

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 04076270

Whitelodge Alveley Limited
Filleted Financial Statements
31 March 2021

Whitelodge Alveley Limited

Directors' Report

Year ended 31 March 2021

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2021 .

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

Mr S J Badland

Mr A Kayiatou

Other matters

The COVID-19 pandemic has developed rapidly since March 2020, with a significant number of cases. Measures taken by various governments to contain the virus have affected economic activity. We have taken a number of measures to monitor and mitigate the effects of COVID-19, such as safety and health measures for our staff and residents at our homes. At this stage, the impact on our business and results has not been significant. Occupancy rates in the year were on average 88% (2020: 100%) but have increased to 92% by the end of the financial year. This level of reduction in turnover does not impact the ability of the business to be profitable, although turnover and profits are less than the comparative period in 2020. The business has also received various government grants which has assisted with working capital requirements. We will continue to follow the various government policies and advice, and, in parallel, we will do our utmost to continue our operations in the best and safest way possible without jeopardising the health of our staff and residents.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations. Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to: - select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently; - make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; - prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business. The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities. Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and - they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Small company provisions

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

This report was approved by the board of directors on 21 July 2021 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr S J Badland

Director

Registered office:

5 The Quadrant

Coventry

CV1 2EL

Whitelodge Alveley Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	1,637,455	1,644,036
Current assets			
Debtors	6	26,844	22,452
Cash at bank and in hand		13,272	17,433
		40,116	39,885
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	800,292	1,027,765
Net current liabilities		760,176	987,880
Total assets less current liabilities		877,279	656,156
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		12,276	10,282
Net assets		865,003	645,874
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Revaluation reserve		520,267	520,267
Profit and loss account		344,636	125,507
Shareholders funds		865,003	645,874

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 July 2021 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr S J Badland

Director

Company registration number: 04076270

Whitelodge Alveley Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2021

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 5 The Quadrant, Coventry, CV1 2EL.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Judgements 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. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant & Machinery	-	15% reducing balance
Fixtures & Fittings	-	15% reducing balance
Office Equipment	-	10% reducing balance

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 35 (2020: 36).

5. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 April 2020	1,593,421	182,005	21,780	1,748	1,798,954
Additions	-	-	-	947	947
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 31 March 2021	1,593,421	182,005	21,780	2,695	1,799,901
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2020	-	135,257	19,525	136	154,918
Charge for the year	-	7,012	339	177	7,528
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 31 March 2021	-	142,269	19,864	313	162,446
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Carrying amount					
At 31 March 2021	1,593,421	39,736	1,916	2,382	1,637,455
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 31 March 2020	1,593,421	46,748	2,255	1,612	1,644,036
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

6. Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade debtors	17,472	16,170
Other debtors	9,372	6,282
	-----	-----
	26,844	22,452
	-----	-----

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade creditors	11,919	12,525
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	704,083	935,026
Corporation tax	53,499	55,208
Social security and other taxes	6,432	4,933
Other creditors	24,359	20,073
	-----	-----
	800,292	1,027,765
	-----	-----

8. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated 21 July 2021 was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Peter Geordiades BA FCA , for and on behalf of Flint & Thompson Limited .

9. Related party transactions

During the year various transactions took place between Whitelodge Alveley Limited and Oldfield Residential Care Limited , its immediate and ultimate parent company, resulting in £704,083 (2020 £935,026) being owed to Oldfield Residential Care Limited by Whitelodge Alveley Limited at the balance sheet date.

10. Controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent company is Oldfield Residential Care Limited (company number - 4907778), a company incorporated in England. The ultimate controlling parties are Mr S Badland and Mr A Kayiatou by virtue of their joint shareholding in the parent company.

