

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 06220073

Garlands Residential Care Home Ltd

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

30 April 2021

Garlands Residential Care Home Ltd

Chartered Accountants Report to the Board of Directors on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Financial Statements of Garlands Residential Care Home Ltd

Year ended 30 April 2021

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Garlands Residential Care Home Ltd for the year ended 30 April 2021, which comprise the statement of financial position and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us. As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at www.icaew.com/en/membership/regulations-standards-and-guidance. This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Garlands Residential Care Home Ltd, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 23 February 2017. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Garlands Residential Care Home Ltd and state those matters that we have agreed to state to you, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF as detailed at www.icaew.com/compilation. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Garlands Residential Care Home Ltd and its Board of Directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Garlands Residential Care Home Ltd has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Garlands Residential Care Home Ltd. You consider that Garlands Residential Care Home Ltd is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year. We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Garlands Residential Care Home Ltd. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

PARSONS Chartered Accountants

No 2 Silkwood Office Park Fryers Way Wakefield West Yorkshire WF5 9TJ

28 January 2022

Garlands Residential Care Home Ltd**Statement of Financial Position****30 April 2021**

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	5	–	30,000
Tangible assets	6	24,074	17,106
		-----	-----
		24,074	47,106
Current assets			
Debtors	7	55,778	24,033
Cash at bank and in hand		189,923	6,943
		-----	-----
		245,701	30,976
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	102,899	68,594
		-----	-----
Net current assets/(liabilities)		142,802	(37,618)
		-----	-----
Total assets less current liabilities		166,876	9,488
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	106,263	–
Provisions		4,573	–
		-----	-----
Net assets		56,040	9,488
		-----	-----
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		6	6
Profit and loss account		56,034	9,482
		-----	-----
Shareholders funds		56,040	9,488
		-----	-----

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 Section 1A of 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.

For the year ending 30 April 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

– The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476 ;

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

Garlands Residential Care Home Ltd

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

30 April 2021

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 January 2022 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr D Bolland

Director

Company registration number: 06220073

Garlands Residential Care Home Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 April 2021

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 3 Welbeck Road, Raikes Lane, Birstall, Batley, WF17 9QG.

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.

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 - Amortised over 5 years

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. 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. 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 and fittings - 15% reducing balance

Equipment - 33% reducing balance

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.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

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

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 25 (2020: 26).

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 May 2020 and 30 April 2021	150,000

Amortisation	
At 1 May 2020	120,000
Charge for the year	30,000

At 30 April 2021	150,000

Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2021	—

At 30 April 2020	30,000

6. Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 May 2020	58,467	2,946	61,413
Additions	11,554	—	11,554
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At 30 April 2021	70,021	2,946	72,967
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Depreciation			
At 1 May 2020	42,927	1,380	44,307
Charge for the year	4,064	522	4,586
	-----	-----	-----
At 30 April 2021	46,991	1,902	48,893
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Carrying amount			
At 30 April 2021	23,030	1,044	24,074
	-----	-----	-----
At 30 April 2020	15,540	1,566	17,106
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7. Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade debtors	55,778	24,033
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8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	17,737	–
Corporation tax	14,112	3,722
Social security and other taxes	2,303	2,179
Other creditors	68,747	62,693

	102,899	68,594

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

	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	106,263	–

