Registration number: 07275410

EDEN CARE & SUPPORT GROUP LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

Hazlewoods LLP Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT

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Company Information

Directors A P Dean

C | Echtle H L Stokes

Registered office Harlaxton House

Long Bennington Road Great North Road

Newark NG23 5JR

Auditors Hazlewoods LLP

Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Principal activity

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

Fair review of the business

The results for the year, which are set out in the profit and loss account, show an operating loss before exceptional items of £8 (2022 - £49,409). At 31 March 2023, the company had total assets less current liabilities of £33,502,344 (2022 - £31,072,476). The directors consider the results for the year and the financial position of the company at the year end to be satisfactory.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Due to the nature of the company, details of principal risks and uncertainties are disclosed in the group financial statements of the ultimate parent company, Eden Futures Topco Limited.

Approved by the Board on 15 September 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

A P Dean Director

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Directors of the company

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

A P Dean

C I Echtle

H L Stokes

Disclosure of information to the auditors

Each director has taken 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 auditors are aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditors are unaware.

Reappointment of auditors

Hazlewoods LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

Approved by the Board on 15 September 2023 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 has 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 company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of 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 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 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2023, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, 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 company's affairs as at 31 March 2023 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- · have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- 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 responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company 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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the original financial statements were authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

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
- · 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 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:

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Eden Care & Support Group Limited

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the 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 4, 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 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 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.

Extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

We considered the nature of the company's industry and its control environment and reviewed the company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the company operates in and identified the key laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, including the UK Companies Act and tax legislation, and, those that do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty.

We discussed among the audit engagement team regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgments made in accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatements due to fraud;.
- enquiring of management concerning actual and potential litigation and claims and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Eden Care & Support Group Limited

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

A further description of our responsibilities is available 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.

Martin Howard (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Hazlewoods LLP, Statutory Auditor
Windsor House
Bayshill Road
Cheltenham
GL50 3AT

15 September 2023

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover		-	-
Administrative expenses	_	(8)	(49,409)
Operating loss before exceptional items		(8)	(49,409)
Exceptional items	<u>3</u> _	<u>-</u>	(1,144,348)
Operating loss after exceptional items		(8)	(1,193,757)
Other interest receivable and similar income	<u>4</u>	2,481,227	2,342,861
Interest payable and similar charges	<u>5</u> _	(3,788,259)	(5,115,786)
Loss before tax		(1,307,040)	(3,966,682)
Taxation	<u>8</u> _	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Loss for the financial year	=	(1,307,040)	(3,966,682)

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

The company has no other comprehensive income for the year.

(Registration number: 07275410) Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	<u>9</u>	-	-
Investments	<u>10</u>	3	3
		3	3
Current assets			
Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>11</u>	16,821	16,412
Debtors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>11</u>	33,494,610	31,064,653
Cash at bank and in hand		158	656
		33,511,589	31,081,721
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>12</u>	(9,248)	(9,248)
Net current assets		33,502,341	31,072,473
Total assets less current liabilities		33,502,344	31,072,476
	<u>12</u>		
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u> </u>	51,087,631	47,350,723
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	<u>13</u>	1,317	1,317
Profit and loss account		(17,586,604)	(16,279,564)
Total equity		(17,585,287)	(16,278,247)
Total capital, reserves and long-term liabilities		33,502,344	31,072,476

Approved and authorised by the Board on 15 September 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

A P Dean Director

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

	Share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 April 2022	1,317	(16,279,564)	(16,278,247)
Loss for the year		(1,307,040)	(1,307,040)
At 31 March 2023	1,317	(17,586,604)	(17,585,287)
	Share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 April 2021	1,317	(12,312,882)	(12,311,565)
Loss for the year	<u> </u>	(3,966,682)	(3,966,682)
At 31 March 2022	1,317	(16,279,564)	(16,278,247)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

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: Harlaxton House Long Bennington Road Great North Road Newark NG23 5JR

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 United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006'.

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 disclosure exemptions

The company has not presented a cash flow statement on the grounds that the company is a wholly owned subsidiary and a group cash flow statement is included in the financial statements of the ultimate parent company.

Name of parent of group

These financial statements are consolidated in the financial statements of Eden Futures Topco Limited.

The financial statements of Eden Futures Topco Limited may be obtained from Companies House.

Group accounts not prepared

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in section 398 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements, on the grounds that it is consolidated further up in the group structure.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

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 company 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 financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. 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.

Intangible assets

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the company'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.

Trade 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

Trade 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 company 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.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

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 2023

3 Exceptional items

	2023 £	2022 £
Exceptional expenses	<u> </u>	1,144,348
Exceptional items in the prior year consisted of costs associated with the restr	ucturing of the business.	
4 Other interest receivable and similar income		
	2023 £	2022 £
Interest receivable on amounts owed by group undertakings	2,481,227	2,342,861
5 Interest payable and similar expenses		
	2023 £	2022 £
Interest on bank overdrafts and borrowings	-	2,096,525
Interest payable on amounts owed to group undertakings	3,784,269	2,983,930
Other finance costs	3,990	35,331
	3,788,259	5,115,786
6 Staff numbers		
The average number of persons employed by the company (including directer follows:	ors) during the year, analysed by	category was as
	2023 No.	2022 No.
Directors	4	4

7 Auditors' remuneration

Auditors' remuneration has been borne by another group company.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

8 Taxation

The tax on profit before tax for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2022 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19% (2022 - 19%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2023 £	2022 £
Loss before tax	(1,307,040)	(3,966,682)
Corporation tax at standard rate	(248,338)	(753,670)
Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss) Tax increase arising from group relief	248,338	600,240 153,430
Total tax charge/(credit)		
9 Intangible assets		Goodwill £
Cost and amortisation At 1 April 2022 and at 31 March 2023		1,994,379
Carrying amount		
At 1 April 2022 and at 31 March 2023		

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

10 Investments

Investments in subsidiaries	2023 £ 3	2022 £ 3
Subsidiaries		£
Cost and carrying amount At 1 April 2022 and at 31 March 2023		3

Details of undertakings

Details of the investments (including principal place of business of unincorporated entities) in which the company holds 20% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital are as follows:

Undertaking	Registered office	Holding	•	ion of voting nd shares
			2023	2022
Subsidiary undertakings				
Eden Care & Support Group Midco Limited	England and Wales	Ordinary	100%	100%
Eden Care & Support Group Trustees Limited	England and Wales	Ordinary	100%	100%
Eden Holdings Financing Limited	England and Wales	Ordinary	100%	100%
Eden Supported Housing Living Limited	England and Wales	Ordinary	100%	100%
Eden Supported Living Limited	England and Wales	Ordinary	100%	100%
Eden Futures Contracting Services Limited	England and Wales	Ordinary	100%	100%

Subsidiary undertakings

Eden Care & Support Group Midco Limited

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

Eden Care & Support Group Trustees Limited

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

Eden Holdings Financing Limited

The principal activity of Eden Holdings Financing Limited is as a holding company.

Eden Supported Housing Living Limited

The principal activity of Eden Supported Housing Living Limited is as a dormant company.

Eden Supported Living Limited

The principal activity of Eden Supported Living Limited is the provision of supported living services.

Eden Futures Contracting Services Limited

The principal activity of Eden Futures Contracting Services Limited is as a dormant company.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

11 Debtors

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Corporation tax asset	<u>8</u>	16,821	16,412
Amounts owed by group undertakings		33,494,610	31,064,653
		33,511,431	31,081,065
Less non-current portion		(33,494,610)	(31,064,653)
Total current trade and other debtors	_	16,821	16,412

Details of non-current trade and other debtors

£33,494,610 (2022 - £31,064,653) of amounts owed by group undertakings is classified as non-current.

12 Creditors

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Due within one year Other creditors		9,248	9,248
Due after one year Amounts owed to group undertakings	_	51,087,631	47,350,723

13 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2023		2022	
	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.

14 Contingent liabilities

The company is bound by an intra-group cross guarantee in respect of debt owed to Alter Domus Trustees (UK) Limited with other members of the group headed by Eden Futures Topco Limited. The amount guaranteed is £25,000,000 (2022 - £25,000,000).

15 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Eden Futures Bidco Limited, incorporated in England and Wales.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking is Eden Futures Topco Limited, incorporated in England and Wales.

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

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.