Registration number: 07155317

# ASPIRATIONS (TOPCO) LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

Hazlewoods LLP Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT





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## **ASPIRATIONS (TOPCO) LIMITED**

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## **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** A N Hassan

C I Cameron G P Buckley L J Griffiths

Registered office

Unit B2

Elmbridge Court

Cheltenham Road East

Gloucester GL3 1JZ

Solicitors

Shoosmiths Apex Plaza Forbury Road Reading RG1 1SH

**Bankers** 

HSBC Bank Plc 8 Canada Square

London E14 5HQ

**Auditors** 

Hazlewoods LLP Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT

#### STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2018.

On 31 January 2018 the group disposed of The Leaving Care Company Limited, Crossways Care Holdings Limited, Crossways Care Limited and Aspirations Specialist Residential Children's Services Limited.

#### **Principal activity**

The principal activity of the company is that of a non trading holding company.

The principal activity of the group is that of the provision of specialist care services.

#### Fair review of the business

The results for the year, which are set out in the profit and loss account, show an operating profit before amortisation and exceptional items of £4,135,460 (2017: £1,560,581) and a loss after tax of £1,492.690 (2017: £5,735,578). At 31 March 2018, the group had intangible and tangible fixed assets valued in the financial statements at cost less amortisation / depreciation amounting to £24,219,793 (2017: £33,850,602) and total assets less current liabilities of £19,451,058 (2017: £17,335,451). The directors consider the result for the year and the financial position of the group at the period end to be satisfactory.

During the year, the group sold three of its subsidiaries, the impact of which is detailed in note 14 to the financial statements.

As part of the management accounts, the directors use Key Performance Indicators ('KPIs') to assist in the understanding of the development, performance and the position of the business of the group. The KPIs used by the company to measure performance include divisional revenue, adjusted operating profit, adjusted operating margin, hours of care provided, new care contracts won, Care Quality Commission (CQC) ratings and operating cash flow conversion.

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the execution of the group's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the group are considered to relate to the continued provision of adequate government funding and the ongoing compliance with current and future legislation affecting the sector.

Approved by the Board on 12/11/8 and signed on its behalf by:

C I Cameron Director

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018.

#### Directors of the group

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

S M Booty (resigned 14 July 2017)

A N Hassan (resigned 1 April 2018)

C I Cameron

G P Buckley (resigned 1 April 2018)

L J Griffiths (resigned 1 July 2018)

The following director was appointed after the year end:

C Beck (appointed 1 April 2018)

#### Financial instruments

#### Objectives and policies

The board constantly monitors the group's trading results and revise projections as appropriate to ensure that the group can meet its future obligations as they fall due.

#### Price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk

The group is exposed to the usual credit and cash flow risk associated with selling on credit and manages this through credit control procedures.

The group's bank loans and loan stock are subject to price and liquidity risk as disclosed in note 17 to the financial statements. Credit risk in respect of bank balances is safeguarded by using banks with high credit ratings.

In accordance with the Financial Reporting Council's 'Going Concern and Liquidity Risk: Guidance for Directors of UK Companies 2009', the directors of all companies are now required to provide disclosures regarding the adoption of the going concern basis of accounting.

The group has sufficient resources available through the provision of long term finance repayable by instalments and continues to trade profitably generating positive operating cashflows. The directors have prepared forecasts for the next 12 months that indicate that these trends will continue and that these cashflows will be sufficient for the group to meet its financing commitments as they fall due. The directors therefore have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and have continued to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

#### **Employment of disabled persons**

The group's policy is to consider the recruitment of disabled workers for those vacancies that they are able to fill. All necessary assistance with initial training courses is given. Once employed, a career plan is developed so as to ensure suitable opportunities for each disabled person. Arrangements are made, wherever possible, for retraining employees who become disabled, to enable them to perform work identified as appropriate to their aptitudes and abilities.

#### **Employee involvement**

The group encourages the involvement of employees in its management through regular departmental meetings.

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**

#### **Future developments**

The external environment is expected to remain competitive going forwards, however, the directors remain confident that the group will continue to improve its current level of performance in the future and will continue to trade as a going concern for the reasons identified in note 1 to the financial statements.

#### Disclosure of information to the auditor

Each director has taken the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditor is unaware.

#### Reappointment of auditors

Hazlewoods LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

C I Cameron

Director

#### STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, 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 apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- 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 group's and the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and 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 group and the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ASPIRATIONS (TOPCO) LIMITED

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Aspirations (Topco) Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 March 2018, which comprise the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account, Consolidated Balance Sheet, Balance Sheet, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Changes in Equity, Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the parent company's affairs as at 31 March 2018 and
  of the group's loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast
  significant doubt about the group's or the parent company's ability to continue to adopt the going concem
  basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are
  authorised for issue.

#### Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

 the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ASPIRATIONS (TOPCO) LIMITED

 the Strategic Report and Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

## Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and 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 by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit
  have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- · the parent company 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.

#### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities [set out on page 5], the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the group's and the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the group or the parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

#### Use of our report

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.

Simon Worsley (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Hazlewoods LLP, Statutory Auditor

Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham . GL50 3AT

Date: Wull &

## CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Note	Continuing operations 31 March 2018 £	Discontinued operations 31 March 2018 £	Total 31 March 2018 £	Continuing operations 31 March 2017 £	Discontinued operations 31 March 2017 £	Total 31 March 2017 £
Turnover	3	23,190,868	9,056,049	32,246,917	21,218,093	10,192,880	31,410,973
Cost of sales		(16,365,180)	(6,005,347)	(22,370,527)	(16,748,732)	(6,927,760)	(23,676,492)
Gross profit		6,825,688	3,050,702	9,876,390	4,469,361	3,265,120	7,734,481
Administrative expenses		(4,695,268)	(1,045,662)	(5,740,930)	(4,651,123)	(1,522,777)	(6,173,900)
Group operating profit/(loss) before amortisa of goodwill and exceptional costs	tion	2,130,420	2,005,040	4,135,460	(181,762)	1,742,343	1,560,581
Exceptional items	7	(656,168)	(124,684)	(780,852)	(48,764)	(79,517)	(128,281)
Amortisation of goodwill		(3,121,632)	(319,423)	(3,441,055)	(1,863,378)	(383,307)	(2,246,685)
Operating (loss)/profit Profit on disposal of subsidiaries Interest payable and similar charges	4 8	(1,647,380) - (4,275,060)	1,560,933 3,408,690 	(86,447) 3,408,690 (4,275,060)	(2,093,904) - (4,609,931)	1,279,519 - 	(814,385) - (4,609,931)
(Loss)/profit before tax		(5,922,440)	4,969,623	(952,817)	(6,703,835)	1,279,519	(5,424,316)
Taxation	10	(539,873)		(539,873)	(268,565)	(42,697)	(311,262)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(6,462,313)	4,969,623	(1,492,690)	(6,972,400)	1,236,822	(5,735,578)

## (REGISTRATION NUMBER: 07155317) CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

•	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	11	24,028,180	33,415,108
Tangible assets	12	191,613	435,494
		24,219,793	33,850,602
Current assets			
Debtors	15	3,340,129	4,766,030
Cash at bank and in hand		350,192	852,226
		3,690,321	5,618,256
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	16	(8,459,056)	(22,133,407)
Net current liabilities		(4,768,735)	(16,515,151)
Total assets less current liabilities		19,451,058	17,335,451
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	16	39,308,608	35,700,311
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	20	950,400	950,400
Capital redemption reserve		40,000	40,000
Retained earnings		(20,847,950)	(19,355,260)
Equity attributable to owners of the company		(19,857,550)	(18,364,860)
Total capital, reserves and long term liabilities		19,451,058	17,335,451

Approved and authorised by the Board on .12/.//...and signed on its behalf by:

C I Cameron

Director

## (REGISTRATION NUMBER: 07155317) BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets Investments	13	825,000	825,000
Current assets Debtors	15	165,400	165,400
Net assets		990,400	990,400
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Capital redemption reserve	20	950,400 40,000	950,400 40,000
Total equity		990,400	990,400

Approved and authorised by the Board on 12/11/1 and signed on its behalf by:

C I Cameron

Director

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018 EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE PARENT COMPANY

	Share capital £	Capital redemption reserve £	Retained earnings £	Total £
At 1 April 2017 Loss for the year	950,400 	40,000	(19,355,260) (1,492,690)	(18,364,860) (1,492,690)
At 31 March 2018	950,400	40,000	(20,847,950)	(19,857,550)
	Share capital	Capital redemption reserve £	Retained earnings £	Total £
At 1 April 2016	950,000	40,000	(13,619,682)	(12,629,682)
Loss for the year	•	-	(5,735,578)	(5,735,578)
New share capital subscribed	400			400
At 31 March 2017	950,400	40,000	(19,355,260)	(18,364,860)

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Share capital £	Capital redemption reserve £	Total £
At 1 April 2017 and at 31 March 2018	950,400	40,000	990,400
	Share capital £	Capital redemption reserve £	Total £
At 1 April 2016	950,000	40,000	990,000
New share capital subscribed	400		400
At 31 March 2017	950,400	40,000	990,400

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Loss for the year		(1,492,690)	(5,735,578)
Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items		•	
Depreciation and amortisation	4	3,614,294	2,584,723
Loss on disposal of property plant and equipment		44,973	5,599
Profit from disposals of investments		(3,408,690)	-
Finance costs	8	4,275,060	4,609,931
Corporation tax	10	539,873	311,262
		3,572,820	1,775,937
Working capital adjustments			
Increase in trade and other receivables	15	(1,242,837)	(421,698)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	16	(1,579,504)	1,909,005
Cash generated from operations		750,479	3,263,244
Income taxes paid	10	(879,059)	(186,885)
Net cash flow from operating activities		(128,580)	3,076,359
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisitions of property plant and equipment		(140,750)	(172,606)
Proceeds from sale of property plant and equipment		11,819	-
Proceeds from sale of subsidiary companies (net of cash			
disposed and professional fees)		10,811,184	
Net cash flows from investing activities		10,682,253	(172,606)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest paid	8	(666,763)	(819,958)
Proceeds from issue of ordinary shares, net of issue costs		-	400
Proceeds from bank borrowing draw downs		-	250,000
Repayment of bank borrowing		(11,000,000)	(2,200,000)
Net cash flows from financing activities		(11,666,763)	(2,769,558)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(1,113,090)	134,195
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April		852,226	718,031
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March		(260,864)	852,226

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is: Unit B2 Elmbridge Court Cheltenham Road East Gloucester GL3 1JZ

#### 2 Accounting policies

#### Statement of compliance

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

#### Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except for, where disclosed in these accounting policies, certain items that are shown at fair value.

The presentational currency of the financial statements is Pounds Sterling, being the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest Pound.

#### Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

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.

#### Going concern

In accordance with the Financial Reporting Council's 'Going Concern and Liquidity Risk: Guidance for Directors of UK Companies 2009' the directors of all groups are now required to provide disclosures regarding the adoption of the going concern basis of accounting.

Details of the group's business activities, performance and position and future developments can be found in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report on pages 2 to 3 of these financial statements. This also includes disclosures regarding risks and uncertainties, including an assessment of credit risk and liquidity risk.

The group has adequate financial resources available. The forecasts for the period 12 months after the date of sign off of these accounts predict that the group will comply with its banking covenants and be able to meet its financing commitments. The directors therefore have a reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and have continued to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the accounts.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements consolidate the financial statements of the company and its subsidiary undertakings drawn up to 31 March 2018.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is achieved where the company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the Profit and Loss Account from the effective date of acquisition or up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by the group.

The purchase method of accounting is used to account for business combinations that result in the acquisition of subsidiaries by the group. The cost of a business combination is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. Any excess of the cost of the business combination over the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities recognised is recorded as goodwill.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between the company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties, are eliminated in full.

Intra-group losses are also eliminated but may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements.

Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group. Non-controlling interests in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries are identified separately from the group's equity therein. Non-controlling interests consist of the amount of those interests at the date of the original business combination and the non-controlling shareholder's share of changes in equity since the date of the combination.

#### Judgements and estimation uncertainty

These financial statements do not contain any significant judgements or estimation uncertainty.

#### Revenue recognition

Turnover represents the amounts chargeable during the year for the provision of care services. Where the amount covers the balance sheet date, the amount is apportioned over the period to which it relates.

The group recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the entity; and specific criteria have been met for each of the group's activities.

#### Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the group operates and generates taxable income.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the group. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

#### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

#### **Asset class**

Leasehold properties
Furniture, fittings and equipment
Motor vehicles

## Intangible assets

Depreciation method and rate

Over the term of the lease 25% of cost / 25% reducing balance 25% reducing balance

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the group's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is held in the currency of the acquired entity and revalued to the closing rate at each reporting period date.

Negative goodwill arising on an acquisition is recognised on the face of the balance sheet on the acquisition date and subsequently the excess up to the fair value of non-monetary assets acquired is recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the non-monetary assets are recovered.

#### **Amortisation**

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

## Asset class

Goodwill

## Amortisation method and rate

Over 20 years

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

## **Debtors**

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. All debtors are repayable within one year and are hence included at the discounted amount of cash expected to be received. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

#### Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

#### Trade payables

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. All creditors are repayable within one year and are hence included at the undiscounted amount of the cash expected to be received. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the group does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

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

#### Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

#### Borrowings

Interest bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

#### Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the group has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### Defined benefit pension obligation

The company set up a defined benefit contribution scheme for certain employees in October 2010, following their transfer of employment to the company from an NHS trust. The scheme transactions and balances are considered not to be material and a full valuation has not been performed and accounted for in accordance with the requirements of FRS17.

In the current period there is no net cost to the company charged to the profit and loss account, as all employer contributions have been refunded by the previous employer of the employees for whom the scheme was established.

In subsequent accounting periods, if material, the cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit pension plan will be determined in accordance with FRS17, using the projected unit method, which attributed entitlement to benefits to the current period (to determine current service cost) and to the current and prior periods (to determine the present value of defined benefit obligations) and will be based on actuarial advice. Past service costs will be recognised in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the vesting period or immediately if the benefits have vested. When a settlement or curtailment occurs, the change in the present value of the scheme liabilities and the fair value of the plan assets will reflect the gain or loss which is recognised in the profit and loss account. Losses will be measured at the date that the employer becomes demonstrably committed to the transaction and gains when all parties whose consent is required are irrevocably committed to the transaction.

The interest element of the defined benefit cost will represent the change in the present value of the scheme obligations relating from the passage of time, and will be determined by applying the discount rate to the opening present value of the benefit obligation, taking into account material changes in the obligation during the year. The expected return on plan assets, adjusted for the effect on the fair value of plan assets of contributions received and benefits paid during the year. The difference between the expected return on plan assets and the interest costs will be recognised in the profit and loss account as other finance income or expenses.

Actuarial gains and losses will be recognised in full in the statement of recognised gains and loss in the period in which they occur.

The defined benefit pension liability in the balance sheet will comprise the present value of the defined obligation (using the discount rate based on high quality corporate bonds), less any past service cost not yet recognised and less the fair value of plan assets out of which the obligations are to be settled directly. Fair value will be based on market price information and in the case of quoted services will be the current bid price.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### **Financial instruments**

#### Classification

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability on the balance sheet, The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expenses in the profit and loss account.

#### Recognition and measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial assets or financial liabilities are measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the statement of financial position when, and only when, there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the group intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### Impairment

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

#### Non-financial assets

An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

The recoverable amount of goodwill is derived from measurement of the present value of the future cash flows of the cash-generating units ('CGUs') of which the goodwill is a part. Any impairment loss in respect of a 'CGU' is allocated first to the goodwill attached to that CGU, and then to other assets within that CGU on a pro-rata basis.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised. Where a reversal of impairment occurs in respect of a CGU, the reversal is applied first to the assets (other than goodwill) of the CGU on a pro-rata basis and then to any goodwill allocated to that CGU.

## Financial assets

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 3 Revenue

The total turnover of the company has been derived from its principal activity wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

## 4 Operating profit

Arrived at after charging

	2018 £	2017 £
Depreciation expense	187,320	338,038
Operating lease expense - property	1,807,083	1,723,921
Operating lease expense - plant and machinery	17,745	14,522
Auditor's remuneration - The audit of the group's annual accounts	28,750	39,750
Auditor's remuneration - Non audit work	48,980	32,775

#### 5 Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Wages and salaries	19,774,626	21,114,439
Social security costs	1,600,221	1,806,100
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	120,037	104,380
	21,494,884	23,024,919

The average number of persons employed by the group (including directors) during the year, analysed by category was as follows:

	2018 No.	2017 No.
Care	807	989
Administration	65	57
	872	1,046

## 6 Directors' remuneration

The directors' remuneration for the year was as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Remuneration	485,871	467,489
Contributions paid to money purchase schemes	770	740
	486,641	468,229

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

	In respect of the highest paid director:		
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Remuneration	213,166	146,500
7	Exceptional items	•	
		2018	2017
		£	£
	Exceptional administrative expenses	780,852	128,281
	Exceptional administrative expenses in both years relate to redund	lancy payments and other non-	recurring costs.
8	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Interest on bank borrowings	666,762	819,959
	Interest on other loans	3,608,298	3,609,597
	Debt costs amortisation	<u> </u>	180,375
		4,275,060	4,609,931
9	Auditors' remuneration		
9	Additions remuneration	2049	2047
		2018 £	2017 £
	Audit of these financial statements	28,750	39,750
	Other fees to auditors		
	All other non-audit services	43,480	24,775

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

## 10 Income tax

Tax charged	in	the	profit	and	loss	account
Tax Chargeu	11.3	uic	PIOIIL	anu	1033	account

Tax charged in the profit and loss account		
	2018 £	2017 £
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	255,058	475,163
UK corporation tax adjustment to prior periods	(8,149)	180,242
	246,909	655,405
Deferred taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences	292,964	(344,143)
Tax expense in the income statement	539,873	311,262
The tax on profit before tax for the year is higher than the standard rate higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19% (2017 - 20)		in the UK (2017 -
The differences are reconciled below:		
	2018 £	2017 £
Loss before tax	(952,817)	(5,424,316)
Corporation tax at standard rate	(181 035)	(714 361)

	£	£
Loss before tax	(952,817)	(5,424,316)
Corporation tax at standard rate	(181,035)	(714,361)
Revenues exempt from taxation	(685,247)	3,109
Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss)	1,345,080	1,094,000
Deferred tax credit from unrecognised temporary difference from a prior		
period	8,149	(180,242)
Tax increase from effect of capital allowances and depreciation	63,026	108,756
Tax increase from disallowable revenue expenditure	(10,100)	
Total tax charge	539,873	311,262

## Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

2017	Asset £
Deferred tax on other timing differences	344,143

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

## 11 Intangible assets

G	ro	u	p

·	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 April 2017	45,204,734
Disposals	(9,543,481)
At 31 March 2018	35,661,253
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2017	11,789,626
Amortisation charge	3,441,055
Amortisation eliminated on disposals	(3,597,608)
At 31 March 2018	11,633,073
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2018	24,028,180
At 31 March 2017	33,415,108

Details of disposals are disclosed in note 14 to the financial statements.

## 12 Tangible fixed assets

Group

	Leasehold land and buildings £	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 April 2017	775,253	1,453,801	30,716	2,259,770
Additions	54,411	55,484	30,855	140,750
Disposals	(160,326)	(657,154)	(77,533)	(895,013)
At 31 March 2018	669,338	852,131	(15,962)	1,505,507
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2017	617,059	1,178,054	29,163	1,824,276
Charge for the year	87,840	93,059	6,421	187,320
Eliminated on disposal	(101,979)	(554,259)	(41,464)	(697,702)
At 31 March 2018	602,920	716,854	(5,880)	1,313,894
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2018	66,418	135,277	(10,082)	191,613
At 31 March 2017	158,194	275,747	1,553	435,494

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

## 13 Investments

Company	•	
, ,	2018	2017
Investments in subsidiaries	£ 825,000	825,000
Subsidiaries		£
Cost and net book value		
At 1 April 2017 and as at 31 March 2018		825,000

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### **Details of undertakings**

Details of the investments in which the company holds 20% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital are as follows:

Pagistared office	Holding	Proportion of voting rights and shares	
Registered office	noluling	2018	2017
England and Wales	Ordinary shares	100%	100%
England and Wales	Ordinary shares	100%	100%
England and Wales	Ordinary shares	100%	100%
England and Wales	Ordinary shares	100%	100%
England and Wales	Ordinary shares	0%	100%
England and Wales	Ordinary shares	0%	100%
England and Wales	Ordinary shares	0%	100%
England and Wales	Ordinary shares	0%	100%
	England and Wales	England and Wales  Ordinary shares  England and Wales  Ordinary shares  Ordinary shares	Registered office  Holding  Proving and shaped to held 2018  England and Wales  England and Wales  England and Wales  Ordinary shares  100%  England and Wales  Ordinary shares  100%  England and Wales  Ordinary shares  100%  England and Wales  Ordinary shares  0%  England and Wales  Ordinary shares  0%  England and Wales  Ordinary shares  0%  Ordinary shares  0%  Ordinary shares  0%

The principal activity of Aspirations (Bidco) Limited is that of an intermediate holding company.

The principal activity of New Start Supported Housing is the provision of accommodation.

The principal activity of Aspirations Care Limited is the provision of adult supported living services.

The principal activity of Aspirations (Midlands) Limited is the provision of adult supported living services.

The principal activity of Crossways Care Holdings Limited is that of a dormant holding company.

The principal activity of Crossways Care Limited is the provision of children's residential care and education.

The principal activity of The Leaving Care Company Limited is the provision of supported living services for young adults, leaving care.

The principal activity of Keys Specialist Residential Children's Services Limited (formerly Aspirations Specialist Residential Children's Services Limited) is the provision of children's residential care and education.

#### 14 Disposal of subsidiary

On 31 January 2018, the group disposed of its interest in The Leaving Care Company Limited, Crossways Care Holdings Limited, Crossways Care Limited and Keys Specialist Residential Children's Services Limited (formerly Aspirations Specialist Residential Children's Services Limited). The profit on disposal of The Leaving Care Company Limited, Crossways Care Holdings Limited, Crossways Care Limited and Keys Specialist Residential Children's Services Limited (formerly Aspirations Specialist Residential Children's Services Limited) was £3,408,690.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

## 15 Debtors

		Group		Company	
	Note	2018 £	2017 £	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors		1,919,340	3,008,604	_	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings		-	-	165,000	165,000
Accrued income		•	3,343	-	-
Other receivables		1,247,047	1,049,959	400	400
Prepayments and accrued income		173,742	359,981	-	-
Deferred tax assets	10		344,143		
		3,340,129	4,766,030	165,400	165,400
Less non-current portion				(165,000)	(165,000)
Total current trade and other receivables		3,340,129	4,766,030	400	400

## Details of non-current trade and other debtors

#### Company

£165,000 (2018 - £165,000) of amounts owed by group undertakings is classified as non current.

#### 16 Creditors

		Group		Company	
		2018	2017	2018	2017
	Note	£	£	£	£
Due within one year					
Trade creditors		672,297	1,031,915	-	-
Loans and borrowings	17	5,936,856	16,325,800	-	-
Social security and other taxes		335,063	664,056	-	· -
Other payables		503,243	615,745		-
Accrued expenses		757,260	2,519,758	•	-
Corporation tax liability		254,337	976,133	<u>-</u>	_
		8,459,056	22,133,407		<u>.</u>
Due after one year	•				
Loans and borrowings	17	28,866,380	28,866,380	-	-
Accruals		10,442,228	6,833,931		
		39,308,608	35,700,311	-	•

Details of bank loans, including securities, are disclosed in note 17 to the financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 17 Loans and borrowings

	Gro	Group		pany
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	£	£	£	£
Current loans and borrowings				
Bank borrowings	5,936,856	16,325,800		-
	Gro 2018 £	oup 2017 £	Com 2018 £	pany 2017 £
Non-current loans and borrowing	ıs			
Other loans	28,866,380	28,866,380		-
Accruals	10,442,228	6,833,931		
	39,308,608	35,700,311	_	

The bank loans and borrowings are secured by a debenture over the assets and undertakings of each company in the group. The loan notes are unsecured.

Bank loans total £5,325,800 (2017 - £16,325,800) after adding £62,000 (2017 - £62,000), of costs associated with the raising of this finance which is being released to the profit and loss account over the term of the debt (i.e total bank loans were £5,263,800 at 31 March 2018 and £16,263,800 at 31 March 2017). A proportion of the bank loans were repaid during the year following the sale of certain subsidiaries. The remaining bank loan facilities were renewed in June 2018. Interest is levied at a rate of between 4%and 4.5% over LIBOR per annum, subject to the group's compliance with banking covenants.

Included in the analysis of loan notes is £28,866,380 (2017: £28,866,380) was repayable in full on 31 March 2017. Interest is levied at the rate of 12.5% per annum. The loan notes have continued to be shown within non-current loans and borrowings on the basis that the loan note holder has agreed with the group's bankers to defer any capital repayments until at least after 1 September 2019.

## 18 Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts

#### Group

## Operating leases

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

·	£	£
Not later than one year	340,199	904,234
Later than one year and not later than five years	223,598	851,859
Later than five years	68,234	85,082
	632,031	1,841,175

2040

2047

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 19 Pension and other schemes

#### Defined contribution pension scheme

The group operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the group to the scheme and amounted to £120,037 (2017 - £104,380).

Contributions totalling £21,389 (2017 - £4,408) were payable to the scheme at the end of the year and are included in creditors.

#### 20 Share capital

#### Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2018		2017	
,	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	235,400	235,400	235,400	235,400
Ordinary A shares of £1 each	715,000	715,000	715,000	715,000
	950,400	950,400	950,400	950,400

The Ordinary and Ordinary A shares rank pari passu in all respects, other than as detailed in the company's Articles of Association.

#### 21 Contingent assets

#### Group

The disposal of the subsidiaries detailed in note 14 include potential additional consideration not recognised of £770,000. This consideration is payable to the group, subject to whether any future liabilities arise in those subsidiaries in relation to the HMRC compliance issue disclosed below. Any liabilities arising following completion of the HMRC review will be deducted from the amount due to the group and no amount will be paid to the group by the acquirer of those subsidiaries until the issue has been concluded.

#### 22 Contingent liabilities

#### Group

As at 31 March 2018, one of the group companies was subject to a compliance review by HMRC that commenced in January 2017. At the date of sign off of these financial statements, the directors have reviewed the likely outcome of the review in light of updated guidance from HMRC and the result of a recent legal case and have concluded that no material liability is expected to arise on its closure. The directors have therefore released the accrued liabilities that were provided for in the previous year in respect of this issue.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

#### 23 Related party transactions

During the year, the group accrued monitoring fees of £90,000 (2017: £90,000) to August Equity LLP, an entity connected to the group's ultimate controlling company.

During the year, £3,608,297 (2017: £3,609,597) of loan note interest was accrued at a rate of 12.5% per annum on the £28,866,380 of loan notes owed to the group's ultimate controlling entity, August Equity Partners II GP Limited.

During the year, rent of £38,778 was paid (up to the date S M Booty resigned as a director of the group) to Snowberry Ventures Limited for properties used in the group's trade. Snowberry Ventures Limited is a company controlled by S M Booty and his immediate family members.

#### 24 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company is controlled by August Equity Partners II GP Limited, a company registered in Scotland, which is considered to have no single controlling party.