SOUTH EAST INDEPENDENT LIVING LIMITED REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors R C Eastwood

M E R Hope

Eastbourne Homes Limited

Secretary

J K R McCarthy-Penman

Company number

08710235

Registered office

1 Grove Road Eastbourne East Sussex BN21 4TW

Auditor

RSM UK Audit LLP Chartered Accountants Marlborough House Victoria Road South

Chelmsford Essex CM1 1LN

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is the delivery of a short term housing floating support service for people of 65 and over who live in the Eastbourne, Lewes and Wealden districts. The navigator service provides information and support to people of 18 and over with a long term physical health condition to help them improve their quality of life and maximise their capacity for independence.

Directors

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

R C Eastwood M E R Hope Eastbourne Homes Limited

Auditor

RSM UK Audit LLP have indicated their willingness to be reappointed for another term and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed as auditors in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware. Additionally, the directors have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

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

By order of the board

J K R McCarthy-Penman

Secretary

2017/17

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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 of 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 judgements 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the SEILL section of the shared website between Eastbourne Borough Council's and Eastbourne Homes Limited. Legislation in United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SOUTH EAST INDEPENDENT LIVING LIMITED

Opinion on financial statements

We have audited the financial statements on pages 4 to 13. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2017 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at http://www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements and, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report or in preparing the directors' report.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As more fully explained in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

ANDREW MONTEITH (Senior Statutory Auditor)

NIC

For and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants Marlborough House

Victoria Road South

Chelmsford

Essex

CM1 1LN

21st August 2017.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2017 £	Year ended 31 March 2016 £
Turnover		1,047,163	899,470
Administrative expenses		(1,045,574)	(942,237)
Operating Profit/(loss)		1,589	(42,767)
Interest payable and similar charges		(4,000)	(7,000)
(Loss) before taxation	2	(2,411)	(49,767)
Taxation	4	69	(4,131)
(Loss) for the financial year	8	(2,342)	(53,898)
Other comprehensive income net of taxation Actuarial gain on defined benefit pension schemes	7	49,000	116,000
Total comprehensive income for the year		46,658	62,102

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Current assets			
Debtors	5	108,799	125,096
Cash at bank and in hand		104,413	116,123
		213,212	241,219
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(125,703)	(164,368)
Net current assets		87,509	76,851
Net assets excluding pension liability		87,509	76,851
Defined benefit pension liability	7	(85,000)	(121,000)
Net liabilities		2,509	(44,149)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss reserves	8	2,508	(44,150)
Total equity		2,509	(44,149)

These financial statements have been prepared 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 and are signed on its behalf by:

R C Eastwood Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

South East Independent Living Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1 Grove Road, Eastbourne, East Sussex, BN21 4TW.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Going concern

South East Independent Living Limited has the continued support of Eastbourne Homes Limited, its parent company and this has been confirmed in writing. The Directors therefore have no reason to believe that the company will not be able to meet its liabilities for the 12 months from the approval of the financial statements and have prepared the accounts on the going concern basis.

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised 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.

Financial assets are classified into specified categories. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of recognition.

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.

Loans and receivables

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets 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.

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 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables are initially recognised at transaction price where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors payable within one year that do not constitute a financing transaction are initially measured at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the transaction price less any amounts settled

Where the arrangement with a trade creditor constitutes a financing transaction, the creditor is initially and subsequently measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar instrument.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Equity instruments

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

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to the profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from total comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other periods. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Retirement benefits

The Company participates in the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS), a defined benefit pension scheme administered by East Sussex County Council (ESCC). The assets of the scheme are invested and managed independently of the finances of the Company. Contributions are based on pension costs of the Company's unitised fund. Costs include the regular cost of providing benefits, which it is intended should remain at a substantial level of current and expected future earnings of the employees covered.

For defined benefit retirement plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Gains/losses

Gains or losses recognised in the profit or loss:

- The change in the net defined benefit liability arising from employee service during the year is recognised as an employee cost.
- The cost of plan introductions, benefit changes, settlements and curtailments are recognised as incurred.
- Net interest on the defined benefit asset/liability comprises the interest cost on the defined benefit
 obligation and interest income on the plan assets, calculated by multiplying the fair value of the plan
 assets at the beginning of the period by the rate used to discount the benefit obligation.

Gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income:

- Actuarial gains and losses.
- The difference between the interest income on the plan assets and the actual return on the plan assets.

2 Profit/(loss) before taxation

	Year ended 31 March	Year ended 31 March
	2017	2016
Profit/(loss) before taxation is stated after charging:	£	£
Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's financial statements		
manda statements	2,100	2,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

3	Employ	yees
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The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	the year was:		
		Year ended 31 March 2017 Number	Year ended 31 March 2016 Number
	Total	39	37
4	Taxation	Year ended 31 March 2017 £	Year ended 31 March 2016 £
	Current tax		
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	3,094	-
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(3,163)	4,131
	Total current tax	(69)	4,131
5	Debtors	2017	2016
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors Amounts due from group undertakings Other debtors	49,267 - 59,532	62,813 8,403 53,880
		108,799	125,096
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year
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and the second s	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	-	152
Amounts due to group undertakings	10,741	7,318
Corporation tax	3,094	-
Other taxation and social security	60,052	112,847
Other creditors	51,816	44,051
	125,703	164,368

Included within other creditors is £6,995 (2016: £7,225) a balance in relation to amounts unpaid to pension schemes as at the year end.

7 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined benefit schemes- East Sussex Pension Fund (ESPF)

The ESPF is a multi-employer scheme, administered by ESCC under the regulations governing the LGPS, a defined benefit pension scheme. The most recent full actuarial valuation was on 31 March 2017 by a qualified independent actuary.

Key assumptions

	2017 %	201 6 %
Discount rate	2.60%	3.50%
Expected rate of increase of pensions in payment	2.40%	2.20%
Expected rate of salary increases	2.80%	4.20%
Mortality assumptions		
The assumed life expectations on retirement at age 65 are:		
	2017	2016
	Years	Years
Retiring today		
- Males	22.1	22.2
- Females	24.4	24.4
Retiring in 20 years		
- Males	23.8	24.2
- Females	26.3	26.7

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

7	Retirement benefit schemes (Continued)		
	Movements in the present value of defined benefit obligations:		
			2017
			£
	Liabilities at 1 April 2016		729,000
	Current service cost		68,000
	Contributions from scheme members		15,000
	Benefits paid		(2,000)
	Actuarial gains and losses Interest cost		86,000 27,000
	interest cost		27,000
	At 31 March 2017		923,000
	The defined benefit obligations arise from plans which are wholly	or partly funded.	
	Movements in the fair value of plan assets:		2047
			2017
			£
	Fair value of assets at 1 April 2016		608,000
	Interest income		23,000
	Contributions by the employer		59,000
	Contributions by scheme members		15,000
	Benefits paid		(2,000)
	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)		135,000
	At 31 March 2017		838,000
	The analysis of the scheme assets at the reporting date were as fo	llows:	
	The dialysis of the scheme assets at the reporting date were as to	2017	2016
		£	£
	Equity instruments	603,400	419,000
	Property	80,400	73,000
	Bonds	121,300	97,000
	Cash	32,900	19,000
		939 000	608,000
	•	838,000	

The company expects to contribute £57,000 to its defined benefit pension plans in the year ended 31 March 2018.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

8	Reserves		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	At the beginning of the year	(44,150)	(106,252)
	(Loss) for the year	(2,342)	(53,898)
	Actuarial differences recognised in other comprehensive income	49,000	116,000
	At the end of the year	2,508	(44,150)

9 Parent company

Eastbourne Homes Limited is the immediate parent company, and is registered in England and Wales. Eastbourne Homes Limited is the largest and smallest group for which consolidated accounts including South East Independent Living Limited are prepared. The consolidated accounts for Eastbourne Homes Limited are available from 1 Grove Road, Eastbourne, East Sussex, BN21 4TW. The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Eastbourne Borough Council.

SOUTH EAST INDEPENDENT LIVING LIMITED MANAGEMENT INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017