	21,992	25,561
	<u>51,324</u>	<u>56,015</u>

Norton Lees Hall and Lodge Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

12. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>72,642</u>	<u>83,059</u>

13. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	32,008	51,999
Amounts owed to group undertakings	706,866	516,866
Other taxation and social security	8,546	9,143
Other creditors	162,005	107,848
Accruals and deferred income	82,750	82,513
	<u>992,175</u>	<u>768,369</u>

14. Share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Allotted, called up and unpaid		
100 ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

15. Reserves

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss reserve represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

16. Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund in the period amounted to £9,193 (2019 - £10,584).

17. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 33.1A of FRS 102 from the requirement to disclose related party transactions on the grounds that all related party transactions with other companies are wholly owned by the group.

Norton Lees Hall and Lodge Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

18. Post balance sheet events

As noted above, the care home was disposed of by the landlord and the entity has effectively ceased trading since the year end.

19. Controlling party

The company's immediate parent company is Hollyblue Healthcare (Norton Lees) Limited, a company incorporated in the UK. Copies of the parent company's financial statements can be obtained from Companies House.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Monarch Master Funding Limited, a company incorporated in the Cayman Islands. The directors are of the opinion that there is no single ultimate controlling party of Monarch Master Funding Limited.