Company Registration No. 04585499 (England and Wales)

PARKHOUSE CARE LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

PARKHOUSE CARE LIMITED

CONTENTS

PARKHOUSE CARE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

		2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**4**		3,061,619		3,032,659
Current assets					
Stocks		500		500	
Debtors	**5**	429,541		192,157	
Cash at bank and in hand		267,594		290,144	
		697,635		482,801	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**6**	(336,446)		(297,182)	
Net current assets			361,189		185,619
Total assets less current liabilities			3,422,808		3,218,278
Provisions for liabilities			(61,211)		(55,709)
Net assets			3,361,597		3,162,569
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Revaluation reserve			1,604,493		1,604,493
Profit and loss reserves			1,756,104		1,557,076
Total equity			3,361,597		3,162,569

The directors 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 26 October 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr G C Butcher
Director

Company Registration No. 04585499

PARKHOUSE CARE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
		£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2018		1,000	1,604,493	2,125,351	3,730,844
Period ended 31 December 2018:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	286,976	286,976
Dividends		-	-	(855,251)	(855,251)
Balance at 31 December 2018		1,000	1,604,493	1,557,076	3,162,569
Year ended 31 December 2019:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	409,028	409,028
Dividends		-	-	(210,000)	(210,000)
Balance at 31 December 2019		1,000	1,604,493	1,756,104	3,361,597

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Parkhouse Care Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Leamington Hall Farm, Fosse Way, Chesterton, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, CV33 9JP. The company trades from Park House Nursing Home, Kinlet, Bewdley, DY12 3BB.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life.

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:

Freehold land and buildings	None this year
Fixtures and fittings	10%

Freehold land and buildings are not depreciated as it is considered that the residual value at the end of the building's life will be greater than or equal to the current carrying value. This is due to the fact that the building is being constantly refurbished.

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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.5 Impairment of fixed 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.

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.

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

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 balance sheet 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.

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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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 payments 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.

1.9 Equity instruments

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

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.11 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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 50 (2018 - 57).

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Total	50	57

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	520,000
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	520,000
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2019	-
At 31 December 2018	-

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2019	2,739,455	325,783	3,065,238
Additions	-	85,813	85,813
At 31 December 2019	2,739,455	411,596	3,151,051
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2019	-	32,579	32,579
Depreciation charged in the year	-	56,853	56,853
At 31 December 2019	-	89,432	89,432
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2019	2,739,455	322,164	3,061,619
At 31 December 2018	2,739,455	293,204	3,032,659

Land and buildings with a carrying amount of £2,739,455 were revalued at 31st December 2017. The company's share capital was sold on 23rd February 2018 to the new owners, and the value of land and buildings of was agreed between the parties as a part of that process. The value was split at that date between £2,724,455 for land and buildings and £275,545 for fixtures and equipment.

If revalued assets were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the total amounts included would have been as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Cost	1,735,595	1,634,782
Accumulated depreciation	(405,170)	(321,757)
Carrying value	1,330,425	1,313,025

5 Debtors

	2019	2018
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	108,738	59,295
Amounts owed by group undertakings	224,063	22,641
Amounts owed by related parties	87,293	102,600
Other debtors	9,447	7,621
	429,541	192,157

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	56,695	27,642
Amounts owed to group undertakings	41,259	-
Corporation tax	20,747	54,772
Other taxation and social security	22,737	23,336
Amounts owed to related parties	92,257	91,850
Other creditors	71,573	69,103
Accruals and deferred income	31,178	30,479
	336,446	297,182

7 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 Richard Smith.
The auditor was The Ollis Partnership Limited.

8 Related party transactions

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

Amounts due to related parties	2019 £	2018 £
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	41,259	-

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

Amounts due from related parties	2019 £	2018 £
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	-	22,641

.

Other information

8 Related party transactions **(Continued)**

Parkhouse Care Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Blackadder Corporation II Limited.Holmer Care Home Limited,Northleach Court Care Home Limited and Blackadder Corporation 3 are fellow subsidiaries of the same parent company.

No detailed disclosure of related party transactions is required as transactions between the company and other wholly owned subsidiaries within the same group are exempt from disclosure under the provisions of Paragraph 33.1A of FRS102

9 Parent company

The Parent company of Parkhouse Care Limited is Blackadder Corporation II Limited.
The company is under the control of the director. Mr. G.C. Butcher.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.