

HIGHER DRIVE NURSING HOME (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2019**

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	5	7,150,455	7,204,508
Investments	6	100	100
		<u>7,150,555</u>	<u>7,204,608</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	4,032,135	3,431,440
Cash at bank and in hand	8	660	9,890
		<u>4,032,795</u>	<u>3,441,330</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(3,839,895)	(3,715,441)
NET CURRENT ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)		<u>192,900</u>	<u>(274,111)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>7,343,455</u>	<u>6,930,497</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		(6,796,433)	(6,413,972)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			
Deferred tax	11	(209,356)	(194,463)
		<u>(209,356)</u>	<u>(194,463)</u>
NET ASSETS		<u><u>337,666</u></u>	<u><u>322,062</u></u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	12	100	100
Profit and loss account	13	337,566	321,962
		<u><u>337,666</u></u>	<u><u>322,062</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 have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

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

T McGranaghan
Director

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

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

Date: 25 June 2020

The notes on pages 3 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

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 2019 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.

2.3 GOING CONCERN

The main revenue stream for Higher Drive Nursing Home (Holdings) Ltd comes from rent associated with leasing out 92 – 94 Higher Drive, to its subsidiary, 92 Higher Drive Ltd. The revenue streams for 92 Higher Drive Ltd. are provided by Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) and Social Services and so have remained relatively strong and are forecast to continue to do so for the foreseeable future. Following on from the Covid 19 outbreak, 92 Higher Drive Ltd introduced various measures to ensure the safety of its patients and therefore its revenue streams.

The directors therefore consider that it is appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis. The response to Covid 19 as noted above ensures that the company has sufficient resources to meet its debt finance service requirement. Furthermore, the debt finance has been secured for the foreseeable future and all covenant terms have been met insofar as the lender has required.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 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.

2.5 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 Income and Retained Earnings.

2.6 VALUATION OF INVESTMENTS

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.7 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.

2.8 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.

2.9 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.

2.10 FINANCE COSTS

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings 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.

2.11 BORROWING COSTS

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the period in which they are incurred.

2.12 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 Income and Retained Earnings 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 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.13 CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAXATION

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, 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.

2.14 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The company only enters into basic financial instrument 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 the 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 Income and Retained Earnings.

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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

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.

Freehold property is a specialist care home held at cost and the director's assess at each period end if there are any indicators of impairment.

4. **EMPLOYEES**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the period was 2 (2018: 2).

5. **TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Freehold property £
COST	
At 1 July 2018	7,409,224
At 30 June 2019	7,409,224
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 July 2018	204,716
Charge for the period on owned assets	54,053
At 30 June 2019	258,769
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 June 2019	7,150,455
At 30 June 2018	7,204,508

Included in land and buildings is freehold land at a cost of £1,180,559 (2018: £1,180,559), which is not depreciated.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

6. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
COST	
At 1 July 2018	100
At 30 June 2019	100

7. DEBTORS

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings	3,696,295	3,409,373
Other debtors	22,068	22,067
Prepayments and accrued income	313,772	-
	4,032,135	3,431,440

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

8. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash at bank and in hand	660	9,890
	660	9,890

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

9. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans	271,050	300,700
Amounts owed to group undertakings	3,532,621	3,410,221
Corporation tax	2,242	2,242
Accruals and deferred income	33,982	2,278
	<u>3,839,895</u>	<u>3,715,441</u>

For information regarding bank loans, see note 10.

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

10. LOANS

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2019 £	2018 £
AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
Bank loans	271,050	300,700
AMOUNTS FALLING DUE 1-2 YEARS		
Bank loans	279,273	300,700
AMOUNTS FALLING DUE 2-5 YEARS		
Bank loans	889,693	6,113,272
AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN 5 YEARS		
Bank loans	5,627,467	-
	<u>7,067,483</u>	<u>6,714,672</u>

Bank loans are secured by a fixed charge over the assets of the company, Woodstown House Property Limited, Abercorn Property Limited and by a cross guarantee with 92 Higher Drive Limited, Woodstown Healthcare Limited and Abercorn House Healthcare Limited. The loan bears a minimum interest of 2.75% or 2.25% over the Bank of England base rate. The loan is repayable by instalments on a notional term of 20 years for 5 years from the first drawdown.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

11. DEFERRED TAXATION

	2019 £
At beginning of year	(194,463)
Charged to profit or loss	(14,893)
AT END OF YEAR	<u>(209,356)</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(209,356)	(194,463)
	<u>(209,356)</u>	<u>(194,463)</u>

12. SHARE CAPITAL

	2019 £	2018 £
ALLOTTED, CALLED UP AND FULLY PAID		
100 (2018: 100) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

13. RESERVES**Profit and loss account**

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

14. 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. At the balance sheet date, the company had balances of:

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts owed to group companies	3,532,621	3,410,221
Amounts owed by group companies	<u>3,696,295</u>	<u>3,409,373</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

15. CONTROLLING PARTY

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is Fairlie Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. The consolidated accounts are available from Companies House and the registered office of Fairlie Holdings Limited is Minerva House, Lower Bristol Road, Bath, BA2 9ER.

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

16. AUDITORS' INFORMATION

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2019 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 26 June 2020 by Andrew Sandiford BCom FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of Bishop Fleming Bath Limited.

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