

Company Registration No. 07145607 (England and Wales)

ARCARE WANDERERS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

ARCARE WANDERERS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Dr R K Sharma Mrs S Sharma
Secretary	Mrs S Sharma
Company number	07145607
Registered office	The White House 194 Penn Road Wolverhampton WV3 0EN
Accountants	AGS Accountants & Business Advisors Limited Castle Court 2 Castle Gate Way Dudley DY1 4RH
Business address	The White House 194 Penn Road Wolverhampton WV3 0EN

ARCARE WANDERERS LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 9

ARCARE WANDERERS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		390,909		394,335
Current assets					
Debtors	4	84,990		83,655	
Cash at bank and in hand		16,551		36,718	
		<u>101,541</u>		<u>120,373</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(38,998)</u>		<u>(41,444)</u>	
Net current assets			62,543		78,929
Total assets less current liabilities			453,452		473,264
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(268,776)		(285,594)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(282)</u>		<u>(364)</u>
Net assets			<u>184,394</u>		<u>187,306</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		2		2
Revaluation reserve	9		50,000		50,000
Profit and loss reserves	10		<u>134,392</u>		<u>137,304</u>
Total equity			<u>184,394</u>		<u>187,306</u>

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

For the financial year ended 28 February 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

ARCARE WANDERERS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2017

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 September 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Dr R K Sharma

Director

Company Registration No. 07145607

ARCARE WANDERERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Arcare Wanderers Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The White House, 194 Penn Road, Wolverhampton, WV3 0EN.

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 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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.

1.2 Turnover

Revenue from services is recognised in accounting periods in which the services are rendered, by reference to completion of the specific transaction, assessed on the basis of the actual service provided as a proportion of the total services to be provided.

1.3 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:

Land and buildings Freehold	2% Straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% Reducing balance
Computer equipment	33% Reducing balance

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 credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

ARCARE WANDERERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

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.

1.6 Financial instruments

The company 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 company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with 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.

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.

ARCARE WANDERERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

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.

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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company 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 company.

1.8 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.9 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 company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

ARCARE WANDERERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 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 when the company has 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.

1.10 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.

1.11 Related party transactions

As a wholly owned subsidiary of Arcare (West Midlands) Limited, advantage has been taken of the exemptions conferred by paragraph 3(c) of the Financial Reporting Standard Number 8 - 'Related Party Disclosures', from the requirement to disclose transactions with other companies within the group.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 10 (2016 - 11).

ARCARE WANDERERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 March 2016	400,527	5,231	405,758
Additions	-	5,000	5,000
At 28 February 2017	400,527	10,231	410,758
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 March 2016	8,011	3,412	11,423
Depreciation charged in the year	8,011	415	8,426
At 28 February 2017	16,022	3,827	19,849
Carrying amount			
At 28 February 2017	384,505	6,404	390,909
At 29 February 2016	392,516	1,819	394,335

Freehold buildings were valued on an open market basis on 16 October 2012 by Hurdley & Co.

4 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,300	4,845
Amounts due from group undertakings	82,717	77,704
Other debtors	973	1,106
	84,990	83,655

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	13,104	14,593
Trade creditors	8,052	3,573
Amounts due to group undertakings	335	146
Corporation tax	-	2,405
Other taxation and social security	4,310	4,287
Other creditors	13,197	16,440
	38,998	41,444

ARCARE WANDERERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

6 Loans and overdrafts

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans	274,135	287,239
Other loans	12,745	17,745
	<u>286,880</u>	<u>304,984</u>
Payable within one year	18,104	19,390
Payable after one year	<u>268,776</u>	<u>285,594</u>

The bank loan is secured by way of a fixed and floating charge over the company and its assets in favour of Barclays Bank PLC.

The loan is also secured by way of a legal charge over the property at 35 Wanderers Avenue, Wolverhampton, in favour of Barclays Bank PLC.

The non bank loan is secured by way of a all plant, machinery and other chattels over the company and its assets in favour of Black Country Reinvestment Society Ltd.

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	261,031	272,646
Other creditors	7,745	12,948
	<u>268,776</u>	<u>285,594</u>

8 Called up share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
2 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	2	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

9 Revaluation reserve

	2017 £	2016 £
At beginning and end of year	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>

10 Profit and loss reserves

ARCARE WANDERERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2017

10 Profit and loss reserves	(Continued)	
	2017 £	2016 £
At the beginning of the year	137,304	134,168
(Loss)/profit for the year	(2,912)	3,136
At the end of the year	<u>134,392</u>	<u>137,304</u>

11 Parent company

The ultimate parent company is Arcare (West Midlands) Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

Arcare (West Midlands) Limited prepares financial statements and copies can be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

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.