Registration number: 07027421

ORANGE GROVE FOSTERCARE LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JANUARY 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017

WEDNESDAY

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COMPANIES HOUSE

Hazlewoods LLP
Windsor House
Bayshill Road
Cheltenham
GL50 3AT

ORANGE GROVE FOSTERCARE LIMITED

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ORANGE GROVE FOSTERCARE LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	V Cooper
	R Khan
	N Tunbridge
Registered office	*Wavendon Tower* Ortensia Drive Wavendon Milton Keynes MK17 8LX
Auditors	Hazlewoods LLP Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT

ORANGE GROVE FOSTERCARE LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JANUARY 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017

The directors present their strategic report for the period from 1 January 2016 to 31 March 2017.

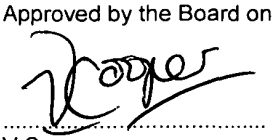
Principal activity
The principal activity of the company is the provision of services for children and adults in care and or specialist education in England and Wales.

Fair review of the business
The results for the period which are set out in the profit and loss account show turnover of £18,024,645 (2015 - £16,515,918) and an operating profit of £421,213 (2015 - £446,227). At 31 March 2017 the company had net assets of £705,559 (2015 - £319,318). The directors consider the performance for the year and the financial position at the year end to be satisfactory.

Principal risks and uncertainties
The principal risks and uncertainties affecting the business are considered to be the following:

- Health and Safety: the health and safety of the children in our care has always been our highest priority. The company's comprehensive health and safety procedures are regularly reviewed and updated to ensure the highest standards of care are maintained.
- Placement numbers: the company monitors placement numbers at each centre weekly and reviews this at both senior management team board level.
- Legal and regulatory environment: the company maintains regular contact with the various regulatory agencies and constantly monitors any changes in the regulatory and legal environment.
- Staff recruitment and retention: the provision of effective training and career opportunities for staff at all levels is considered to be highly important in the successful recruitment and retention of staff. All necessary regulatory and safeguarding checks are carried out.
- Carer recruitment and retention: successful recruitment and comprehensive training of carers is crucial to retaining carers of high quality and in maintaining the company's high standards of care.
- Safeguarding and child protection: all foster carers and staff are trained in this area and undertake a signed written agreement to follow policy and procedure.

Approved by the Board on 27 July 2017 and signed on its behalf by:



V Cooper
Director

ORANGE GROVE FOSTERCARE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JANUARY 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the period from 1 January 2016 to 31 March 2017.

Directors of the company
The directors who held office during the period were as follows:

V Cooper (appointed 10 October 2016)

P S Thompson (appointed 7 March 2016 and resigned 3 November 2016)

E Young (resigned 20 March 2017)

R G Colvin (resigned 7 March 2016)

R J Greenwell (resigned 7 March 2016)

R Khan (appointed 17 March 2017)

N Tunbridge (appointed 17 March 2017)

Financial instruments

Objectives and policies

The board constantly monitors the group's trading results and revise projections as appropriate to ensure that the company can meet its future obligations as they fall due.

Price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk

The company is exposed to the usual credit and cash flow risk associated with selling on credit and manages this through credit control procedures. The nature of its financial instruments are such that they are not subject to price risk or liquidity risk.

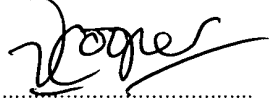
In accordance with the Financial Reporting Council's 'Going Concern and Liquidity Risk: Guidance for Directors of UK Companies 2009', the directors of all companies are now required to provide disclosures regarding the adoption of the going concern basis of accounting.

The company has sufficient resources available and the directors have prepared forecasts for the next 12 months that this will continue to be the case. The directors therefore have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and have continued to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Disclosure of information to the auditors
Each director has taken the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditors are unaware.

Reappointment of auditors
During the period, Hazlewoods LLP were appointed as auditors following the resignation of BDO LLP. They have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

Approved by the Board on 27 July 2017 and signed on its behalf by:



.....
V Cooper
Director

ORANGE GROVE FOSTERCARE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards has been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

ORANGE GROVE FOSTERCARE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ORANGE GROVE FOSTERCARE LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Orange Grove Fostercare Limited for the period from 1 January 2016 to 31 March 2017, set out on pages 7 to 24. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (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 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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor
As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities (set out on page 4), the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors to the financial statements.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements
An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on the financial statements
In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 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.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006
In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

ORANGE GROVE FOSTERCARE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ORANGE GROVE FOSTERCARE LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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, 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.

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report.

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Andrew Brookes (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Hazlewoods LLP, Statutory Auditor

Windsor House
Bayshill Road
Cheltenham
GL50 3AT

Date: 31 July 2017

ORANGE GROVE FOSTERCARE LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JANUARY 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017

	Note	1 January 2016 to 31 March 2017 £	Year ended 31 December 2015 £
Turnover	3	18,024,645	16,515,918
Cost of sales		(13,021,494)	(11,559,585)
Gross profit		5,003,151	4,956,333
Administrative expenses		(4,583,075)	(4,515,346)
Other operating income	4	1,137	5,240
Operating profit	6	421,213	446,227
Other interest receivable and similar income	7	-	5,240
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(11,745)	(6,439)
		(11,745)	(1,199)
Profit before tax		409,468	445,028
Taxation	10	(23,227)	(125,810)
Profit for the financial period		386,241	319,218

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

The company has no other comprehensive income for the period.

ORANGE GROVE FOSTERCARE LIMITED

(REGISTRATION NUMBER: 07027421)
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Note	31 March 2017 £	31 December 2015 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	11	1,701,700	1,977,012
Tangible assets	12	82,095	150,366
Investments	13	226	-
		1,784,021	2,127,378
Current assets			
Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year	14	908,438	1,200,994
Debtors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	14	11,613,888	-
Cash at bank and in hand		1,323,805	2,047,449
		13,846,131	3,248,443
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	15	(765,352)	(5,047,564)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		13,080,779	(1,799,121)
Total assets less current liabilities		14,864,800	328,257
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	15	(14,159,241)	(8,939)
Net assets		705,559	319,318
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	18	100	100
Profit and loss account		705,459	319,218
Total equity		705,559	319,318

Approved and authorised by the Board on 27 July 2017 and signed on its behalf by:

V Cooper

Director

ORANGE GROVE FOSTERCARE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JANUARY 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017

	Share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 January 2016	100	319,218	319,318
Profit for the period	-	386,241	386,241
At 31 March 2017	100	705,459	705,559

	Share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 January 2015	100	-	100
Profit for the year	-	319,218	319,218
At 31 December 2015	100	319,218	319,318

The notes on pages 10 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JANUARY 2016 TO 31 MARCH 2017

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:
Wavendon Tower
Ortensia Drive
Wavendon
Milton Keynes
MK17 8LX

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates
The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance
These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Basis of preparation
These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except for, where disclosed in these accounting policies, certain items that are shown at fair value.

The presentational currency of the financial statements is Pounds Sterling, being the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest Pound.

Name of parent of group
These financial statements are consolidated in the financial statements of Boston Holdco B Limited.

The financial statements of Boston Holdco B Limited may be obtained from Companies House.

Going concern
After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Exemption from preparing group accounts
The financial statements contain information about Orange Grove Fostercare Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group.

The company is exempt under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertakings are included by full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of its parent, Bolton Holdco B Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

Judgements and estimation uncertainty
These financial statements do not contain any significant judgements or estimation uncertainty.

Revenue recognition
Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the company.

The company recognises revenue when: the amount of revenue can be reliably measured; it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity; and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

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

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Tangible assets
Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation
Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Leasehold buildings	Over the terms of the lease
Motor vehicles	25% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	35% - 33% straight line

Business combinations
Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase method. The consideration for each acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values at acquisition date of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the group in exchange for control of the acquired, plus any costs directly attributable to the business combination. When a business combination agreement provides for an adjustment to the cost of the combination contingent on future events, the group includes the estimated amount of that adjustment in the cost of the combination at the acquiisition date if the adjustment is probable and can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets
Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is held in the currency of the acquired entity and revalued to the closing rate at each reporting period date.

Negative goodwill arising on an acquisition is recognised on the face of the balance sheet on the acquisition date and subsequently the excess up to the fair value of non-monetary assets acquired is recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the non-monetary assets are recovered.

Separately acquired trademarks and licences are shown at historical cost.

Trademarks, licences (including software) and customer-related intangible assets acquired in a business combination are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date.

Trademarks, licences and customer-related intangible assets have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation
Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

Asset class	Amortisation method and rate
Goodwill	10 years straight line

Investments
Investments in equity shares which are publicly traded or where the fair value can be measured reliably are initially measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Investments in equity shares which are not publicly traded and where fair value cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Interest income on debt securities, where applicable, is recognised in income using the effective interest method. Dividends on equity securities are recognised in income when receivable.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors
Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. All trade debtors are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted cost of cash expected to be received. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtors.

Trade creditors
Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and all are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted amount of cash expected to be paid.

Borrowings
Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Leases
Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Share capital
Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Defined contribution pension obligation
A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Financial instruments

Classification
Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability on the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expenses in the profit and loss account.

Recognition and measurement
All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Impairment
Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

A non financial asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

The recoverable amount of goodwill is derived from measurement of the present value of the future cash flows of the cash-generating units ('CGUs') of which the goodwill is a part. Any impairment loss in respect of a CGU is allocated first to the goodwill attached to that CGU, and then to other assets within that CGU on a pro-rata basis.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised. Where a reversal of impairment occurs in respect of a CGU, the reversal is applied first to the assets (other than goodwill) of the CGU on a pro-rata basis and then to any goodwill allocated to that CGU.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

3 Revenue

The total turnover of the company for the period has been derived from the rendering of services of its principal activity wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

4 Other operating income

The analysis of the company's other operating income for the period is as follows:

	2017 £	2015 £
Miscellaneous other operating income	1,137	5,240

5 Other gains and losses

The analysis of the company's other gains and losses for the period is as follows:

	2017 £	2015 £
Gain (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	16,854	35,086

6 Operating profit

Arrived at after charging/(crediting):

	1 January 2016 to 31 March 2017 £	Year ended 31 December 2015 £
Depreciation expense	105,725	98,500
Amortisation expense	275,312	283,758
Operating lease expense - property	263,024	169,268
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(16,854)	(35,086)

7 Other interest receivable and similar income

	2017 £	2015 £
Interest income on investments	-	5,240

8 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2017 £	2015 £
Interest on bank overdrafts and borrowings	-	6,439
Interest on obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	11,745	-
	11,745	6,439

9 Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as follows:

	1 January 2016 to 31 March 2017	Year ended 31 December 2015
	£	£
Wages and salaries	2,753,996	2,352,671
Social security costs	262,319	237,135
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	66,239	58,516
	3,082,554	2,648,322

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the period, analysed by category was as follows:

	1 January 2016 to 31 March 2017	Year ended 31 December 2015
	No.	No.
Social workers, fostering advisors and support staff	81	81

10 Taxation

Tax charged in the profit and loss account

	1 January 2016 to 31 March 2017 £	Year ended 31 December 2015 £
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	-	125,810
UK corporation tax adjustment to prior periods	2,208	-
	2,208	125,810
Deferred taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences	21,019	-
Tax expense in the income statement	23,227	125,810

The tax on profit before tax for the period is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2015 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 20% (2015 - 20.25%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2017 £	2015 £
Profit before tax	409,468	445,028
Corporation tax at standard rate	81,894	90,118
Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable profit	195	20,023
Deferred tax expense relating to changes in tax rates or laws	21,019	5,447
Tax increase from effect of capital allowances and depreciation	62,461	43,812
Tax decrease arising from group relief	(144,550)	-
Other tax effects for reconciliation between accounting profit and tax expense (income)	2,208	(33,590)
Total tax charge	23,227	125,810

Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

2017	**Asset £**
Accelerated tax depreciation	22,620

2015	**Asset £**
Accelerated tax depreciation	43,639

11 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £	Trademarks, patents and licenses £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2016 and at 31 March 2017	2,208,543	52,227	2,260,770
Amortisation			
At 1 January 2016	283,758	-	283,758
Amortisation charge	275,312	-	275,312
At 31 March 2017	559,070	-	559,070
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2017	1,649,473	52,227	1,701,700
At 31 December 2015	1,924,785	52,227	1,977,012

12 Tangible assets

	Leasehold buildings £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2016	2,976	83,216	158,893	245,085
Additions	2,618	38,186	-	40,804
Disposals	-	-	(15,467)	(15,467)
Transfers between asset classes	10,600	(10,600)	-	-
At 31 March 2017	16,194	110,802	143,426	270,422
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2016	1,047	23,787	69,885	94,719
Charge for the period	4,982	41,009	59,734	105,725
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	(12,117)	(12,117)
Transfers between asset classes	5,310	(5,310)	-	-
At 31 March 2017	11,339	59,486	117,502	188,327
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2017	4,855	51,316	25,924	82,095
At 31 December 2015	1,929	59,429	89,008	150,366

13 Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates

	2017	2015
	£	£
Investments in subsidiaries	226	-

Subsidiaries	£
Cost	
Additions and at 31 March 2017	226
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2017	226
At 31 December 2015	-

Details of undertakings

Details of the investments in which the company holds 20% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital are as follows:

Undertaking	Country of incorporation	Holding	Proportion of voting rights and shares held 2017	2015
Subsidiary undertakings				
Orange Grove Midlands Limited	England and Wales	Ordinary	100%	0%
Orange Grove Northeast Limited	England and Wales	Ordinary	100%	0%
Orange Grove Northwest Limited	England and Wales	Ordinary	100%	0%
Orange Grove Shropshire Limited	England and Wales	Ordinary	100%	0%
The Orange Grove Fostercare Agency Limited	England and Wales	Ordinary	100%	0%

The principal activity of Orange Grove Midlands Limited is that of a dormant company.

The principal activity of Orange Grove Northeast Limited is that of a dormant company.

The principal activity of Orange Grove Northwest Limited is that of a dormant company.

The principal activity of Orange Grove Shropshire Limited is that of a dormant company.

The principal activity of The Orange Grove Fostercare Agency Limited is that of a dormant company.

14 Debtors

	Note	31 March 2017 £	31 December 2015 £
Trade debtors		701,906	645,635
Amounts owed by related parties	21	213,878	-
Other debtors		24,626	17,550
Prepayments		159,286	144,160
Deferred tax assets	10	22,620	43,639
Amounts owed by group undertakings		11,400,010	350,010
		12,522,326	1,200,994
Less non-current portion		(11,613,888)	-
Total current trade and other debtors		908,438	1,200,994

Details of non-current trade and other debtors

£11,400,010 (2015 - £Nil) of amounts owed by group undertakings is classified as non-current.

£213,878 (2015 - £Nil) of amounts owed by related parties is classified as non-current. This represents amounts owed from companies within the Partnerships In Children's Services Limited group which is also owned by Sovereign Capital Limited Partnership III.

15 Creditors

	Note	31 March 2017 £	31 December 2015 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	16	-	27,481
Trade creditors		243,705	61,346
Amounts owed to group undertakings	21	-	4,234,014
Social security and other taxes		104,733	104,539
Outstanding defined contribution pension costs		7,571	-
Other creditors		59,481	136,336
Accrued expenses		349,862	319,640
Corporation tax	10	-	164,208
		765,352	5,047,564
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	16	-	8,939
Amounts due to related parties	21	1,154,249	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	21	13,004,992	-
		14,159,241	8,939

16 Loans and borrowings

	2017 £	2015 £
Current loans and borrowings		
Finance lease liabilities	-	27,481

	2017 £	2015 £
Non-current loans and borrowings		
Finance lease liabilities	-	8,939

17 Pension and other schemes

Defined contribution pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the period represents contributions payable by the company to the scheme and amounted to £66,239 (2015 - £58,516).

Contributions totalling £7,571 (2015 - £Nil) were payable to the scheme at the end of the period and are included in creditors.

18 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	31 March 2017		31 December 2015	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100

19 Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts

Operating leases

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	2017	2015
	£	£
Not later than one year	86,829	13,335
Later than one year and not later than five years	104,760	315,854
	191,589	329,189

The amount of non-cancellable operating lease payments recognised as an expense during the period was £132,257 (2015 - £169,268).

20 Contingent liabilities

The company has provided a cross guarantee with fellow companies for loans held by OGF Bidco Limited, an intermediate parent company. The total borrowings on these loans is £14,400,000. The security on this guarantee is a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company in favour of Lloyds Bank Plc.

21 Related party transactions

Summary of transactions with key management
Key management personnel are considered to be the directors of the company. There has been no directors' remuneration in this company and it has been paid by another company within the group.

Partnerships in Children's Services Limited
(a company under common control)
During the period, charges of £1,798,909 (2015 - £nil) were paid to Partnerships in Children's Services Limited. At the balance sheet date the company owed £584,433 (2015 - £632,845) to Partnerships In Children's Services Limited.

Murray Bidco Limited
(a company under common control)
At the balance sheet date the company was owed £157,496 (2015 - £322,900) from Murray Bidco Limited.

Fosterplus Limited
(a company under common control)
At the balance sheet date the company was owed £44,163 (2015 - £nil) from Fosterplus Limited.

Fosterplus (Fostercare) Limited
(a company under common control)
At the balance sheet date the company owed £3,530 (2015 - £nil) to Fosterplus (Fostercare) Limited.

ISP Childcare Limited
(a company under common control)
At the balance sheet date the company owed £566,286 (2015 - £nil) to ISP Childcare Limited.

Clifford House Fostering Limited
(a company under common control)
At the balance sheet date the company was owed £12,219 (2015 - £nil) from Clifford House Fostering Limited.

22 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is Hillcrest Care Limited, incorporated in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent is Boston Holdco B Limited, incorporated in England and Wales.