Monshaw Limited Filleted Financial Statements 31 March 2017

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Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 March 2017

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Directors' Responsibilities Statement

Year Ended 31 March 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

31 March 2017

		201	7	2016
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed Assets				
Intangible assets	5		463,658	546,701
Tangible assets	6		1,261,895	1,253,340
			1,725,553	1,800,041
Current Assets				
Stocks		1,360		440
Debtors	7	119,322		171,721
Cash at bank and in hand		57,729		21,550
		178,411		193,711
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	1,181,619		1,382,318
Net Current Liabilities			1,003,208	1,188,607
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities			722,345	611,434
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax			102,589	112,567
Net Assets			619,756	498,867
Capital and Reserves				
Called up share capital	9		2	2
Revaluation reserve	3		467,481	458,503
Profit and loss account			152,273	40,362
		•		
Shareholders Funds			619,756	498,867

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.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 December 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

W J Waddicor

Director

WTWaddiar.

. Company registration number: 02232485

Statement of Changes in Equity

Year Ended 31 March 2017

	Note	share capital £	£	Profit and oss account £	Total £
At 1 April 2015		2	463,365	(23,857)	439,510
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income for the year:				64,219	64,219
Revaluation of tangible assets Movement on deferred tax relating to	6	-	(8,478)	-	(8,478)
revaluation of tangible assets			3,616		3,616
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	•		(4,862)	64,219	59,357
At 31 March 2016		2	458,503	40,362	498,867
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income for the year: Movement on deferred tax relating to				111,911	111,911
revaluation of tangible assets			8,978		8,978
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	•		8,978	111,911	120,889
At 31 March 2017		2	467,481	152,273	619,756

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 March 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 91-97 Saltergate, Chesterfield, Derbyshire S40 1LA. The business address is 2 St Mary's Gate, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, S41 7TD.

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.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 April 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 14

Revenue recognition

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents residents' fees earned during the period.

Income tax

Current tax represents the amount of tax payable or receivable in respect of the taxable profit (or loss) for the current or past reporting periods. It is measured at the amount expected to be paid or recovered using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business.

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill

10 years straight-line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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 and fittings

15% reducing balance

There is no charge is respect of depreciation on freehold buildings for the period. In determining the residual value of freehold buildings, the directors have considered the amount they would currently obtain from disposal of the asset if the asset were already of the age and condition expected at the end of its useful life, having regard to the factors mentioned above. As a result, the directors estimate any depreciation charge to be immaterial and as such the depreciation charge is nil for the period.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 46 (2016: 52).

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	830,431
Amortisation At 1 April 2016 Charge for the year	283,730 83,043
At 31 March 2017	366,773
Carrying amount At 31 March 2017	463,658
At 31 March 2016	546,701

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2017

6. Tangible assets

	Freehold property £	Fixtures and fittings	Total £
Cost At 1 April 2016	1,160,570	163,807	1,324,377
Additions	-	24,534	24,534
At 31 March 2017	1,160,570	188,341	1,348,911
Depreciation At 1 April 2016	_	71,037	71,037
Charge for the year		15,979	15,979
At 31 March 2017		87,016	87,016
Carrying amount At 31 March 2017	1,160,570	101,325	1,261,895
At 31 March 2016	1,160,570	92,770	1,253,340

Tangible assets held at valuation

During the year ended 31 March 2016 the property was revalued to £1,160,570.

The valuation was performed by Mark Tyler BSc (Hons) MRICS, a RICS registered valuer of Colliers International.

The market value of the freehold property was based upon existing use on the assumption that it is fully equipped as an operational entity and valued with regard to its trading potential as at the date of valuation.

There has been no further revaluation during the current year. The directors feel that this valuation is adequate at the year end date and any variations would be immaterial.

In respect of tangible assets held at valuation, the aggregate cost, depreciation and comparable carrying amount that would have been recognised if the assets had been carried under the historical cost model are as follows:

	Freehold property £
At 31 March 2017	
Aggregate cost	600,000
Aggregate depreciation	
Carrying value	600,000
At 31 March 2016	
Aggregate cost	600,000
Aggregate depreciation	
_Carrying-value	600,000
• •	

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2017

7. Debtors

8.

Trade debtors Other debtors	2017 £ 84,013 35,309	2016 £ 167,888 3,833
	119,322	171,721
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
•	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	19,995	24,140
Amounts owed to group undertakings	800,039	901,626
Accruals and deferred income	99,188	126,156

46,563

225,412

1,382,318

51,242

7,179

54,604

197,412

1,181,619[.]

8,013

2,368

There are fixed and floating charges over the property and assets of the company.

9. Called up share capital

Corporation tax

Other creditors

Director loan accounts

Issued, called up and fully paid

Social security and other taxes

	2017		2016	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2	2	2
•			-	

10. Operating leases

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

The total ratare minimum lease payments and control samonable ope	iamig loadou alo i	
• •	2017	2016
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	_	2,578
•	C	

11. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the year was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Tony Hornsby BA (Hons) FCA, for and on behalf of MCABA Limited t/a Mitchells, Chartered Accountants & Business Advisers.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2017

12. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by FRS 102 S1A, removing the requirement to disclose transaction between group members that have been eliminated on consolidation.

During the period the company provided and received short term loans from related parties. The balance outstanding and due from/(to) related parties at 31 March 2017 are as follows:

	•	2017	2016
		£	£
Entities under common control		30,161	(49,642)

The above are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

The company has entered into cross-guarantees for overdraft and loan facilities made available to the group and entities under common control. It is not anticipated that any material liabilities will arise from the contingent liabilities other than those provided for in these financial statements.

The company treats guarantees and indemnities of this nature as contingent liabilities until such time as it becomes probable that the company will be required to make a payment under the terms of the arrangement.

13. Ultimate parent company

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hill Care Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

14. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 April 2015.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31 March 2017

14. Transition to FRS 102 (continued)

Reconciliation of equity

	1 April 2015			31 March 2016		
	As			As		
	previously stated £	Effect of F transition £	RS 102 (as restated)	previously stated £	Effect of f transition £	FRS 102 (as restated) £
Fixed assets Current assets Creditors: amounts falling due within one	1,984,357 121,947	(101,208) –	1,883,149 121,947	1,942,770 193,711	(142,729) -	1,800,041 193,711
year	(1,452,703)		(1,452,703)	(1,382,318)		(1,382,318)
Net current liabilities	(1,330,756)		(1,330,756)	(1,188,607)		(1,188,607)
Total assets less current liabilities	653,601	(101,208)	552,393	754,163	(142,729)	611,434
Provisions	(7,200)	(105,683)	(112,883)	(10,500)	(102,067)	(112,567)
Net assets	646,401	(206,891)	439,510	743,663	(244,796)	498,867
Capital and						
reserves	646,401	(206,891)	439,510	743,663	(244,796)	498,867

This is the first year that the company has presented its financial statements under Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A (FRS 102 Section 1A) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. The last financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016 were prepared under previous UK GAAP, and the transition date to FRS 102 Section 1A is therefore 1 April 2015.

The following were changes in accounting policies arising from the transition to FRS 102 Section 1A:

Deferred taxation

Under FRS 102 Section 1A, deferred tax is recognised on a timing difference plus approach, whereas previous UK GAAP required a timing difference approach. Consequently, a deferred tax liability has been recognised on all revalued freehold property.

A liability of £105,683 has been recognised at 1 April 2015, with a decrease in provision of £3,616 being recognised at 31 March 2016.

Goodwill amortisation

Under FRS 102 Section 1A, if an entity is unable to make a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill, the life shall not exceed 10 years. As a result, goodwill is now amortised over 10 years.

Additional amortisation of £41,522 has been recognised in the year ended 31 March 2016 and £101,208 as at 1 April 2015.