# **COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 9784493**

# **Athena Care Homes (March) Limited Filleted Financial Statements** 31 March 2017

COMPANIES HOUSE

# **Financial Statements**

# Year ended 31 March 2017

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# **Directors' Responsibilities Statement**

#### Year ended 31 March 2017

The directors are responsible for preparing the 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 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 then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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.

# **Statement of Financial Position**

### 31 March 2017

	2017		2016		
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets	5		3,421,228		3,502,383
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	6	319,337 242,847 562,184		244,921 171,568 416,489	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(4,048,239)		(3,885,829)	
Net current liabilities			(3,486,055)		(3,469,340)
Total assets less current liabilities			(64,827)		33,043
<b>Provisions</b> Taxation including deferred tax			(735)		(4,940)
Net (liabilities)/assets			(65,562)		28,103
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account			1 (65,563)		1 28,102
Shareholder's (deficit)/funds			(65,562)		28,103

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 December 2017, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mrs M Agarwal Director

Notgoal

Company registration number: 9784493

# **Statement of Changes in Equity**

# Year ended 31 March 2017

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 18 September 2015	_	_	_
Profit for the year		28,102	28,102
Total comprehensive income for the year		28,102	28,102
Issue of shares	_1		1
Total investments by and distributions to owners	1	_	1
At 31 March 2016	1	28,102	28,103
Loss for the year		(93,665)	(93,665)
Total comprehensive income for the year	_	(93,665)	(93,665)
At 31 March 2017	1	(65,563)	(65,562)

### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

#### Year ended 31 March 2017

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Unit 2, Rima House, A13 Approach, Ripple Road, Barking, IG11 0RH, Essex.

#### 2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

### 3. Accounting policies

#### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

#### Going concern

The company's ultimate parent undertaking, Athena Care Homes (UK) Limited, has agreed to continue to support the company's funding requirements to enable the company to meet its obligations as and when they fall due for at least the next 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The directors are of the opinion that, having regard to the funding available from the ultimate parent undertaking, the company has sufficient working capital to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they have adopted the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

#### **Disclosure exemptions**

The entity satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. Its financial statements are consolidated into the financial statements of Athena Care Homes (UK) Limited which can be obtained from Companies House. As such, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available under paragraph 1.12 of FRS 102:

- (a) No cash flow statement has been presented for the company.
- (b) Disclosures in respect of financial instruments have not been presented.
- (c) No disclosure has been given for the aggregate remuneration of key management personnel.

### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 31 March 2017

### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The actual results may differ from these results.

The judgements, estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of material adjustment to the carrying value of assets and liabilities are:

#### Depreciation of tangible fixed assets:

Tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values where appropriate. The actual lives of assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal value.

#### Bad debt provisions:

The company has recognised impairment provisions in respect of bad and doubtful trade debtors. The judgements, estimates and associated assumptions necessary to calculate these provisions are based on historical experience and other reasonable factors.

#### Revenue recognition

Turnover from the management of a care home is recognised at the fair value of the consideration receivable for the sale of services provided to customers during the year in the normal course of business. Turnover is recognised when services are provided to the customer.

#### Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

### Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 31 March 2017

### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

### **Depreciation**

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Freehold buildings Plant and machinery Fixtures and fittings Equipment -

2% pa straight line
12.5% pa straight line
20% pa straight line
20% pa straight line

Freehold land is not subject to depreciation.

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 31 March 2017

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Financial instruments

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.

#### Financial assets:

Financial assets comprise cash at bank, short term investments, trade debtors, other debtors, and other loans. These are initially recorded at cost on the date they originate and are subsequently recorded at amortised cost under the effective interest method, if applicable. The company considers evidence of impairment for all individual trade and other debtors, and any resultant impairment is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

#### Impairment of financial assets:

Impairment provisions are recognised when there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. Objective evidence includes significant financial difficulties of the counterparty, default or significant delays in payment. Impairment provisions represent the difference between the carrying amount of a financial asset and the value of the expected future cash receipts from that asset.

#### Financial liabilities:

Financial liabilities comprise other loans, trade creditors, other creditors and accruals and deferred income; these are initially recorded, and subsequently carried, at cost on the date they originate.

#### **Defined contribution plans**

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and deposits repayable on demand with any qualifying financial institution, less overdrafts from any qualifying financial institution repayable on demand together with short term investments. Deposits are repayable on demand if they can be withdrawn at any time without notice and without penalty or if a maturity or period of notice of not more than 24 hours or one working day has been agreed.

### Holiday pay accrual

A liability is recognised to the extent any unused holiday pay entitlement has accrued at the balance sheet date and has been carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted payroll cost of the future holiday entitlement.

#### 4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 104 (2016: 101).

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

# Year ended 31 March 2017

# 4. Employee numbers (continued)

The comparative information relating the average number of employees covers the period from the date the company commenced trading, being 14 December 2015, to 31 March 2016.

# 5. Tangible assets

		Freehold land and buildings £	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings	Equipment £	Total £
	Cost At 1 April 2016 Additions	3,250,372 –	100,000 1,006	152,197 14,707	24,188 1,034	3,526,757 16,747
	At 31 March 2017	3,250,372	101,006	166,904	25,222	3,543,504
	Depreciation At 1 April 2016 Charge for the year At 31 March 2017 Carrying amount	12,064 48,012 60,076	3,125 12,518 15,643	7,582 32,376 39,958	1,603 4,996 6,599	24,374 97,902 122,276
	At 31 March 2017	3,190,296	85,363	126,946	18,623	3,421,228
	At 31 March 2016	3,238,308	96,875	144,615	22,585	3,502,383
6.	Debtors					
					2017 £	2016 £
	Trade debtors Other debtors					
					£ 265,946	£ 200,737
7.		ing due within	one year		£ 265,946 53,391	£ 200,737 44,184
7.	Other debtors	ing due within	one year		£ 265,946 53,391	£ 200,737 44,184

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### Year ended 31 March 2017

# 8. Contingencies

The company, together with its fellow subsidiaries, has guaranteed the bank loans of the company's parent undertaking, Athena Care Homes (UK) Limited. The guarantee is supported by a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets. At the balance sheet date, the contingent liability in respect of this arrangement amounted to £16,035,403. The directors do not consider that any liability will fall on the company as a result of this contingent liability.

#### 9. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report for the year dated 12 December 2017 was unqualified. The senior statutory auditor was Timothy Saxon. The auditor was TJ Saxon.

# 10. Controlling party

The company's immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is Athena Care Homes (UK) Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The largest and smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Athena Care Homes (UK) Limited. Copies of the group accounts are available from its registered office at Unit 2, Rima House, A13 Approach, Ripple Road, Barking, Essex, IG11 0RH.