

HIGHER DRIVE NURSING HOME (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2017



HIGHER DRIVE NURSING HOME (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

DIRECTORS	J Whelan H Canning (resigned 12 July 2016) T McGranaghan (appointed 30 June 2017)
REGISTERED NUMBER	05453021
REGISTERED OFFICE	Minerva House Lower Bristol Road Bath BA2 9ER
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS	Bishop Fleming Bath Limited Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors Minerva House Lower Bristol Road Bath BA2 9ER

HIGHER DRIVE NURSING HOME (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

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HIGHER DRIVE NURSING HOME (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2017.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of a property holding company.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The profit for the period, after taxation, amounted to £126,244 (2016: £41,375).

DIRECTORS

The directors who served during the period were:

J Whelan
H Canning (resigned 12 July 2016)
T McGranaghan (appointed 30 June 2017)

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

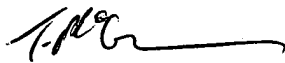
POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Bishop Fleming Bath Limited, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.



T McGranaghan
Director

Date: 14/07/2018

Minerva House
Lower Bristol Road
Bath
BA2 9ER

HIGHER DRIVE NURSING HOME (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 for the company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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 to 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.

HIGHER DRIVE NURSING HOME (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF HIGHER DRIVE NURSING HOME (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

OPINION

We have audited the financial statements of Higher Drive Nursing Home (Holdings) Limited for the period ended 30 June 2017, set out on pages 6 to 17. 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).

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 Auditors' 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.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2017 and of its profit for the period 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 Auditors' 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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 company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

OTHER INFORMATION

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditors' Report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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

HIGHER DRIVE NURSING HOME (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF HIGHER DRIVE NURSING HOME (HOLDINGS) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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 MATTERS 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 Directors' Report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has 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 company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' Report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement on page 2, 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.

HIGHER DRIVE NURSING HOME (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF HIGHER DRIVE NURSING HOME (HOLDINGS) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

AUDITORS' 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 Auditors' Report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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



Andrew Sandiford BCom FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of

Bishop Fleming Bath Limited

Chartered Accountants

Statutory Auditors

Minerva House

Lower Bristol Road

Bath

BA2 9ER

Date:

22/3/18

HIGHER DRIVE NURSING HOME (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover		320,000	320,000
GROSS PROFIT		320,000	320,000
Administrative expenses		(92,297)	(95,222)
OPERATING PROFIT		227,703	224,778
Interest payable and expenses		(73,695)	(126,345)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		154,008	98,433
Tax on profit		(27,764)	(57,058)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD		126,244	41,375

There was no other comprehensive income for 2017 (2016:£NIL).

The notes on pages 8 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

HIGHER DRIVE NURSING HOME (HOLDINGS) LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:05453021

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	5	7,247,859	5,886,808
Investments	6	100	100
		<u>7,247,959</u>	<u>5,886,908</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	3,569,793	2,963,539
Cash at bank and in hand	8	10,526	15,375
		<u>3,580,319</u>	<u>2,978,914</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(3,738,494)	(3,779,503)
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>(158,175)</u>	<u>(800,589)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>7,089,784</u>	<u>5,086,319</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(6,619,549)	(4,761,812)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			
Deferred Taxation	12	(173,522)	(154,038)
NET ASSETS		<u><u>296,713</u></u>	<u><u>170,469</u></u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	13	100	100
Profit and loss account	14	296,613	170,369
		<u><u>296,713</u></u>	<u><u>170,469</u></u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:



T McGranaghan
Director

Date: 14/03/2018

The notes on pages 8 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Higher Drive Nursing Home (Holdings) Limited is a limited liability company incorporated in the UK. The registered office is Minerva House, Lower Bristol Road, Bath, BA2 9ER.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARD 102 - REDUCED DISCLOSURE EXEMPTIONS

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv);
- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.41(b), 11.41(c), 11.41(e), 11.41(f), 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Fairlie Holdings Limited as at 30 June 2017 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House.

The company has taken exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements as it forms part of a larger group preparing consolidated financial statements in the UK.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3 TURNOVER

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Rendering of services

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.4 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

The company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property	- 2% straight line
Freehold land	- not depreciated

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or 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.

2.5 VALUATION OF INVESTMENTS

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.6 DEBTORS

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.7 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.8 CREDITORS

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.9 FINANCE COSTS

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.10 BORROWING COSTS

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the period in which they are incurred.

2.11 PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of Financial Position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of Financial Position.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.12 CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAXATION

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

The current income 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 income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.13 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

HIGHER DRIVE NURSING HOME (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

3. JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

Preparation of the financial statements requires management to make significant judgments and estimates, where required.

There were no significant judgements or estimates applied in the preparation of the financial statements.

4. EMPLOYEES

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the period was 2 (2016: 2).

5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Freehold property £
COST	
At 1 July 2016	5,982,968
Additions	1,415,554
At 30 June 2017	7,398,522
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 July 2016	96,160
Charge for the period on owned assets	54,503
At 30 June 2017	150,663
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 June 2017	7,247,859
At 30 June 2016	5,886,808

Included in land and buildings is freehold land at a cost of £1,180,559 (2016: £1,180,559), which is not depreciated.

HIGHER DRIVE NURSING HOME (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

6. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
COST	
At 1 July 2016	100
At 30 June 2017	100
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 June 2017	100
At 30 June 2016	100

7. DEBTORS

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings	3,527,608	2,901,328
Other debtors	22,173	22,176
Prepayments and accrued income	20,012	40,035
	3,569,793	2,963,539

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, repayable on demand and bear no interest.

8. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2017 £	2016 £
Cash at bank and in hand	10,526	15,375
	10,526	15,375

HIGHER DRIVE NURSING HOME (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

9. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans	300,701	115,200
Trade creditors	19,292	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	3,410,221	3,345,369
Corporation tax	8,280	-
Other creditors	-	318,934
	<u>3,738,494</u>	<u>3,779,503</u>

For information regarding bank loans, see note 11.

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, repayable on demand and bear no interest.

10. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans	6,619,549	4,761,811
	<u>6,619,549</u>	<u>4,761,811</u>

For information regarding bank loans, see note 11.

HIGHER DRIVE NURSING HOME (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

11. LOANS

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2017 £	2016 £
AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
Bank loans	300,701	115,200
	<u>300,701</u>	<u>115,200</u>
AMOUNTS FALLING DUE 1-2 YEARS		
Bank loans	6,619,549	115,203
	<u>6,619,549</u>	<u>115,203</u>
AMOUNTS FALLING DUE 2-5 YEARS		
Bank loans	-	4,646,608
	<u>-</u>	<u>4,646,608</u>
	<u>6,920,250</u>	<u>4,877,011</u>

Both bank loans are secured by a fixed charge over the assets of the company and by gross guarantee with 92 Higher Drive Limited, a subsidiary company, in favour of Barclays Bank plc. The loans bear interest at 2.25% over LIBOR and are repayable by instalment on a notional term of 20 years for 5 years from the first drawdown.

HIGHER DRIVE NURSING HOME (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

12. DEFERRED TAXATION

	2017 £
At beginning of year	(154,038)
Charged to profit or loss	(19,484)
AT END OF YEAR	(173,522)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(173,522)
	(173,522)

HIGHER DRIVE NURSING HOME (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

13. SHARE CAPITAL

	2017 £	2016 £
SHARES CLASSIFIED AS EQUITY		
ALLOTTED, CALLED UP AND FULLY PAID		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

14. RESERVES

Profit and loss account

This includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of a group whose consolidated financial statements are publicly available and has therefore taken advantage of exemption under Section 33 to not disclose transactions with other group companies. Related party balances are as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts owed to group companies	3,410,221	3,345,269
Amounts owed by group companies	<u>3,442,608</u>	<u>2,010,012</u>

16. CONTROLLING PARTY

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is Fairlie Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom.

The ultimate controlling party is J G Whelan by virtue of his majority shareholdings in Fairlie Holdings Limited.