ALPINE HEALTH CARE LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

		2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		2,109,547		2,158,201
Current assets				•	
Debtors	4	106,699		169,069	
Cash at bank and in hand		35,584		4,733	
		142,283	,	173,802	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(603,079)		(876,342)	
Net current liabilities	•		(460,796)		(702,540)
Total assets less current liabilities			1,648,751		1,455,661
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6 .		(1,304,477)		(1,347,862)
Provisions for liabilities			(2,061)		(4,208)
Net assets			342,213		103,591
			=======================================		
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			342,212		103,590
Total equity			342,213		103,591
-			=		

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act 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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 August 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

R. Hoggart

Company Registration No. 04216934

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

Accounting policies

Company information

Alpine Health Care Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Lancaster House, Lancaster Road, Carnaby Industrial Estate, Bridlington, East Yorkshire, YO15 3QY.

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.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements of Alpine Health Care Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102. The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 April 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Land and buildings Freehold Fixtures, fittings & equipment

Motor vehicles

2% on cost per annum 20% on cost per annum

20% on cost per annum

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.

1.3 Impairment of fixed assets

Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, assets are allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

1.4 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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 balance sheet 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 debtors 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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, 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.

Trade creditors 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 creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.6 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.

1.7 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 profit and loss account 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued) ·

106,699

169,069

1.8 Retirement benefits

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

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 84 (2016 - 83).

3 Tangible fixed assets

, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery	Total
Cost	Ł	£	£
At 1 April 2016	2,083,753	402,818	2,486,571
Additions	-	11,671	11,671
At 31 March 2017	2,083,753	414,489	2,498,242
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2016	14,973	313,397	328,370
Depreciation charged in the year	26,257	34,068	60,325
At 31 March 2017	41,230	347,465	388,695
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2017	2,042,523	67,024	2,109,547
At 31 March 2016	2,068,780	89,421	2,158,201
			
Debtors			
		2017	2016
Amounts falling due within one year:		£	£
Trade debtors		105,333	163,331
Other debtors		1,366	5,738

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Donk lases and avoidable	41,255	40,160
	Bank loans and overdrafts Trade creditors	41,255 25,804	20,081
	Amounts due to group undertakings	195,906	198,912
	Corporation tax	66,211	251,765
	Other taxation and social security	10,287	15,282
	Other creditors	263,616	350,142
		603,079	876,342
	The short-term loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the a	ssets of the company	/ .
6	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2017 £	2016 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts	4 004 477	
		1,304,477	1,347,862
	The long-term loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the as		
7	The long-term loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the as		
7		sets of the company.	
7	The long-term loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the as		
7	The long-term loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the as	sets of the company.	2016
7	The long-term loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the as Retirement benefit schemes Defined contribution schemes	2017 £ 4,439 ————————————————————————————————————	2016 £ 3,299
7	The long-term loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the as Retirement benefit schemes Defined contribution schemes Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all quarters.	2017 £ 4,439 ————————————————————————————————————	2016 £ 3,299
	The long-term loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the assemble of the long-term loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the assemble of the long-term loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the assemble of the long-term loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the assemble of the long-term loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the assemble of the long-term loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the assemble of the long-term loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the assemble of the long-term loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the assemble of the long-term loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the assemble of the long-term loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the assemble of the long-term loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the assemble of the long-term loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the assemble of the long-term loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the assemble of the long-term loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the assemble of the long-term loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the assemble of the long-term loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the assemble of the long-term loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the assemble of the loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the assemble of the loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the assemble of the loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the assemble of the loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the assemble of the loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the loans are secured by fixed and floating charges are secured by fixed and floating charges over the loans are se	2017 £ 4,439 ————————————————————————————————————	2016 £ 3,299 ———————————————————————————————————
	The long-term loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the assemble of the long-term loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the assemble of the long terms of the contribution schemes. Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes. The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualithe scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independence of the company share capital. Ordinary share capital	2017 £ 4,439 ————————————————————————————————————	2016 £ 3,299 ———————————————————————————————————
	The long-term loans are secured by fixed and floating charges over the as Retirement benefit schemes Defined contribution schemes Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all quathe scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independence Called up share capital	2017 £ 4,439 ————————————————————————————————————	2016 £ 3,299 ———————————————————————————————————