

Company Registration No. 05045869 (England and Wales)

MERRY DEN CARE LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2021
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

MERRY DEN CARE LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Mr F Lalani	
Mr J Mawji	
Mr D Rowe-Bewick	
Mr J Allen	
Mrs K Lewis	
Mr M Cleasby	(Appointed 1 September 2020)
Mr M Ranson	(Appointed 1 September 2020)
Mrs C Leake	(Appointed 26 August 2021)

Company number 05045869

Registered office

Suite 22 The Globe Centre
St James Square
Accrington
Lancashire
BB5 0RE

Auditor

UHY Hacker Young
Quadrant House
4 Thomas More Square
London
E1W 1YW

MERRY DEN CARE LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Statement of changes in equity	2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 9

MERRY DEN CARE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 MARCH 2021

		2021		2020	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		3,213		3,922
Current assets					
Debtors	5	1,302,090		1,182,628	
Cash at bank and in hand		71,933		5,925	
		<u>1,374,023</u>		<u>1,188,553</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(514,253)</u>		<u>(371,316)</u>	
Net current assets			859,770		817,237
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>862,983</u>		<u>821,159</u>
Provisions for liabilities			(610)		(745)
Net assets			<u>862,373</u>		<u>820,414</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			862,371		820,412
Total equity			<u>862,373</u>		<u>820,414</u>

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

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered 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 30 March 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr D Rowe-Bewick
Director

Company Registration No. 05045869

MERRY DEN CARE LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2021**

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 31 March 2019	2	791,398	791,400
Year ended 30 March 2020:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	29,014	29,014
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 30 March 2020	2	820,412	820,414
Year ended 30 March 2021:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	41,959	41,959
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 30 March 2021	<u>2</u>	<u>862,371</u>	<u>862,373</u>

MERRY DEN CARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Merry Den Care Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Suite 22 The Globe Centre, St James Square, Accrington, Lancashire, BB5 0RE.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

In the annual review of the company's going concern, the Directors have considered the long term impact of the ongoing coronavirus, COVID-19, pandemic. During the pandemic, the Government provided additional assistance to the Care Sector to ensure continuity of service and this has continued beyond the end of the financial year. The Directors are comforted that central and local Governments have continued to support the sector for the duration of the pandemic. Since the end of the financial year, the economy has continued to recover to pre-pandemic levels. As such, the Directors do not consider the COVID-19 pandemic to present a risk to the going concern status of the Company.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents net invoiced fees to residents and is recognised in the period of residence.

1.4 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.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings	15% reducing balance
Computers	15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

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.

MERRY DEN CARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

MERRY DEN CARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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

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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

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.

1.8 Equity instruments

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

1.9 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.

MERRY DEN CARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

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

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

MERRY DEN CARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

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

	2021	2020
	Number	Number
Total	42	49
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

3 Directors' remuneration

	2021	2020
	£	£
Remuneration paid to directors	2,000	24,298
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

MERRY DEN CARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2021

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Computers £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 31 March 2020	2,000	1,264	5,469	8,733
Additions	111	-	-	111
At 30 March 2021	2,111	1,264	5,469	8,844
Depreciation and impairment				
At 31 March 2020	762	760	3,289	4,811
Depreciation charged in the year	199	76	545	820
At 30 March 2021	961	836	3,834	5,631
Carrying amount				
At 30 March 2021	1,150	428	1,635	3,213
At 30 March 2020	1,238	504	2,180	3,922

5 Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,255,293	1,065,793
Prepayments and accrued income	46,768	116,356
	1,302,061	1,182,149
Deferred tax asset	29	479
	1,302,090	1,182,628

MERRY DEN CARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MARCH 2021

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade creditors	5,682	560
Amounts owed to group undertakings	384,569	245,105
Corporation tax	9,865	36,556
Other taxation and social security	20,884	22,219
Other creditors	92,204	50,852
Accruals and deferred income	1,049	16,024
	<u>514,253</u>	<u>371,316</u>

7 Called up share capital

	2021	2020	2021	2020
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

8 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Marc Waterman and the auditor was UHY Hacker Young.

9 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company has provided a security to AIB Group (UK) PLC on behalf of one of its fellow subsidiary company, National Care Group Ltd for its liabilities of £17,312,750 (2020 - £18,619,750) by way of fixed and floating charges over the assets of the company.

10 Parent company

The immediate parent company is Access Housing Limited and the ultimate parent company is National Care Group Holdings Limited, both companies are registered in England and Wales, and controlled by the directors.

National Care Group Holdings Limited prepares group financial statements and copies can be obtained from Companies House.

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.