

Company Registration No. 02565595 (England and Wales)

AGE NURSING HOMES LTD
CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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AGE NURSING HOMES LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	J R Hainsworth - Adams S A Hainsworth
Secretary	J R Hainsworth - Adams
Company number	02565595
Registered office	249 Cranbrook Road Ilford Essex IG1 4TG
Auditor	Leibovitch & Co 249 Cranbrook Road Ilford Essex IG1 4TG

AGE NURSING HOMES LTD

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AGE NURSING HOMES LTD

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Fair review of the business

The results for the year and the financial position at the year end were considered satisfactory by the directors who expect continued growth of the subsidiaries in the foreseeable future.

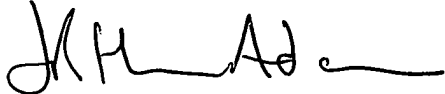
Development and performance

The company's goal is to build up a growing, successful business for each of its subsidiaries. The directors are confident of increased turnover and profitability in the future.

Key performance indicators

The management team follow a continuous review of the performance of the company's subsidiaries through monthly senior management meetings. Action plans are developed and reviewed on an ongoing basis. The key risks are principally the competitiveness of the UK market. Sales opportunities are continually evaluated to the current market and economic climate

On behalf of the board



J R Hainsworth - Adams

Director

27 September 2018

AGE NURSING HOMES LTD

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company and group continued to be that of the operation of Nursing Homes.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

J R Hainsworth - Adams
S A Hainsworth

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a further dividend.

Disabled persons

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the aptitudes of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment within the group continues and that the appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the group that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical to that of other employees.

Employee involvement

The group's policy is to consult and discuss with employees, through unions, staff councils and at meetings, matters likely to affect employees' interests.

Information about matters of concern to employees is given through information bulletins and reports which seek to achieve a common awareness on the part of all employees of the financial and economic factors affecting the group's performance.

There is no employee share scheme at present, but the directors are considering the introduction of such a scheme as a means of further encouraging the involvement of employees in the company's performance.

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Leibovitch & Co be reappointed as auditor of the group will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor of the company is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor of the company is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board



J R Hainsworth - Adams

Director

27 September 2018

AGE NURSING HOMES LTD

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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 group and company, and of the profit or loss of the group 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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group and 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 company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and 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 company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

AGE NURSING HOMES LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF AGE NURSING HOMES LTD

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of AGE Nursing Homes Ltd (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Group Profit And Loss Account, the Group Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Group Balance Sheet, the Company Balance Sheet, the Group Statement of Changes in Equity, the Company Statement of Changes in Equity, the Group Statement of Cash Flows, the Company 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 FRS 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 December 2017 and of its profit 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's 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

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 other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. 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.

AGE NURSING HOMES LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF AGE NURSING HOMES LTD

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the 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 the 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 Directors' Responsibilities Statement, 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: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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.

AGE NURSING HOMES LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF AGE NURSING HOMES LTD

Barry Leibovitch (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Leibovitch & Co

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor



27/9/18

249 Cranbrook Road
Ilford
Essex
IG1 4TG

AGE NURSING HOMES LTD

GROUP PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	3	6,744,597	6,495,578
Cost of sales		(5,521,162)	(5,245,404)
Gross profit		1,223,435	1,250,174
Administrative expenses		(1,008,698)	(898,376)
Operating profit	4	214,737	351,798
Interest receivable and similar income	8	2	16
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(101,507)	(108,266)
Profit before taxation		113,232	243,548
Tax on profit	10	(46,861)	(21,938)
Profit for the financial year		66,371	221,610

Profit for the financial year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

The Profit And Loss Account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

AGE NURSING HOMES LTD

GROUP STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit for the year	66,371	221,610
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>66,371</u>	<u>221,610</u>

Total comprehensive income for the year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

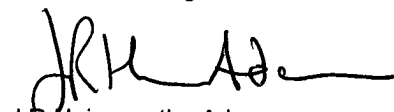
AGE NURSING HOMES LTD

GROUP BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Goodwill	12	1,997,900		1,997,900	
Tangible assets	13	9,151,395		8,998,454	
		<u>11,149,295</u>		<u>10,996,354</u>	
Current assets					
Debtors	17	790,886		621,389	
Cash at bank and in hand		313,408		305,636	
		<u>1,104,294</u>		<u>927,025</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	(2,784,359)		(3,294,981)	
Net current liabilities		<u>(1,680,065)</u>		<u>(2,367,956)</u>	
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>9,469,230</u>		<u>8,628,398</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	19	(4,152,700)		(3,361,756)	
Provisions for liabilities	21	(84,816)		(101,299)	
Net assets		<u>5,231,714</u>		<u>5,165,343</u>	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	23	202		202	
Profit and loss reserves		5,231,512		5,165,141	
Total equity		<u>5,231,714</u>		<u>5,165,343</u>	

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 September 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:



J R Hainsworth - Adams
Director

AGE NURSING HOMES LTD

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET

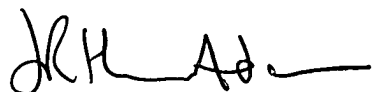
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	13	7,583,555		7,410,656	
Investments	14	2,012,100		2,012,100	
		<u>9,595,655</u>		<u>9,422,756</u>	
Current assets					
Debtors	17	716,119		365,030	
Cash at bank and in hand		258,990		184,885	
		<u>975,109</u>		<u>549,915</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18				
Net current liabilities			(1,525,962)		(2,533,417)
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>8,069,693</u>		<u>6,889,339</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	19		(4,152,700)		(3,361,756)
Provisions for liabilities	21		(61,947)		(78,057)
Net assets			<u>3,855,046</u>		<u>3,449,526</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	23		202		202
Profit and loss reserves			3,854,844		3,449,324
Total equity			<u>3,855,046</u>		<u>3,449,526</u>

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The company's profit for the year was £405,520 (2016 - £107,233 profit).

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 September 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:



J R Hainsworth - Adams
Director

Company Registration No. 02565595

AGE NURSING HOMES LTD

GROUP STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2016		202	5,003,531	5,003,733
Year ended 31 December 2016:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	221,610	221,610
Dividends	11	-	(60,000)	(60,000)
Balance at 31 December 2016		202	5,165,141	5,165,343
Year ended 31 December 2017:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	66,371	66,371
Balance at 31 December 2017		202	5,231,512	5,231,714

AGE NURSING HOMES LTD

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2016		202	3,402,091	3,402,293
Year ended 31 December 2016:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	107,233	107,233
Dividends	11	-	(60,000)	(60,000)
Balance at 31 December 2016		202	3,449,324	3,449,526
Year ended 31 December 2017:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	405,520	405,520
Balance at 31 December 2017		202	3,854,844	3,855,046

AGE NURSING HOMES LTD

GROUP STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	24		(137,335)		674,030
Interest paid			(101,507)		(108,266)
Income taxes paid			(73,233)		-
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities			(312,075)		565,764
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(471,099)		(130,989)	
Interest received		2		16	
Net cash used in investing activities			(471,097)		(130,973)
Financing activities					
Repayment of bank loans		790,944		(200,000)	
Dividends paid to equity shareholders		-		(60,000)	
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities			790,944		(260,000)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			7,772		174,791
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			305,636		130,845
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			313,408		305,636

AGE NURSING HOMES LTD

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	25		(146,327)		549,997
Interest paid			(101,507)		(108,266)
Income taxes paid			(45,425)		-
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities			(293,259)		441,731
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(423,582)		(99,392)	
Interest received		2		-	
Net cash used in investing activities			(423,580)		(99,392)
Financing activities					
Repayment of bank loans		790,944		(200,000)	
Dividends paid to equity shareholders		-		(60,000)	
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities			790,944		(260,000)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			74,105		82,339
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			184,885		102,546
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			258,990		184,885

AGE NURSING HOMES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

AGE Nursing Homes Ltd ("the company") is a private limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is .

The group consists of AGE Nursing Homes Ltd and all of its subsidiaries.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

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

The company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements for parent company information presented within the consolidated financial statements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' – Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' – Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' – Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment' – Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' – Compensation for key management personnel.

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The company's profit for the year was £405,520 (2016 - £107,233 profit).

1.2 Basis of consolidation

In the parent company financial statements, the cost of a business combination is the fair value at the acquisition date of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. The excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill. The cost of the combination includes the estimated amount of contingent consideration that is probable and can be measured reliably, and is adjusted for changes in contingent consideration after the acquisition date. Provisional fair values recognised for business combinations in previous periods are adjusted retrospectively for final fair values determined in the 12 months following the acquisition date. Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

AGE NURSING HOMES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

The consolidated financial statements incorporate those of AGE Nursing Homes Ltd and all of its subsidiaries (ie entities that the group controls through its power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain economic benefits). Subsidiaries acquired during the year are consolidated using the purchase method. Their results are incorporated from the date that control passes.

All financial statements are made up to 31 December 2017. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the group.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

Entities other than subsidiary undertakings or joint ventures, in which the group has a participating interest and over whose operating and financial policies the group exercises a significant influence, are treated as associates. In the group financial statements, associates are accounted for using the equity method.

Entities in which the group holds an interest and which are jointly controlled by the group and one or more other venturers under a contractual arrangement are treated as joint ventures. In the group financial statements, joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method.

1.3 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.4 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.5 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of a business over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

AGE NURSING HOMES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold land and buildings	2% on cost
Leasehold land and buildings	10% on cost
Plant and equipment	25% on net book value
Fixtures and fittings	25% on net book value
Motor vehicles	25% on net book value

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.7 Fixed asset investments

Equity investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss, except for those equity investments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably, which are recognised at cost less impairment until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

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

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The group considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Investments in associates are initially recognised at the transaction price (including transaction costs) and are subsequently adjusted to reflect the group's share of the profit or loss, other comprehensive income and equity of the associate using the equity method. Any difference between the cost of acquisition and the share of the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the associate on acquisition is recognised as goodwill. Any unamortised balance of goodwill is included in the carrying value of the investment in associates.

Losses in excess of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate are recorded as a provision only when the company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or has made payments on behalf of the associate.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

Entities in which the group has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

AGE NURSING HOMES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The carrying amount of the investments accounted for using the equity method is tested for impairment as a single asset. Any goodwill included in the carrying amount of the investment is not tested separately for impairment.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.10 Financial instruments

The group has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the group's balance sheet when the group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

AGE NURSING HOMES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

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

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the group transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the group after deducting all of its liabilities.

AGE NURSING HOMES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

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

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the group after deducting all of its liabilities.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the group's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.11 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the group are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the group.

1.12 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

AGE NURSING HOMES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if, and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.13 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.14 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the group's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the group's turnover is as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Sales	<u>6,744,597</u>	<u>6,495,578</u>

AGE NURSING HOMES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

3 Turnover and other revenue (Continued)

Turnover analysed by geographical market

	2017 £	2016 £
United Kingdom	6,744,597	6,495,578

4 Operating profit

	2017 £	2016 £
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	318,160	351,087

5 Auditor's remuneration

	2017 £	2016 £
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:		
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the group and company	4,000	4,000
Audit of the financial statements of the company's subsidiaries	4,000	4,000
	8,000	8,000

6 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the group and company during the year was:

Group 2017 Number	2016 Number	Company 2017 Number	2016 Number
254	233	194	166

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	Group 2017 £	2016 £	Company 2017 £	2016 £
Wages and salaries	4,668,645	4,524,470	3,265,718	3,077,855
Social security costs	329,818	274,081	256,125	200,669
Pension costs	26,233	22,918	20,017	16,777
	5,024,696	4,821,469	3,541,860	3,295,301

AGE NURSING HOMES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

7 Directors' remuneration

	2017 £	2016 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	45,417	-

8 Interest receivable and similar income

	2017 £	2016 £
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	2	-
Other interest income	-	16
Total income	2	16

Investment income includes the following:

Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	2	-
--	---	---

9 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2017 £	2016 £
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Other interest on financial liabilities	101,507	108,266

10 Taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	63,344	73,233
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	(35,791)
Total current tax	63,344	37,442
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(16,483)	(15,504)
Total tax charge for the year	46,861	21,938

AGE NURSING HOMES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

10 Taxation

(Continued)

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit before taxation	113,232	243,548
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2016: 20.00%)	21,514	48,710
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	413	711
Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised	-	(16,248)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	(87,829)
Group relief	(346)	-
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	40,605	10,614
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	-	70,217
Other non-reversing timing differences	(16,036)	(1,965)
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	(373)	(2,272)
Tax at marginal rate	1,084	-
Taxation charge for the year	46,861	21,938

11 Dividends

	2017 £	2016 £
Interim paid	-	60,000

12 Intangible fixed assets

Group	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 January 2017	-
Additions - separately acquired	1,997,900
At 31 December 2017	1,997,900
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017	-
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2017	1,997,900
At 31 December 2016	1,997,900

AGE NURSING HOMES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) ***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017***

12 Intangible fixed assets

(Continued)

The company had no intangible fixed assets at 31 December 2017 or 31 December 2016.

AGE NURSING HOMES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

13 Tangible fixed assets

Group	Freehold land and buildings	Leasehold land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost						
At 1 January 2017	9,128,651	63,761	209,113	2,001,965	23,235	11,426,725
Additions	394,422	-	10,181	66,496	-	471,099
At 31 December 2017	9,523,073	63,761	219,294	2,068,461	23,235	11,897,824
Depreciation and impairment						
At 1 January 2017	818,314	63,761	180,687	1,347,235	18,272	2,428,269
Depreciation charged in the year	126,960	-	9,652	180,307	1,241	318,160
At 31 December 2017	945,274	63,761	190,339	1,527,542	19,513	2,746,429
Carrying amount						
At 31 December 2017	8,577,799	-	28,955	540,919	3,722	9,151,395
At 31 December 2016	8,310,336	-	28,426	654,729	4,963	8,998,454

AGE NURSING HOMES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

13 Tangible fixed assets

(Continued)

Company	Freehold land and buildings	Leasehold land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost						
At 1 January 2017	7,336,327	63,761	149,424	1,531,272	19,735	9,100,519
Additions	386,364	-	2,529	34,689	-	423,582
At 31 December 2017	7,722,691	63,761	151,953	1,565,961	19,735	9,524,101
Depreciation and impairment						
At 1 January 2017	479,311	63,761	125,342	1,006,414	15,035	1,689,863
Depreciation charged in the year	102,968	-	6,653	139,887	1,175	250,683
At 31 December 2017	582,279	63,761	131,995	1,146,301	16,210	1,940,546
Carrying amount						
At 31 December 2017	7,140,412	-	19,958	419,660	3,525	7,583,555
At 31 December 2016	6,857,016	-	24,082	524,858	4,700	7,410,656

AGE NURSING HOMES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

14 Fixed asset investments

	Notes	Group 2017 £	2016 £	Company 2017 £	2016 £
Investments in subsidiaries	15	-	-	2,012,100	2,012,100

Movements in fixed asset investments Company

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017	2,012,100
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2017	2,012,100
At 31 December 2016	2,012,100

15 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2017 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct Indirect
AGE Homes Ltd	England and Wales	Dormant	Ordinary	100.00
SAH Nursing Homes Ltd	England and Wales	Operation of a Nursing Home	Ordinary	100.00

The aggregate capital and reserves and the profit for the year of the subsidiaries noted above was as follows:

Name of undertaking	Profit/(Loss) £	Capital and Reserves £
AGE Homes Ltd		12,100
SAH Nursing Homes Ltd	(339,149)	1,378,768

AGE NURSING HOMES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

16 Financial instruments

	Group 2017 £	2016 £	Company 2017 £	2016 £
Carrying amount of financial assets				
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	760,440	590,924	704,137	335,007
Carrying amount of financial liabilities				
Measured at amortised cost	6,806,418	6,520,116	6,529,223	6,350,601

17 Debtors

	Group 2017 £	2016 £	Company 2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:				
Trade debtors	745,269	574,542	494,177	320,608
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	197,261	-
Other debtors	15,171	16,382	12,699	14,399
Prepayments and accrued income	30,446	30,465	11,982	30,023
	790,886	621,389	716,119	365,030

18 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	Group 2017 £	2016 £	Company 2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	20	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Trade creditors		247,482	261,365	24,017	101,654
Amounts due to group undertakings		-	-	12,100	60,252
Corporation tax payable		63,344	73,233	63,344	45,425
Other taxation and social security		67,297	63,388	61,204	49,062
Other creditors		1,966,039	2,479,416	1,962,820	2,473,010
Accruals and deferred income		240,197	217,579	177,586	153,929
		2,784,359	3,294,981	2,501,071	3,083,332

19 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	Group 2017 £	2016 £	Company 2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	20	4,152,700	3,361,756	4,152,700	3,361,756

AGE NURSING HOMES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

20 Loans and overdrafts

	Group 2017 £	2016 £	Company 2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans	<u>4,352,700</u>	<u>3,561,756</u>	<u>4,352,700</u>	<u>3,561,756</u>
Payable within one year	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Payable after one year	<u>4,152,700</u>	<u>3,361,756</u>	<u>4,152,700</u>	<u>3,361,756</u>

The long-term loan is secured by a legal charge over the properties owned by the company.

21 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the group or company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

Group	Liabilities 2017 £	Liabilities 2016 £
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>84,816</u>	<u>101,299</u>
Company	Liabilities 2017 £	Liabilities 2016 £
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>61,947</u>	<u>78,057</u>
Movements in the year:	Group 2017 £	Company 2017 £
Liability at 1 January 2017	101,299	78,057
Credit to profit or loss	(16,483)	(16,110)
Liability at 31 December 2017	<u>84,816</u>	<u>61,947</u>

The deferred tax asset set out above is expected to reverse within 12 months and relates to the utilisation of tax losses against future expected profits of the same period. The deferred tax liability set out above is expected to reverse within 12 months and relates to accelerated capital allowances that are expected to mature within the same period.

AGE NURSING HOMES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

22 Retirement benefit schemes

	2017 £	2016 £
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	26,233	22,918

A defined contribution pension scheme is operated for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the group in an independently administered fund.

23 Share capital

	Group and company	
	2017	2016
Issued and fully paid		
202 Ordinary shares of £1 each	202	202

24 Cash generated from group operations

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit for the year after tax	66,371	221,610
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	46,861	21,938
Finance costs	101,507	108,266
Investment income	(2)	(16)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	318,159	351,085
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase) in debtors	(169,498)	(187,760)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(500,733)	158,907
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	(137,335)	674,030

AGE NURSING HOMES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

24 Cash generated from operations - company

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit for the year after tax	405,520	107,233
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	47,234	32,193
Finance costs	101,507	108,266
Investment income	(2)	-
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	250,684	282,360
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase) in debtors	(351,090)	(76,408)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(600,180)	96,353
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	(146,327)	549,997