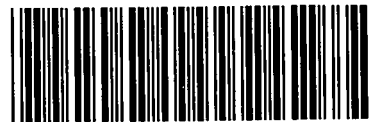


**CHAPLIN CARE HOME LIMITED**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

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# CHAPLIN CARE HOME LIMITED

## COMPANY INFORMATION

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<b>Director</b>	A Badiani
<b>Secretary</b>	A Badiani
<b>Company number</b>	02996164
<b>Registered office</b>	Acre House 11-15 William Road London NW1 3ER United Kingdom
<b>Auditor</b>	H W Fisher & Company Acre House 11-15 William Road London NW1 3ER United Kingdom
<b>Business address</b>	12 Chaplin Road Wembley Middlesex HA0 4TX
<b>Bankers</b>	National Westminster Bank Plc 22 George Street Richmond Surrey TW9 1JW

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# CHAPLIN CARE HOME LIMITED

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# CHAPLIN CARE HOME LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2016

	Notes	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		6,034		9,783
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		505		505	
Debtors	4	62,821		40,698	
Cash at bank and in hand		178		177	
		<u>63,504</u>		<u>41,380</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	<u>(89,465)</u>		<u>(86,791)</u>	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			(25,961)		(45,411)
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>(19,927)</u>		<u>(35,628)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	6		3		3
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(19,930)</u>		<u>(35,631)</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>(19,927)</u>		<u>(35,628)</u>

The director of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30/01/2017 and are signed on its behalf by:



A Badiani  
Director

Company Registration No. 02996164

# CHAPLIN CARE HOME LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

Chaplin Care Home Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Acre House, 11-15 William Road, London, NW1 3ER, United Kingdom.

#### **1.1 Accounting convention**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2016 are the first financial statements of Chaplin Care Home Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 May 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

#### **1.2 Going concern**

Although the balance sheet shows a net current liabilities position the Company is financially supported by its shareholders and on that basis the director considers it to be a going concern and has prepared the accounts on that basis.

#### **1.3 Turnover**

Turnover represents the invoiced value of services provided.

#### **1.4 Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery	25% straight line
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The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

#### **1.5 Impairment of fixed assets**

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

# CHAPLIN CARE HOME LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016**

---

### **1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### **1.6 Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### **1.7 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### **1.8 Financial instruments**

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

##### ***Basic financial assets***

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

# CHAPLIN CARE HOME LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### *Impairment of financial assets*

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

##### *Derecognition of financial assets*

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

##### *Classification of financial liabilities*

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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

##### *Basic financial liabilities*

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

##### *Derecognition of financial liabilities*

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

#### 1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

# CHAPLIN CARE HOME LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016**

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### 1.11 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

#### 1.12 Government grants

The company's policy on government grants is to treat the amount of the grant as deferred income which is credited to the profit and loss account by instalments over the expected useful economic life of the related asset on a basis consistent with the depreciation policy.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2016 Number	2015 Number
Carers and nurses	19	22

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 May 2015	46,980
Additions	961
At 30 April 2016	47,941
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 May 2015	37,197
Depreciation charged in the year	4,710
At 30 April 2016	41,907
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 30 April 2016	6,034
At 30 April 2015	9,783



# CHAPLIN CARE HOME LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016

### 4 Debtors

	2016	2015
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	32,995	38,036
Other debtors	21,424	-
Prepayments and accrued income	8,402	2,662
	<u>62,821</u>	<u>40,698</u>

### 5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Bank overdrafts	1,357	11,090
Trade creditors	27,196	20,036
Other taxation and social security	4,487	4,678
Other creditors	36,420	31,082
Accruals and deferred income	20,005	19,905
	<u>89,465</u>	<u>86,791</u>

### 6 Called up share capital

	2016	2015
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
3 Ordinary shares of £1 each	3	3
	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>

### 7 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company has a debenture with National Westminster Bank Plc over all assets of the company.

### 8 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Within one year	72,000	72,000
Between two and five years	-	72,000
	<u>72,000</u>	<u>144,000</u>

### 9 Related party transactions

# CHAPLIN CARE HOME LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2016**

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### **9 Related party transactions**

**(Continued)**

During the year, rent amounting to £75,651 (2015: £77,251) was paid to Fleur Invest Limited, a company which is owned by a trust of which the director is a beneficiary. As at 30 April 2016, the company owed £1,981 (2015: £690) to Fleur Invest Limited.

The company is party to a cross guarantee whereby the borrowings of Fleur Invest Limited are secured by a charge over this company's assets. The borrowings of Fleur Invest Limited at 31 March 2016 were £8,300,257 (2015: £8,833,202), as per the latest financial statements.

As at 30 April 2016, the company owed £26,522 (2015: £24,599) to Village Green Care Home Limited, £nil (2015: £5,500) to Sutton in the Elms Care Limited, £nil (2015: £176) to Kingfisher Carehome Limited and £1,800 (2015: £nil) to Thames Carehome Limited. The company was owed £2,750 (2015: £nil) from Sutton in the Elms Limited, £10,750 (2015: £nil) from Anchorstone Services Limited, £7,924 (2015: £nil) from Kingfisher Carehome Limited. All companies are under the control of the director.

During the year, the director loaned £6,000 (2015: £nil) to the company. This balance was outstanding as at 30 April 2016.

### **10 Controlling parties**

The director and his parents are the ultimate controlling party.

### **11 Audit report information**

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Naresh Samani.

The auditor was H W Fisher & Company.