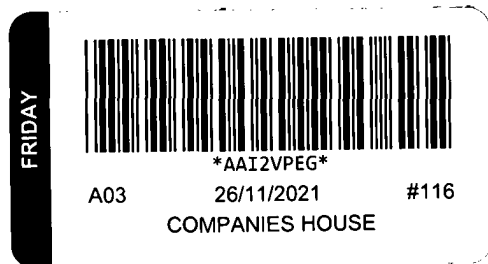


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**DYSTLEGH GRANGE LIMITED**

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**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**



**DYSTLEGH GRANGE LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 01535582**

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

	Note	28 February 2021 £	29 February 2020 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	6	3,082,137	3,089,469
Investments	7	2	2
		<u>3,082,139</u>	<u>3,089,471</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		500	500
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	60,047	94,891
Cash at bank and in hand	9	349,312	206,067
		<u>409,859</u>	<u>301,458</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(622,587)	(534,891)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>(212,728)</u>	<u>(233,433)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>2,869,411</u>	<u>2,856,038</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax		(148,220)	(133,548)
		<u>(148,220)</u>	<u>(133,548)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>2,721,191</u></u>	<u><u>2,722,490</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		100	100
Revaluation reserve	11	1,381,218	1,381,218
Profit and loss account	11	1,339,873	1,341,172
		<u><u>2,721,191</u></u>	<u><u>2,722,490</u></u>

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**DYSTLEGH GRANGE LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 01535582**

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**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**  
**AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

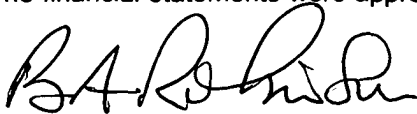
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The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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 comprehensive income 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



22/11/2021

**B A Robinson**  
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

**DYSTLEGH GRANGE LIMITED**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

	Called up share capital	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
<b>At 1 March 2019</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,381,218</b>	<b>1,311,833</b>	<b>2,693,151</b>
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>				
Profit for the year	-	-	32,897	32,897
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32,897</b>	<b>32,897</b>
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(3,558)	(3,558)
<b>Total transactions with owners</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(3,558)</b>	<b>(3,558)</b>
<b>At 1 March 2020</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,381,218</b>	<b>1,341,172</b>	<b>2,722,490</b>
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>				
Profit for the year	-	-	2,261	2,261
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,261</b>	<b>2,261</b>
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(3,560)	(3,560)
<b>Total transactions with owners</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(3,560)</b>	<b>(3,560)</b>
<b>At 28 February 2021</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,381,218</b>	<b>1,339,873</b>	<b>2,721,191</b>

The notes on pages 4 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

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## DYSTLEGH GRANGE LIMITED

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### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021

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#### 1. General information

The company limited by shares (registered number 01535582) in England and Wales, which is incorporated and domiciled in the UK. The address of the registered office is 40 Jacksons Edge Road, Disley, Stockport SK12 2JL.

#### 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 company has traded profitably in the year and has net assets of £2,721,191(2020: £2,722,490).

The company meets its ordinary working capital requirements through the cash holdings generated by the collection of trade receivables. The directors have prepared cash flows for the period to February 2022 to enable them to manage their working capital. The level of drawings take into account the cashflow requirements of the company. The company has net current liabilities of £212,728 (2020: £233,433). This includes amounts due to directors of £312,496 (2020: £229,056) which will only be drawn if the company has sufficient cash resource to do so without impacting on its ability to trade.

In the assessment of going concern, the directors have considered the current impacts of the coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic on the business.

From March 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic has greatly impacted on Dystlegh Grange. The company's initial position was strong when Lockdown started, however, the number of existing residents decreased gradually from April 2020 by 20% and this fall could not be mitigated by the usual practice of accepting temporary guests.

The company has a strong, long-established, management team and excellent loyal staff, who have worked hard and supported the company during this extremely difficult and challenging time. The impact of Covid-19 has been managed due to their contribution and dedication, and to tight budget controls and robust protocols regarding Covid-19. Additionally, in the long term, with the onset of the vaccination programme, and the further increased testing with faster results, the directors are confident that the company will be able to continue providing care and support as a lifestyle choice using all these measures.

The directors are aware that future impacts will depend on developments that cannot be predicted at this time. The directors remain positive for the future of Dystlegh Grange, but are well aware that it will take time to increase the number of residents. The directors are confident that they will be able to gradually increase numbers due to the company's "Outstanding" CQC rating and excellent reputation. In addition, the new government visiting guidelines and Lateral Flow Tests, together with the rollout of vaccinations, is very positive and will assist the business in attracting new residents.

Having regard to the above, the directors believe it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.3 Revenue**

Other Income are government grants for Covid-19 Infection Control.

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 Operating leases: the Company as lessee**

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

**2.5 Government grants**

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the same period as the related expenditure.

**2.6 Finance costs**

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.7 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 profit or loss 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.

**2.8 Current and deferred taxation**

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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.

**2.9 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.

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## DYSTLEGH GRANGE LIMITED

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### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021

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#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

##### 2.9 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property	- See below
Motor vehicles	- 25% on reducing balance
Fixtures & fittings	- 15% on reducing balance
Office equipment	- 30% on reducing balance

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 profit or loss.

Assets under construction are not depreciated until they come into use at which point they are transferred into the appropriate asset category.

##### 2.10 Revaluation of tangible fixed assets

Individual freehold and leasehold properties are carried at current year value at fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are undertaken with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the Balance sheet date.

Fair values are determined from market based evidence normally undertaken by professionally qualified valuers.

Revaluation gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income unless losses exceed the previously recognised gains or reflect a clear consumption of economic benefits, in which case the excess losses are recognised in profit or loss.

##### 2.11 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Investments in unlisted Company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

Investments in listed company shares are remeasured to market value at each Balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss for the period.



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.12 Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

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.

**2.13 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.

**2.14 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.

**2.15 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.

**2.16 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 profit or loss 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.

**2.17 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 ordinary shares.

**2.18 Dividends**

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

**DYSTLEGH GRANGE LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

**3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates

Judgements are applied in the valuation of the property and the estimate of useful economic lives of fixed assets

**4. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 59 (2020 - 59).

**5. Auditors remuneration**

Auditors' remuneration for the year was £9,600 (2020: £9,517)..

**6. Tangible fixed assets**

	Freehold property £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures & fittings £	Office equipment £	Assets under construction £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>						
At 1 March 2020	3,032,985	300	725,010	8,734	7,824	3,774,853
At 28 February 2021	3,032,985	300	725,010	8,734	7,824	3,774,853
<b>Depreciation</b>						
At 1 March 2020	-	-	676,671	8,713	-	685,384
Charge for the year on owned assets	-	75	7,251	6	-	7,332
At 28 February 2021	-	75	683,922	8,719	-	692,716
<b>Net book value</b>						
At 28 February 2021	3,032,985	225	41,088	15	7,824	3,082,137
At 29 February 2020	3,032,985	300	48,339	21	7,824	3,089,469

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**DYSTLEGH GRANGE LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

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**6. Tangible fixed assets (continued)**

The 2016 valuation valued the property as a business at £3,615,000. The company only owns 83.9% of the building and therefore 83.9% of the value of the property was been recognised in the accounts. The property is in the process being revalued but the directors consider that the current carrying value is satisfactory.

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

	<b>28 February 2021</b>	<b>29 February 2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Freehold	<b>3,032,985</b>	<b>3,032,985</b>

**7. Fixed asset investments**

	<b>Investments in subsidiary companies £</b>
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
At 1 March 2020	<b>2</b>
At 28 February 2021	<b>2</b>

**8. Debtors**

	<b>28 February 2021</b>	<b>29 February 2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade debtors	<b>57,989</b>	<b>91,191</b>
Other debtors	<b>1,152</b>	<b>-</b>
Prepayments and accrued income	<b>906</b>	<b>3,700</b>
	<b>60,047</b>	<b>94,891</b>

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**DYSTLEGH GRANGE LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

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**9. Cash and cash equivalents**

	<b>28 February 2021</b>	<b>29 February 2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Cash at bank and in hand	<b>349,312</b>	<b>206,067</b>
	<b>349,312</b>	<b>206,067</b>

**10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>28 February 2021</b>	<b>29 February 2020</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade creditors	<b>59,078</b>	<b>17,465</b>
Corporation tax	<b>7,592</b>	<b>13,280</b>
Other taxation and social security	<b>22,444</b>	<b>12,514</b>
Other creditors	<b>330,692</b>	<b>237,642</b>
Accruals and deferred income	<b>202,781</b>	<b>253,990</b>
	<b>622,587</b>	<b>534,891</b>

**11. Reserves**

**Other reserves**

Other reserves represent the non distributable cumulative gains and losses element of the profit and loss account relating to the revaluation of the property.

**Profit & loss account**

The profit and loss account is the cumulative retained earnings of the company

**12. Pension commitments**

Dystlegh Grange Limited pay into the employee's personal pension schemes. At the year end, there were amounts owing of £9,383 (2020: £32,046).

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**DYSTLEGH GRANGE LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2021**

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**13. Related party transactions**

During the year the company received services amounting to £6,102 (2020 : £5,094) from a business which is owned by the son of the directors. £Nil (2020 £3,918) was outstanding at year end.

During the year B A Robinson and Mrs J E Robinson introduced £20,007 to the company (2020: £17,485). In addition, net interest of £4,864 (2020: £3,354) and dividends of £2,034 (2020: £2,034) were declared all of which (2019: all) was unpaid and credited to their loan accounts. Business expenses of £2,667 (2020: £Nil ) were paid by B A and Mrs J E Robinson during the year. Unpaid bonuses of £52,398 (2020: £90,500) were also credited to their loan accounts. At 28 February 2021, the company owed B A and Mrs J E Robinson £293,633 (2020: £211,663).

During the year dividends of £1,056 (2020: £1,056) were declared for the estate of Mrs M C Robinson all of which were unpaid and credited to her loan account. Repayments of £nil (2020: Nil) were made in the year. The balance due at the year end was £18,863 (2020: £17,392). Interest of £415 (2020: £-) was declared and credited to the loan account in respect of this balance.

**14. Auditor's information**

The auditor's report on the financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2021 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on by Vicky Szulist (Senior statutory auditor) on behalf of Crowe U.K. LLP.