

REGISTERED NUMBER: 10592550 (England and Wales)

Unaudited Financial Statements
for the Period 31 January 2017 to 31 January 2018
for
Exton Care Ltd

Exton Care Ltd (Registered number: 10592550)

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for the Period 31 January 2017 to 31 January 2018**

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Exton Care Ltd

**Company Information
for the Period 31 January 2017 to 31 January 2018**

DIRECTORS:

P A Heard
A Branton
G I Ware

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Oake House
Silver Street
West Buckland
Wellington
Somerset
TA21 9LR

REGISTERED NUMBER:

10592550 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS:

Evolution ABS Limited
Chartered Certified Accountants
Oake House
Silver Street
West Buckland
Wellington
Somerset
TA21 9LR

Balance Sheet
31 January 2018

	Notes	£	£
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	4		5,938
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	5	33,675	
Cash at bank		<u>71,416</u>	
		105,091	
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>14,031</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			<u>91,060</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>96,998</u>
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(98,688)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			<u>(1,009)</u>
NET LIABILITIES			<u>(2,699)</u>
RESERVES			
Income and expenditure account			<u>(2,699)</u>
			<u>(2,699)</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the period ended 31 January 2018.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period ended 31 January 2018 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2005 and preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its surplus or deficit for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.
- (b)

Balance Sheet - continued
31 January 2018

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 30 October 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:

P A Heard - Director

A Branton - Director

G I Ware - Director

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Period 31 January 2017 to 31 January 2018**

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Exton Care Ltd is a private company, limited by guarantee , registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Plant and machinery etc - 20% on reducing balance

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

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.

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 evidence a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Period 31 January 2017 to 31 January 2018**

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Taxation

Taxation for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Company status

The company is a private company limited by guarantee and consequently does not have share capital. Each of the members is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 towards the assets of the company in the event of liquidation.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised equally over the period it relates to, any income received in advance is deferred.

3. **EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The average number of employees during the period was 3 .

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Period 31 January 2017 to 31 January 2018

4.	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	Plant and machinery
		£
	COST	
	Additions	<u>5,938</u>
	At 31 January 2018	<u>5,938</u>
	NET BOOK VALUE	
	At 31 January 2018	<u>5,938</u>
5.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	£
	Trade debtors	<u>33,675</u>
6.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	£
	VAT	1,465
	Deferred income	11,476
	Accrued expenses	<u>1,090</u>
		<u>14,031</u>
7.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR	£
	Deferred income	<u>98,688</u>

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.