Registration number: 07275410

EDEN CARE & SUPPORT GROUP LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Hazlewoods LLP Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT

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CONTENTS

Company Information	1
Strategic Report	2 to 3
Directors' Report	4 to 5
Statement of Directors' Responsibilities	6
Independent Auditor's Report	7 to 8
Consolidated Profit and Loss Account	9
Consolidated Balance Sheet	10
Balance Sheet	11
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	12
Statement of Changes in Equity	13
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	14
Notes to the Financial Statements	15 to 31

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors D A Berry

S J Collier A P Dean A G Lennox M Nichol-Smith

Registered office

Friary House 17a Friary Road Newark

Newark Nottinghamshire NG24 1LE

Bankers

Lloyds TSB Bank Plc Birmingham OSC Ariel House 2138 Coventry Road Sheldon

Sheldon Birmingham B26 3JW

Auditors

Hazlewoods LLP Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2019.

Principal activity

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

The principal activity of the group is that of providing services for people with disabilities and support needs at all stages of their care pathway from supported living through to support under the Mental Health Act.

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 exceptional items of £1,108,596 (2018 - £1,111,544). At 31 March 2019, the group had tangible fixed assets, intangible fixed assets and investments of £9,866,422 (2018 - £10,904,296). The directors consider the results for the year and the financial position of the group at the year end to be satisfactory.

Trading during the year was impacted by the opening of four new sites which were at various stages of maturity during the year. This, along with wage increases principally in line with National Living Wage, adversely impacted Gross profit % which was 35.8% for 31 March 2019 (2018: 37.9%)%.

The financial KPIs that are principally used to monitor the business are EBITDA, Gross profit %, and Average weekly fee.

Non financial measures are principally occupancy and staffing.

In the year end March 2019 Average weekly fee increased to £944 (2018 £903) driven by a combination of local authority fee increases (average of c. 2.5%), a positive churn where service users who leave are replaced with service users yielding a higher AWF and the addition of three new developments which are designed to support service users with a higher acuity of needs. The three new developments consist of two blocks of 12 purpose built apartments and one with four Specialist bungalows to support service users coming out of hospitals as part of the Transforming Care Agenda.

Average occupancy in the year end March 2019 was 307 (2018: 296) the increase being driven by the new services opened in year.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Financial risk management

The group is funded by a combination of loan notes and bank borrowings. As at 31 March 2019 borrowings include loan notes of £14.4m and bank borrowings of £10.0m.

The loan notes have a fixed rate of interest which is rolled up and paid quarterly. On some classes of loan notes, any interest not paid is subject to default interest of 4% in addition to the fixed rate of interest. The bank borrowings are subject to a fixed margin plus LIBOR which is subject to market fluctuations. An element of bank interest is rolled up and paid on termination. Following an assessment of interest rates the Board has elected not to put hedging arrangements in place in relation to the variable bank interest but the Board will keep this policy under review.

Liquidity risk

The Group seeks to ensure that sufficient liquidity is available to meet foreseeable needs and to invest cash assets safely. Cash flow is forecast on a daily basis to monitor the Group's liquidity position.

EDEN CARE & SUPPORT GROUP LIMITED STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Approved by the Board on 2677/2019 and signed on its behalf by:

A P Dean Director

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

The directors present their report and the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019.

Directors of the group

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

D A Berry

S J Collier

A P Dean

A G Lennox

M Nichol-Smith

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 risks associated with selling on credit and manages this through credit control procedures. The nature of its financial instruments are such that they are not subject to price risk or liquidity risk.

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 financial resources available and continues to trade profitably generating cash. The directors have prepared forecasts for the next 12 months that indicate that these trends will continue. 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 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, 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 and company briefings from the executive directors.

Future developments

The external environment is expected to remain competitive going forward. However, the directors remain confident that the group will improve its current level of performance in the future and will continue to trade as a going concern.

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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.

Approved by the Board on 2617/2019 and signed on its behalf by:

A P Dean 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 EDEN CARE & SUPPORT GROUP LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Eden Care & Support Group Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 March 2019, 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 2019 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 concern
 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF EDEN CARE & SUPPORT GROUP LIMITED

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
- 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 6, 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.

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.

Martin Howard (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Hazlewoods LLP, Statutory Auditor

Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT

Date: 29 Jul 2019

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	3	16,451,063	15,277,505
Cost of sales		(10,569,312)	(9,494,898)
Gross profit		5,881,751	5,782,607
Administrative expenses		(4,773,155)	(4,671,063)
Operating profit before exceptional items		1,108,596	1,111,544
Exceptional administrative expenses	5	(29,024)	(238,216)
Operating profit	4	1,079,572	873,328
Other interest receivable and similar income	9	522,333	441,752
Interest payable and similar charges	10	(3,493,046)	(3,007,685)
Loss before tax		(1,891,141)	(1,692,605)
Taxation	11	(430,493)	(22,487)
Loss for the financial year and total comprehensive income		(2,321,634)	(1,715,092)

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

(REGISTRATION NUMBER: 07275410) CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	12	9,273,293	10,032,830
Tangible assets	13	593,129	871,466
•		9,866,422	10,904,296
Current assets			
Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year	15	1,754,021	1,766,756
Debtors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	15	7,567,393	6,218,339
Cash at bank and in hand		585,619	843,220
		9,907,033	8,828,315
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	16	(2,807,500)	(13,446,571)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		7,099,533	(4,618,256)
Total assets less current liabilities		16,965,955	6,286,040
Provisions for liabilities		40,156	
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	16	32,672,832	19,711,439
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	18	1,317	1,317
Retained earnings		(15,748,350)	(13,426,716)
Total equity		(15,747,033)	(13,425,399)
Total capital, reserves and long term liabilities		16,965,955	6,286,040

Approved and authorised by the Board on 26/7/2019 and signed on its behalf by:

A P Dean

Director

(REGISTRATION NUMBER: 07275410) BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	12	-	-
Investments	14	3	2
		3	2
Current assets			
Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year	15	8,861	515,366
Debtors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	15	28,006,333	26,175,855
Cash at bank and in hand		544	79,581
		28,015,738	26,770,802
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	16	(1,195,271)	(8,906,099)
Net current assets		26,820,467	17,864,703
Total assets less current liabilities		26,820,470	17,864,705
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	16	36,037,599	25,056,127
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	18	1,317	1,317
Retained earnings		(9,218,446)	(7,192,739)
Total equity		(9,217,129)	(7,191,422)
Total capital, reserves and long term liabilities		26,820,470	17,864,705

The company made a loss after tax for the financial year of £2,025,707 (2018 - loss of £1,404,971).

Approved and authorised by the Board on 2677/2019 and signed on its behalf by:

A P Dean

Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
At 1 April 2016	1,317	(13,426,716)	(13,425,399)
Loss for the year	-	(2,321,634)	(2,321,634)
At 31 March 2019	1,317	(15,748,350)	(15,747,033)
	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
At 1 April 2017	•		
At 1 April 2017 Loss for the year	£	earnings £	£
	£	earnings £ (11,711,624)	£ (11,710,636)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
At 1 April 2018	1,317	(7,192,739)	(7,191,422)
Loss for the year		(2,025,707)	(2,025,707)
At 31 March 2019	1,317	(9,218,446)	(9,217,129)
	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
At 1 April 2017	988	(5,787,768)	(5,786,780)
Loss for the year	-	(1,404,971)	(1,404,971)
New share capital subscribed	329	-	329
At 31 March 2018	1,317	(7,192,739)	(7,191,422)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Loss for the year Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items		(2,321,634)	(1,715,092)
Depreciation and amortisation Finance income Finance costs Corporation tax expense	4 9 10 11	1,086,855 (522,333) 3,493,046 430,493	1,097,331 (441,752) 3,007,685 22,487
Working capital adjustments Increase in trade and other receivables Increase in trade and other payables	15 16	2,166,427 (1,743,827) 3,621,869	1,970,659 (1,315,516) 80,042
Cash generated from operations		4,044,469	735,185
Income taxes (paid)/received	11	(24,103)	699,184
Net cash flow from operating activities		4,020,366	1,434,369
Cash flows from investing activities Interest received Acquisitions of tangible assets		522,333 (48,981)	441,752 (73,705)
Net cash flows from investing activities Cash flows from financing activities		473,352	368,047
Interest paid Proceeds from bank borrowing draw downs Repayment of bank borrowing Repayment of other borrowing Proceeds from issue of shares classified as liabilities Financing costs paid on new loans		(8,760,356) 10,000,000 (3,261,512) (2,000,000) - (729,451)	(704,277) - (516,496) - 329
Net cash flows from financing activities		(4,751,319)	(1,220,444)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(257,601)	581,972
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April	,	843,220	261,248
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March		585,619	843,220

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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: Friary House 17a Friary Road Newark Nottinghamshire NG24 1LE

2 Accounting policies

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.

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.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements consolidate the financial statements of the company and its subsidiary undertakings drawn up to 31 March 2019.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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.

Going concern

The directors have reviewed the trading and cash flow forecasts and considered the facilities and support available to the group. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and, as such, continue to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Judgements and estimation uncertainty

The directors consider that there are no key areas of judgement or estimation uncertainty to be disclosed in these financial statements.

Revenue recognition

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

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.

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

Freehold land and buildings

Long leasehold land and buildings Fixtures and fittings Office equipment Motor vehicles

Depreciation method and rate

Straight line over 100 years. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Straight line over the life of the lease 15% on reducing balance

Straight line over 4 years 25% on reducing balance

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Intangible assets

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 Amortisation method and rate

Goodwill relating to fees associated with the purchase and hive up of Jack Smith Properties Limited

Straight line over 5 years

Goodwill relating to the acquisition of Jack Smith Properties Limited

Straight line over 20 years

Investments

Investments in equity shares which are publicly traded or where the fair value can be measured reliably are initially measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Investments in equity shares which are not publicly traded and where fair value cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Dividends on equity securities are recognised in income when receivable.

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 undiscounted amount of the cash expected to be received. 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.

Creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. 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 all are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted amount of cash expected to be paid.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the group has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the group will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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.

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 2019

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 as 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 asset or financial liability is 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 company 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

A non financial 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.

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 2019

3 Revenue

The total turnover of the group for the year has been derived from rendering of services of its principal activity wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

4 Operating profit

Arrived at after charging/(crediting)

	2019	2018
	£	£
Depreciation expense	327,318	337,793
Amortisation expense	759,537	759,538
Operating lease expense - other assets	1,026,931	1,027,886

5 Exceptional items

	2019	2018
	£	£
Exceptional administrative expenses	29,024	238,216

The exceptional administrative expenses incurred in the current year relate to non-recurring staff costs of £4,047 and refinancing costs of £24,977.

The exceptional administrative expenses incurred in the prior year relate to non-recurring staff costs of £238,216.

6 Auditors' remuneration

	2019 £	2018 £
Audit of these financial statements	8,450	8,200
Other fees to auditors		
All other non-audit services	6,550	6,400

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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

7 Staff costs

8

	, 199		
		2019 £	2018 £
Wa	ges and salaries	11,486,513	10,150,689
	cial security costs	808,714	701,134
	nsion costs, defined contribution scheme	200,599	109,355
Oth	er employee expense	67,420	87,944
		12,563,246	11,049,122
	e average number of persons employed by the group (include egory was as follows:	ling directors) during the ye	ear, analysed by
	· ·	2019	2018
		No.	No.
	nagement and administration	57	58
Car	re and support	592	550
		649	608
B Dire	ectors' remuneration		
The	e directors' remuneration for the year was as follows:		
	·	2019	2018
		£	£
Rer	muneration (including benefits in kind)	247,150	412,520
Cor	ntributions paid to money purchase schemes	9,508	18,713
		256,658	431,233
Dur	ring the year the number of directors who were receiving benefits	and share incentives was as	s follows:
		2019	2018
		No.	No.
Acc	cruing benefits under money purchase pension scheme	3	3

2019

162,464

2,700

£

2018

154,446

16,276

9 Other interest receivable and similar income

Company contributions to money purchase pension schemes

In respect of the highest paid director:

Remuneration

	2019	2018
	£	£
Interest receivable from connected companies	522,333	441,666
Interest income on bank deposits		86
	522,333	441,752

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	2019 £	2018 £
Interest on bank overdrafts and borrowings	442,866	165,303
Interest and costs on loan notes	2,177,619	2,261,939
Other finance costs adjacent to interest	308,679	216,443
Other interest payable	-	4,377
Interest payable to connected companies	563,882	359,623
	3,493,046	3,007,685
11 Taxation		
Tax charged/(credited) in the income statement		
	2019 £	2018 £
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	-	41,274
UK corporation tax adjustment to prior periods	(17,794)	(183,524)
	(17,794)	(142,250)
Deferred taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences	448,287	164,737
Tax expense in the income statement	430,493_	22,487

The tax on profit before tax for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2018 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19% (2018 - 19%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Loss before tax	(1,891,141)	(1,692,605)
Corporation tax at standard rate	(359,317)	(321,595)
Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable profit	631,879	192,567
Effect of tax losses	-	(8,253)
Deferred tax expense (credit) relating to changes in tax rates or laws	(193,212)	-
Increase / (decrease) arising from adjustment for prior periods	205,109	(183,524)
Tax increase from effect of capital allowances and depreciation	146,034	178,555
Tax increase from other short-term timing differences		164,737
Total tax charge	430,493	22,487

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Deferred tax

Group	
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Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and habilities	
2019	Asset £
Accelerated capital allowances Short term timing differences Losses and other deductions	16,345 2,212 —————————————————————————————————
2018	Asset £
Accelerated capital allowances . Short term timing differences Losses and other deductions	(44,976) 511,820
Company Deferred tax assets and liabilities	Accet
2018	Asset £
Short term timing differences	507,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

12 Intangible assets

Group	Goodwill £
Cost At 1 April 2018 and at 31 March 2018	17,185,127
Amortisation At 1 April 2018 Amortisation charge	7,152,297 759,537
At 31 March 2019	7,911,834
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2019	9,273,293
At 31 March 2018	10,032,830
Company	Goodwill £
Cost At 1 April 2018 and at 31 March 2018	1,994,379
Amortisation At 1 April 2018 Amortisation charge	1,994,379
At 31 March 2019	1,994,379
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2019	-
At 31 March 2018	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019 -

13 Tangible assets

Group

Gloup	Land and buildings £	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost At 1 April 2018 Additions	224,523	3,052,855 48,981	3,277,378 48,981
At 31 March 2019	224,523	3,101,836	3,326,359
Depreciation At 1 April 2018 Charge for the year	219,387 185_	2,186,525 327,133	2,405,912 327,318
At 31 March 2019	219,572	2,513,658	2,733,230
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2019	4,951	588,178	593,129
At 31 March 2018	5,136	866,330	871,466

Included within the net book value of land and buildings above is £3,201 (2018 - £3,201) in respect of freehold land and buildings and £1,750 (2018 - £1,935) in respect of long leasehold land and buildings.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

14 Investments

Company

	2019	2018
	£	£
Investments in subsidiaries	3	2

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:

Undertaking	Country of incorporation	Holding	Proportion of voting rights and shares held 2019 2018	
Subsidiary undertakings				
Eden Holdings Financing Limited	England and Wales	Ordinary	100%	100%
Eden Supported Living Limited	England and Wales	Ordinary	100%	100%
Eden Supported Housing Limited	England and Wales	Ordinary	100%	100%
Friary House Training Limited	England and Wales	Ordinary	100%	100%
Eden Care & Support Group Trustees Limited	England & Wales	Ordinary	100%	100%
Eden Care & Support Group Midco Limited	England and Wales	Ordinary	100%	0%

The principal activity of Eden Holdings Financing Limited is that of a holding company. This company is owned indirectly via Eden Care & Support Group Midco Limited.

The principal activity of Eden Supported Living Limited is the provision of supported living services. This company is held indirectly via Eden Holdings Financing Limited.

The principal activity of Eden Supported Housing Limited is that of a dormant company. This company is owned indirectly via Eden Holdings Financing Limited.

The principal activity of Friary House Training Limited is that of a dormant company. This company is owned indirectly via Eden Supported Living Limited.

The principal activity of Eden Care & Support Group Trustees Limited is that of corporate trustee for an Employee Benefit Trust.

The principal activity of Eden Care & Support Group Midco Limited is that of a dormant company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

15 Debtors

		Group		Comp	oany
		2019	2018	2019	2018
	Note	£	£	£	£
Trade debtors		1,040,768	936,620	-	-
Amounts owed by group					
undertakings		7,567,393	6,218,339	28,006,333	26,175,855
Accrued income		503,774	176,540	-	-
Other receivables		35,355	41,971	-	262
Prepayments		107,079	137,072	529	395
Deferred tax assets	11	58,713	466,844	-	507,000
Corporation tax asset	11	8,332	7,709	8,332	7,709
		9,321,414	7,985,095	28,015,194	26,691,221
Less non-current portion		(7,567,393)	(6,218,339)	(28,006,333)	(26,175,855)
Total current trade and other receivables		1,754,021	1,766,756	8,861	515,366

Details of non-current trade and other debtors

Group

£7,567,393 (2018 - £6,218,339) of amounts owed by connected companies is classified as non-current.

Company

£28,006,333 (2018 - £26,175,855) of amounts owed by group undertakings is classified as non current.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

16 Creditors

	Group		Company		
		2019	2018	2019	2018
	Note	£	£	£	£
Due within one year					
Loans and borrowings	17	-	5,040,057	: -	2,000,000
Trade creditors		176,426	99,064	-	-
Social security and other taxes		171,218	181,485	-	-
Other payables		946,133	896,519	4,707	24,959
Accrued expenses		1,513,723	7,229,446	1,190,564	6,881,140
		2,807,500	13,446,571	1,195,271	8,906,099
Due after one year					
Loans and borrowings	17	23,724,123	14,404,039	14,404,039	14,404,039
Amounts owed to connected					
companies	21	8,948,709	5,307,400	21,633,560	10,652,088
		32,672,832	19,711,439	36,037,599	25,056,127

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

17 Loans and borrowings

	Gro	JD QI	Compa	iny
	2019 £	2018 £	2019 £	2018 £
Current loans and borrowings	~	~		~
Bank borrowings	-	3,040,057	-	-
Loan notes	<u>-</u>	2,000,000		2,000,000
-		5,040,057	-	2,000,000
	Gro	ın	Compa	ınv
	2019 £	2018 £	2019 £	2018 £
Non-current loans and borrowings	-	~	~	~
Loan notes	14,404,039	14,404,039	14,404,039	14,404,039
Other borrowings	9,320,084		<u> </u>	
	23,724,123	14,404,039	14,404,039	14,404,039

Included in loan notes are A and D loan notes (£4,649,250 and £1,890,075 respectively) that are secured by the group and company. The A1, B, C, E and G loan notes (£750,000, £4,000,000, £2,000,000, £609,800 and £504,914 respectively) are unsecured. The loan notes are due for repayment on 31 May 2025 and bear interest at 10% per annum.

In November 2018 the group entered into a facilities agreement with a new lender. The loan is secured by way of a fixed and floating charge over the company and the group. The rate of interest charged on this loan is 6% above LIBOR plus 3% interest which is capitalised onto the loan balance at the end of each quarter. The loan is to be repaid in full by November 2024.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

18 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2019			2018
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary A shares of £0.01 each	75,000	750	75,000	750
Ordinary B shares of £0.01 each	12,500	125	12,500	125
Ordinary C shares of £0.01 each	11,250	113	11,250	113
Ordinary D shares of £0.01 each	32,916	329	32,916	329
	131,666	1,317	131,666	1,317

Rights, preferences and restrictions

All shares carry equal voting rights and rank pari passu in all respects, other than dividend rights.

19 Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts

Group

Operating leases

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Not later than one year	674,455	730,419
Later than one year and not later than five years	2,661,080	2,826,305
Later than five years	4,929,918	5,589,938
	8,265,453	9,146,662

The amount of non-cancellable operating lease payments recognised as an expense during the year was £1,026,931 (2018 - £1,027,886).

20 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 £200,599 (2018 - £109,355).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

21 Related party transactions

During the year, the group paid monitoring and loan arrangement fees of £89,760 (2018 - £87,392) to Sovereign Capital Limited Partnership III, its ultimate controlling entity.

During the year, the company incurred costs totalling £607,505 (2018 - £500,000) and £14,275 (2018 - £22,745) in respect of property rental services by Jack Smiths Properties and Sipps respectively, companies in which M Nichol-Smith has a significant interest.

During the year, loan note interest of £849,659 (2018 - £1,525,352) was accrued on loan notes owed to the group's controlling party.

At 31 March 2019, the group owed £1,381,317 (2018 was owed - £910,939) from Eden Care Solutions Limited and subsidiary companies, a group which is controlled by funds managed by Sovereign Capital Partners LLP. Interest was charged on the loan at 8%. A management charge of £609,880 (2018 - £1,534,449) was charged in the year to Eden Care Solutions Limited and subsidiary companies for services provided by the group.

All transactions above were carried out on an arms length basis.

22 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The ultimate controlling party is Sovereign Capital Limited Partnership III, a limited partnership registered in England and Wales.