

REGISTERED NUMBER: 06718612 (England and Wales)

A & L CARE HOMES HOLDINGS LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018



Mark Holt & Co Limited
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors
7 Sandy Court
Ashleigh Way
Langage Business Park
Plymouth
Devon
PL7 5JX

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018**

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A & L CARE HOMES HOLDINGS LIMITED

**COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018**

DIRECTOR:	L Webb
SECRETARY:	L Webb
REGISTERED OFFICE:	7 Sandy Court Ashleigh Way Langage Business Park Plymouth Devon PL7 5JX
REGISTERED NUMBER:	06718612 (England and Wales)
AUDITORS:	Mark Holt & Co Limited Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditors 7 Sandy Court Ashleigh Way Langage Business Park Plymouth Devon PL7 5JX
BANKERS:	National Westminster Bank Plc 14 Old Town Street Plymouth Devon PL1 1DG

BALANCE SHEET
31 AUGUST 2018

	Notes	2018		2017	
		£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	4		4,453,707		4,453,707
Investments	5		2,500,000		2,500,000
			<u>6,953,707</u>		<u>6,953,707</u>
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	6	55,339		-	
Cash at bank		42,289		-	
		<u>97,628</u>		<u>-</u>	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	7	995,855		1,865,728	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>(898,227)</u>		<u>(1,865,728)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>6,055,480</u>		<u>5,087,979</u>
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(3,888,677)		(2,940,994)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			<u>(107,394)</u>		<u>(84,569)</u>
NET ASSETS			<u>2,059,409</u>		<u>2,062,416</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			100		20
Retained earnings			2,059,309		2,062,396
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u>2,059,409</u>		<u>2,062,416</u>

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 director on 8/5/19 and were signed by:



.....
L Webb - Director

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018**

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

A & L Care Homes Holdings Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

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

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Related party exemption

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with other group entities.

Exemption from preparing a cash flow statement

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to prepare a cash flow statement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Tangible fixed assets

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

Freehold property - not provided

Assets other than freehold property are recognised in the accounts at cost less accumulated depreciation.

In accordance with the industry norm, no depreciation is provided on the company's land and buildings interest because the directors believe that the residual values are considered to be high due in part because each property is subject to a repair and maintenance programme and they are unlikely to suffer from technological or economic obsolescence. Accordingly, the directors consider that the depreciation charge for the year and on a cumulative basis is immaterial. This departure from the requirements of Companies Act 2006 for all properties to be depreciated, is, in the opinion of the directors, necessary for the financial statements to give a true and fair view.

Impairment of Assets

At each reporting date financial assets as well as other fixed assets, such as goodwill and property are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. There is considered to be an impairment, where there is objective evidence that, as a result of events occurring after the date of initial recognition, the estimated future cash flows have been affected.

For assets carried at cost, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

When reviewing goodwill, investments and property for impairment, the management review the performance of the group, as well as the asset base and future expected cash flows. From this they determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If an indication is identified, an impairment will be computed as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the value of the expected future cash flows and profitability. Any impairment on goodwill and investments is charged to the profit and loss account in the year it is identified. Any impairment on property is reduced in the revaluation reserve first, and then subsequent reductions in the valuation is charged to the profit and loss account in the year it is identified. The assets are then reviewed annually. When an impairment that has originally been charged to the profit and loss account is later reversed in a subsequent year, it is credited through the profit and loss account, up to the asset's initial carrying value.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

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.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are shown at cost, less provision, where applicable, for any permanent diminution in value. The directors review the value of the investment annually for impairment.

Taxation

Current tax is recognised for the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the current or past reporting periods using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date, except as otherwise indicated.

Deferred tax assets are only 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. If and when all conditions for retaining tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset have been met, the deferred tax is reversed.

Deferred tax is calculated 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.

The tax expense (income) is presented either in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity depending on the transaction that resulted in the tax expense (income).

Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of a past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value using a pre-tax discount rate. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

The Company recognises a provision for annual leave accrued by employees for services rendered in the current period, and which employees are entitled to carry forward and use within the next 12 months, measured at the salary cost payable for the period of absence.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits and contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Freehold property £
COST	
At 1 September 2017 and 31 August 2018	4,453,707
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 August 2018	4,453,707
At 31 August 2017	4,453,707

5. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

	Shares in group undertakings £
COST	
At 1 September 2017 and 31 August 2018	2,500,000
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 August 2018	2,500,000
At 31 August 2017	2,500,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

6. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2018	2017
	£	£
Amounts owed by group undertakings	<u>55,339</u>	<u>-</u>

7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	141,323	214,792
Amounts owed to group undertakings	847,652	1,286,284
Taxation and social security	5,900	18,500
Other creditors	980	346,152
	<u>995,855</u>	<u>1,865,728</u>

8. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans	<u>3,888,677</u>	<u>2,940,994</u>
Amounts falling due in more than five years:		
Repayable by instalments		
Bank loans more 5 yr by instal	<u>2,531,977</u>	<u>2,112,785</u>

9. SECURED DEBTS

The following secured debts are included within creditors:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank overdrafts	-	7,739
Bank loans	<u>4,030,000</u>	<u>3,148,047</u>
	<u>4,030,000</u>	<u>3,155,786</u>

Included within bank loans and overdrafts are bank loans totalling £4.03m (2017: £3.15m) which are secured by a fixed charge over all of the group's assets and undertaking. Mrs L Webb holds a personal guarantee to the value of £4.2m relating to the loan.

The loan is repayable by instalments over its remaining life with interest charged at 2.09% over LIBOR.

10. DISCLOSURE UNDER SECTION 444(5B) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

The Report of the Auditors was unqualified.

Simon Law (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Mark Holt Mark Holt & Co Limited

11. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

Mrs L Webb is the ultimate controlling party through having 100% of the shareholding in the ultimate parent company A & L Care Group Limited.