Registered number: 07226119

AGINCOURT CARE HOME LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

AGINCOURT CARE HOME LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 07226119

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 JULY 2019

	Note		2019 £		*2018 £*
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		**75,703**		*162,199*
Tangible assets	5		**851,754**		*854,127*
			927,457		*1,016,326*
Current assets					
Stocks		**1,640**		*1,640*	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	**60,111**		*57,223*	
Cash at bank and in hand	7	**98,870**		*325,116*	
		160,621		*383,979*	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	**(211,647)**		*(640,752)*	
Net current liabilities			**(51,026)**		*(256,773)*
Total assets less current liabilities			**876,431**		*759,553*
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	9	**(31,022)**		*(23,991)*	
			(31,022)		*(23,991)*
Net assets			**845,409**		*735,562*
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		**100**		*100*
Profit and loss account			**845,309**		*735,462*
			845,409		*735,562*

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 JULY 2019

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 have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 28 April 2020.

R M Taylor-Summerson
Director

1. General information

Agincourt Care Home Limited is a private company limited by shares. The company was incorporated in the United Kingdom and is registered in England and Wales. The registered office address is Agincare House Admiralty Buildings, Castletown, Portland, Dorset, DT5 1BB.

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 following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The directors are satisfied that the going concern assessment is passed despite the immediate impact of Covid-19, and consider the company remains in a strong position for the future.

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:

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 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 the Statement of income and retained earnings 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. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings, 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.

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.

2.6 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Statement of income and retained earnings over its useful economic life.

Amortisation is provided on the following bases:

Goodwill	-	10 %	straight line basis

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.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets 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:

Freehold buildings	-	2%	straight line
Plant and machinery	-	20%	straight line
Fixtures and fittings	-	15%	straight line
Computer equipment	-	25%	straight line

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 the Statement of income and retained earnings.

2.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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.

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.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.
Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of income and retained earnings in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.
When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

2.13 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, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

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 financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

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.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 28 *(2018 - 28)*.

4. Intangible assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 August 2018	**865,000**
At 31 July 2019	**865,000**
Amortisation	
At 1 August 2018	**702,801**
Charge for the year	**86,496**
At 31 July 2019	**789,297**
Net book value	
At 31 July 2019	**75,703**
At 31 July 2018	*162,199*

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation					
At 1 August 2018	**977,500**	**10,000**	**130,334**	**2,460**	**1,120,294**
Additions	**-**	**-**	**2,621**	**-**	**2,621**
At 31 July 2019	**977,500**	**10,000**	**132,955**	**2,460**	**1,122,915**
Depreciation					
At 1 August 2018	**127,075**	**10,000**	**126,798**	**2,294**	**266,167**
Charge for the year on owned assets	**15,639**	**-**	**5,994**	**166**	**21,799**
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**(16,805)**	**-**	**(16,805)**
At 31 July 2019	**142,714**	**10,000**	**115,987**	**2,460**	**271,161**
Net book value					
At 31 July 2019	**834,786**	**-**	**16,968**	**-**	**851,754**
At 31 July 2018	*850,425*	*-*	*3,536*	*166*	*854,127*

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	2019	*2018*
	£	*£*
Freehold	**834,786**	*850,425*
	834,786	*850,425*

Included within the cost of freehold property is £195,500 *(2018: £195,500)* relating to land which is non-depreciable. The remaining £782,000 *(2018: £782,000)* relates to freehold buildings depreciated on a 2% straight line basis. During the year, depreciation of £15,639 *(2018: £15,639)* was charged in relation to freehold buildings.

6. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	33,858	45,627
Other debtors	964	914
Prepayments and accrued income	25,289	10,682
	60,111	57,223

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash at bank and in hand	98,870	325,116
	98,870	325,116

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	17,522	13,206
Amounts owed to group undertakings	55,166	468,361
Corporation tax	22,067	30,043
Other taxation and social security	6,522	5,759
Other creditors	4,424	1,297
Accruals and deferred income	105,946	122,086
	211,647	640,752

9. Deferred taxation

	2019	2018
	£	£
At beginning of year	23,991	24,843
Charged to profit or loss	7,031	(852)
At end of year	31,022	23,991

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	31,022	23,991
	31,022	23,991

10. Share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 *(2018 - 100)* Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	100	100

11. Contingent liabilities

On 5 March 2014, Barclays Bank PLC issued a cross guarantee and debenture in relation to Agincourt Care Home Limited and some fellow subsidiaries of the Agincare Homes Holdings Limited group. The maximum liability at the balance sheet date was £8,831,618 *(2018 : £9,538,382)*.

12. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. Contributions totalling £1,638 *(2018 - £804)* were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

13. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions from some of the requirements in Section 33 Related Party Disclosures from disclosing transactions with other members of the group.

14. Controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent company is Agincare Homes Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, by virtue of its 100% holding of the ordinary share capital. The ultimate controlling party is Mr D E Luckhurst, by virtue of his majority shareholding in Agincare Homes Holdings Limited.
Group financial statements are prepared by Agincare Homes Holdings Limited and copies can be obtained from Agincare House, Admiralty Buildings, Castletown, Portland, Dorset, DT5 1BB.

15. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2019 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 22 June 2020 by Daniel Reid FCA (Senior statutory auditor) on behalf of Donald Reid Limited.