Company Registration No. 05741454 (England and Wales)
ABBEY CARE CENTRE LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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## **BALANCE SHEET**

### **AS AT 30 APRIL 2019**

		20 <sup>.</sup>	2019		2019 2018		18
	Notes	£	£	£	£		
Fixed assets							
Tangible assets	3		2,099,748		2,123,426		
Current assets							
Debtors	4	78,853		121,710			
Cash at bank and in hand		48,489		57,373			
		127,342		179,083			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one							
year	5	(2,974,842)		(3,135,403)			
Net current liabilities			(2,847,500)		(2,956,320)		
Total assets less current liabilities			(747,752)		(832,894)		
Capital and reserves							
Called up share capital	6		100		100		
Profit and loss reserves			(747,852)		(832,994)		
Total equity			(747,752)		(832,894)		

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 18 October 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr J M Patel

Director

Company Registration No. 05741454

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Abbey Care Centre Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 9 Spareleaze Hill, Loughton, Essex, IG10 1BS.

#### 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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest whole pound.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Abbey Total Care Group Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for services provided.

### 1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets other than freehold land and buildings are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Freehold land and buildings are stated at valuation. 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:

Equipment (short life)

Over a period of 3 years

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

25% reducing balance

Integral features

10% 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 recognised in the profit and loss account.

#### 1.4 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.

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 through the profit and loss account, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### 1.6 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.

### Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

#### 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 and loans from fellow group companies 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.

### Other financial liabilities

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value though profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.7 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.

#### 1.8 Taxation

#### 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.

#### 1.9 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.

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.

### 1.10 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 27 (2018 - 25).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

	Land and F	ixtures, fittings	Total
	buildings - Freehold	& equipment	
	£	£	£
Cost or valuation			
At 1 May 2018 and 30 April 2019	1,956,280	584,560	2,540,840
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 May 2018	-	417,414	417,414
Depreciation charged in the year	-	23,678	23,678
At 30 April 2019		441,092	441,092
Carrying amount			
At 30 April 2019	1,956,280	143,468	2,099,748
At 30 April 2018	1,956,280	167,146	2,123,426

Land and buildings were revalued during the year ended 30 April 2016 based on a valuation concluded in January 2016 by Christie Owen & Davies Limited, independent valuers not connected with the company, on the basis of market value as defined in the publication 'RICS Valuation - Professional Standards, Global and UK, January 2014' published by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

There is no difference between the value recorded above for the freehold land and buildings and the historical cost.

### 4 Debtors

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		2019	2018
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	73,241	107,840
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,296	1,296
	Other debtors	4,316	12,574
		78,853	121,710
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2019 £	2018 £
			_
	Trade creditors	27,066	54,730
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,885,016	2,990,230
	Corporation tax	-	28,500
	Other taxation and social security	9,495	9,242
	Other creditors	53,265	52,701
		2,974,842	3,135,403

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2019

6	Called up share capital		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		

Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 100 Ordinary shares of £

100 Ordinary shares of £1 each 100

### 7 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 David Stanley.

The auditor was Alwyns LLP.

### 8 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

At the balance sheet date there were contingent liabilities in respect of a debenture and unlimited intercompany guarantees to secure the group's bank loan and overdraft facilities of £23,309,488 by first legal charge over the assets of the company.

### 9 Related party transactions

During the year the company entered into transactions with related parties as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Company with common directors and under common control		
Repairs and maintenance expenses	40,724	18,045

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.