SHIRES HEALTHCARE (WOODSIDE) LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



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COMPANY INFORMATION

Director

Mr Brijesh Patel

(Appointed 7 December 2020)

Company number

03669213

Registered office

2nd Floor, Congress House

14 Lyon Road

Harrow

Middlesex HA1 2EN

Accountants

King & King

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

First Floor Roxburghe House 273 - 287 Regent Street

London W1B 2HA

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Director

The director who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements was as follows:

V Patel

Mr Brijesh Patel

(Resigned 7 December 2020)

(Appointed 7 December 2020)

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

DIM

Mr Brijesh Patel

Director

22 December 2020

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

•		2020		2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	3		1,480,297		1,378,721
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables	4	310,921		286,739	
Cash and cash equivalents		41,595		46,434	
		352,516		333,173	
Current liabilities	5	(1,095,978)		(1,121,102)	
Net current liabilities			(743,462)		(787,929)
Total assets less current liabilities			736,835		590,792
Provisions for liabilities			(21,033)		(21,033)
Net assets			715,802		569,759
Equity					-
Called up share capital			100		100
Retained earnings			715,702		569,659
Total equity			715,802		569,759

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

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 22 December 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr Brijesh Patel

Director

Company Registration No. 03669213

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

Accounting policies

Company information

Shires HealthCare (Woodside) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 2nd Floor, Congress House, 14 Lyon Road, Harrow, Middlesex HA1 2EN.

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, 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 Revenue

Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

1.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment 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

Not Depreciated

Plant and equipment

25% Reducing balance method

Fixtures and fittings

25% Reducing balance method

Computers

25% reducing balance method

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.

1.4 Impairment of non-current assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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.

1.5 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.

1.6 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 trade and other receivables 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, 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 payables 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.7 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.

1.8 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 income statement 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 income statement, 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 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 non-current 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.

1.10 Retirement benefits

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

1.11 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss 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 leases asset are consumed.

2 Employees

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

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	34 	27 ====

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

3	Property, plant and equipment					
		Freehold land	Plant and	Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Total
		and buildings £	equipment £	£	£	£
	Cost					
	At 1 April 2019	1,350,000	65,832	96,217	1,656	1,513,705
	Additions	-	32,500	100,706	_	133,206
	At 31 March 2020	1,350,000	98,332	196,923	1,656	1,646,911
	Depreciation and impairment	<u> </u>				
	At 1 April 2019	-	62,925	71,645	414	134,984
	Depreciation charged in the year	-		31,320	310	31,630
	At 31 March 2020	-	62,925	102,965	724	166,614
	Carrying amount					
	At 31 March 2020	1,350,000	35,407	93,958	932	1,480,297
	At 31 March 2019	1,350,000	2,907	24,572	1,242	1,378,721
4	Trade and other receivables					
	Amounts falling due within one year:				2020 £	2019 £
	, Trade receivables				24 744	37,059
	Other receivables				34,741 276,180	249,680
	Other receivables					
					310,921	286,739 ———
	,					
5	Current liabilities					
					2020 £	2019 £
	•			•	_	_
	Trade payables	•			65,839	11,295
	Corporation tax				40,651	8,132
	Other taxation and social security				28,122	19,499
	Other payables				961,366	1,082,176
					1,095,978	1,121,102
						

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

6 Related party transactions

The company was under control of the director Vibha Patel.

By virtue of common directorship, the company is associated with Peaceform Ltd. As at balance sheet date amount owed to Peaceform Ltd was £7,493 (2019: £7,493)

By virtue of common directorship, the company is associated with Tulip Care Ltd. As at balance sheet date amount owed to Tulip Care Ltd was £64,454 (2019: £64,454)

By virtue of common directorship, the company is associated with Southwark Park Nursing Homes Ltd. As at balance sheet date amount owed to Southwark Park Nursing Homes Ltd was £62,000 (2018: £62,000)

As at year end company owed the director Vibha Patel £786,443 (2018: £910,404).