Specialised Courses Offering Purposeful Education Limited Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012

Registered number: 2485984



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Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2012

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2012

Principal activities and review of business

The principal activity of the company continues to be care delivery. The results for the year are set out in the profit and loss account on page 6 and the position of the company as at the year end is set out in the balance sheet on page 8.

The company is focussed on the private education sector and the performance of the company can be impacted by external factors. The principal factors are changes in the UK government's policy towards outsourcing of education, changes in the regulatory regime and competitive threats from other independent providers. Management uses a range of financial and non-financial indicators to manage the business. These are derived from all areas of the business and include sales growth by unit, occupancy and profit margins achieved. Operating profit margins have decreased from (30.4)% in 2011 to (20.1)% in 2012.

Further information regarding the operations and key performance indicators of the group are set out in the directors' report of Priory Group No 1 Limited

Key performance indicators

Given the straightforward nature of the business, the company's directors are of the opinion that analysis using key performance indicators is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business. The development, performance and position of Priory Group No. 1 Limited, which includes the company, are discussed in the group's annual report which does not form part of this report.

Financial risk management

The company's operations mean that it is exposed to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of changes in credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. The directors monitor the risks in order to limit the adverse effects on the financial performance by reviewing levels of debt finance and the related finance costs, however these are integrated with the risks of the group and not managed separately. Accordingly, the financial risk management policies of Priory Group No. 1 Limited, which include those of the company, are discussed in the group's annual report which does not form part of this report.

Principal risks and uncertainties

From the perspective of the company, the principal risks and uncertainties are integrated with the principal risks of the group and are not managed separately. Accordingly, the principal risks and uncertainties of Priory Group No. 1 Limited, which include those of the company, are discussed in the group's annual report which does not form part of this report.

Future developments

The future developments of the company are aligned to the strategy of the Priory Group, headed by Priory Group No 1 Limited The group's strategy for the future development of the business is included in the group's annual report, which does not form part of this report

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2012 (continued)

Going concern

The ultimate parent company, Priory Group No 1 Limited, has confirmed that it will continue to provide financial support to the company for the foreseeable future and for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. Accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2011 £nil)

Directors

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

Philip Scott (resigned 28 November 2012)

Jason Lock

Matthew Franzidis

Christopher Thompson (resigned 20 June 2013)
Tom Riall (appointed 5 April 2013)

Changes in tangible assets

The movements in tangible assets during the year are set out in note 6 to the financial statements. The directors believe there is no significant difference between the market value and the balance sheet value of land

Employees

The directors recognise that the continued position of the company in the healthcare sector depends on the quality and motivation of its employees and as such the company is committed to pursue employment policies, which will continue to attract, retain and motivate its employees

Good and effective employee communications are particularly important, and throughout the business it is the directors' policy to promote the understanding by all employees of the company's business aims and performance. This is achieved through internal publications, presentations on performance and a variety of other approaches appropriate for a particular location. Employees are consulted on issues through workshops, which are run regularly across the group

The directors believe that it is important to recruit and retain capable and caring staff regardless of their sex, marital status, race or religion. It is the company's policy to give full and fair consideration to applications for employment from people who are disabled, to continue wherever possible the employment of and to arrange appropriate training for, employees who become disabled and to provide equal opportunities for the career development, training and promotion of disabled employees.

Independent auditors

The independent auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2012 (continued)

Provision 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 that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors
 are unaware, and
- that director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of
 any information needed by the company's auditors in connection with preparing their report and to
 establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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 prepared 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 then apply them consistently,
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent, and
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements

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.

By order of the board

David Hall

Company Secretary

4 September 2013

80 Hammersmith Road London England W14 8UD

Independent auditors' report to the members of Specialised Courses Offering Purposeful Education Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Specialised Courses Offering Purposeful Education Limited for the year ended 31 December 2012 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of total recognised gains and losses, the note of historical cost profits and losses, the balance sheet, the statement of accounting policies and the related notes. 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)

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 3 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 Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing

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 annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on 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 December 2012 and of its loss for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting
 Practice and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

Independent auditors' report to the members of Specialised Courses Offering Purposeful Education Limited (continued)

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

Richard Bunter (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Newcastle upon Tyne

4 September 2013

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2012

		2012	2011
	Note	£'000	£'000
Turnover	1	1,231	1,522
Cost of sales		(1,459)	-
Gross (loss)/profit		(228)	1,522
Administrative expenses (including exceptional costs of £nil, 2011 £285,000)		(20)	(1,985)
Operating loss		(248)	(463)
Interest payable or similar charges		(2)	<u>-</u>
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	2	(250)	(463)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	5	217	164
Loss for the financial year	12	(33)	(299)

The results for the current and prior year derive from continuing activities

Statement of total recognised gains and losses for the year ended 31 December 2012

		2012	2011
	Note	£'000	£'000
Loss for the financial year		(33)	(299)
Reversal of prior years' revaluation on properties	6	-	(1,280)
Total recognised losses for the financial year		(33)	(1,579)

Note of historical cost profits and losses for the year ended 31 December 2012

	2012	2011
	£,000	£'000
Reported loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(250)	(463)
Difference between historical cost depreciation charge and the actual depreciation charge for the year calculated on the revalued amount	-	36
Historical cost loss for the year before taxation	(250)	(427)
Historical cost loss for the financial year	(33)	(263)

Balance_sheet_as at_31_December 2012

		2012	2011
	Note	£'000	£'000
Fixed assets		·	
Tangible assets	6	135	<u>-</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		2	2
Debtors	7	426	359
Cash at bank and in hand		2	2
		430	363
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(570)	(381)
Net current liabilities		(140)	(18)
Total assets less current liabilities		(5)	(18)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(46)	-
Provisions for liabilities	10	(500)	(500)
Net liabilities		(551)	(518)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	2	2
Profit and loss account	12	(553)	(520)
Total shareholders' deficit	13	(551)	(518)

The financial statements on pages 6 to 20 were approved by the board of directors on 4 September 2013 and were signed on its behalf by

Jason Lock Director

Registered number 2485984

Statement of accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in the company's financial statements

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, in accordance with applicable UK accounting standards, the Companies Act 2006 and under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain tangible assets

In the prior year Specialised Courses Offering Purposeful Education Limited was subject to a facilities agreement with a fellow group company Craegmoor Facilities Company Limited whereby all costs of sales were borne by Craegmoor Facilities Company Limited and recharged as a management charge in the year

The ultimate parent company, Priory Group No 1 Limited, has confirmed that it will continue to provide financial support to the company for the foreseeable future and for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. Accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis

Under Financial Reporting Standard 1 'Cash flow statements' (revised 1996) the company is exempt from the requirement to prepare a cash flow statement on the grounds that a parent undertaking includes the company in its own publicly available consolidated financial statements

As the company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Priory Group No 1 Limited, the company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in Financial Reporting Standard 8 'Related party disclosures' and has therefore not disclosed transactions or balances with entities which form part of the group

Tangible assets and depreciation

The cost of tangible assets is their purchase cost, and any costs directly attributable to bringing them into working condition for their intended use. Land and buildings are revalued by independent, professionally qualified valuers at least every five years. These valuations are carried out on an existing use, open market value basis, and in the intervening years are updated by the directors with the assistance of independent professional advice as required.

Increases in the revalued amounts of land and buildings are credited to revaluation reserves

Freehold land is not depreciated Subsequent to a revaluation, depreciation is based on revalued amounts. Depreciation on tangible assets, other than land, is calculated to write off their cost, less estimated residual values, by equal annual instalments on the following bases.

Short leasehold land and buildings - over the lease term

Furniture and fittings - over 3, 5 or 10 years

Motor vehicles - over the shorter of the lease term and 4 years

Statement of accounting policies (continued)

Tangible assets and depreciation (continued)

Provision is made for any impairment in the period in which it arises. The impairment is calculated by comparing the carrying value to the recoverable amount as required by FRS 11, 'Impairment of fixed assets and goodwill'. The recoverable amount of land and buildings is taken to be the higher of realisable value and value in use. Value in use is determined by reference to the expected future cash flows of the care home, discounted at a risk weighted cost of capital determined from time to time based on the capital structure of the group. Realisable value is determined by independent, professional valuers on an existing use, open market value basis.

Provisions for impairment in the carrying value of land and buildings are charged against revaluation reserves in the balance sheet to the extent that they relate to a reversal of prior increases. Impairments to below historical cost are charged to the profit and loss account. Reversals of previous impairments are credited to the profit and loss account to the extent that they return the asset carrying value to its depreciated historical cost, with any amount over and above that being credited to the revaluation reserve.

Deferred taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the period and takes into account taxation deferred

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date, where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date

A net deferred tax asset is recognised as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits against which to recover carried forward tax losses and from which the future reversal of underlying timing differences can be deducted

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured in a non-discounted basis

Group relief

Payment is generally made for group relief at the current tax rate at the time of first estimating the tax provision. To the extent that amendments are subsequently made to the group relief plan, there is generally no payment or receipt in respect of the change.

Turnover and revenue recognition

Turnover represents the amounts (excluding value added tax) derived from the provision of services to customers. Revenue is recognised as the services are provided. Revenue invoiced in advance is included in deferred income until service is provided. Revenue in respect of services provided but not yet invoiced by the period end is included within accrued income.

Provisions

Provisions for dilapidation lease costs are recognised when the group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount has been reliably estimated. The provisions are not discounted and not recognised for future operating loss

Statement of accounting policies (continued)

Leases

Assets acquired under finance leases are capitalised at cost and depreciated over the shorter of the term of the lease and the useful lives for tangible assets set out above. The capital element of future rentals is included under creditors. Interest is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease in proportion to the balance of the capital payments outstanding. Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Stocks

Stocks comprise primarily medical drugs and catering supplies and are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012

1 Turnover

The company's turnover, loss on ordinary activities before taxation and net liabilities arise primarily from its principal activity of care delivery

All turnover and loss on ordinary activities before taxation arose within the United Kingdom and from one class of business

2 Loss on ordinary activities before taxation

Loss on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging

	2012	2011
	£,000	£'000
Depreciation of tangible assets		
Owned	9	107
Leased	9	-
Operating lease rentals - land and buildings	401	348
Exceptional cost		
Loss on revaluation of properties (note 6)	-	285
Management charges from fellow subsidiary	20	1,243

The prior year management charges from fellow subsidiary undertakings, Craegmoor Facilities Company Limited and Craegmoor Healthcare Company Limited, relate to an allocation of operating costs incurred on behalf of the company and its fellow subsidiaries

The remuneration of the auditors of £1,000 (2011 £1,000) was borne by another group undertaking

3 Remuneration of directors

The costs relating to the directors' services have been borne by Craegmoor Facilities Company Limited, up to 14 April 2011, and by Priory Central Services Limited since the acquisition of the Craegmoor Group by the Priory Group on 14 April 2011. No amounts have been recharged to the company in respect of the directors' services and the directors do not believe that it is practical to allocate these costs between group companies.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012 (continued)

4 Staff numbers and costs

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, analysed by activity, was as follows

	2012	2011
	Number	Number
Analysis by activity		
Nursing	49	40
Ancıllary	3	3
Administrative	6	9
	58	52

	2012 £'000	2012	2011
		£'000	
Wages and salaries	727	-	
Social security costs	57	-	
Other pension costs	1	-	
Management charges in lieu of staff costs	-	912	
	785	912	

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012 (continued)

5 Tax on loss on ordinary activities

	2012 £'000	2011
		£,000
UK corporation tax		
Current tax credit arising in the year	(53)	(16)
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(39)	-
Total current tax credit	(92)	(16)
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(2)	(148)
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(146)	-
Effect of tax rate change on opening balances	23	-
Total deferred tax credit	(125)	(148)
Total tax credit	(217)	(164)

The current tax credit of £92,000 (2011 £16,000) on the loss for the year has been relieved by the surrender of losses to other group companies in exchange for payment of the same amount

The standard rate of tax for the year, based on the UK standard rate of corporation tax is 24 49% (2011 26 49%) The actual tax credit for the year is higher (2011 lower) than the standard rate for the reasons set out in the following reconciliation

	2012 £'000	2011
		£'000
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(250)	(463)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities at the standard rate	(61)	(123)
Factors affecting charge for the year		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2	99
Capital allowances for the year less than depreciation	2	11
Transfer pricing adjustments	4	(3)
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(39)	-
Total current tax credit for the year	(92)	(16)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012 (continued)

5 Tax on loss on ordinary activities (continued)

The standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 26% to 24% with effect from 1 April 2012. A further reduction in this corporation tax rate effective on 1 April 2013 from 24% to 23% was substantively enacted for the purposes of FRS 16 on 3 July 2012. Accordingly, the company's loss for this accounting period is taxed at an effective rate of 24.49% and deferred taxation has been calculated based on a rate of 23%.

In the budget speech on 20 March 2013, further rates changes to 21% from April 2014 and 20% from April 2015 were announced. These rate reductions have not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and, therefore, are not included in these financial statements.

The overall effect of the further change from 23% to 20%, if these applied to the deferred tax balance at the balance sheet date, would be immaterial

6 Tangible assets

	Short term leasehold land and buildings	Furniture and fittings	Motor vehicles	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2012	509	758	-	1,267
Additions	3	74	76	153
At 31 December 2012	512	832	76	1,420
Accumulated depreciation	-			
At 1 January 2012	509	758	-	1,267
Charge for the year	-	9	9	18
At 31 December 2012	509	767	9	1,285
Net book amount				
At 31 December 2012	3	65	67	135
At 31 December 2011	-	-	-	-

All motor vehicles are held under finance leases

The Craegmoor Group was acquired by the Priory Group on 14 April 2011. On this date the land and buildings (including fixtures and fittings) were valued by external valuers Knight Frank on the basis of existing value in use in accordance with the appraisal and valuation manual of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012 (continued)

6 Tangible assets (continued)

In accordance with accounting requirements the entire portfolio will be re-valued every five years, the next valuation being 14 April 2016, together with interim valuations every three years

The impact of these valuations can be summarised as follows

	2012	2011
	£'000	£,000
Loss on valuation		•
Charged to the profit and loss account	-	285
Charged to the statement of total recognised gains and losses	-	1,280
	-	1,565

7 Debtors

	2012	2011
	£'000	£'000
Trade debtors	57	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	195
Group relief recoverable	92	16
Deferred tax asset	273	148
Prepayments and accrued income	4	-
	426	359

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand

	£,000
Deferred tax	
As at 1 January 2012	148
Credit for the year	125
As at 31 December 2012	273

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012 (continued)

7 Debtors (continued)

An analysis of the deferred tax asset, included within debtors, is as follows

	2012	2011
	£'000	£'000
Accelerated capital allowances	158	23
Short term timing differences	115	125
	273	148

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

2012	2011
£'000	£,000
42	-
18	-
20	1
63	-
427	380
570	381
	£'000 42 18 20 63 427

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand

9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	46	-
	£'000	£'000
	2012	2011

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012 (continued)

9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year (continued)

Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are payable as follows

	2012	2011
	£,000	£,000
Within one year	18	-
In more than one year, but not more than five years	46	-
	64	-

10 Provisions for liabilities

	Dilapidation provision
	£,000
At 1 January 2012 and 31 December 2012	500

Provisions have been recorded for costs of returning properties held under operating leases to the state of repair at the inception of the lease. These provisions are expected to be utilised on the termination of the underlying leases.

11 Called up share capital

	2012	2011
	£'000	£'000
Authorised		
50,000 (2011 50,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	50	50
Issued and fully paid		
2,000 (2011 2,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012 (continued)

12 Profit and loss account

	£'000
At 1 January 2012	(520)
Loss for the financial year	(33)
At 31 December 2012	(553)

13 Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' (deficit)/funds

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Loss for the financial year	(33)	(299)
Reversal of prior years' revaluation of properties	-	(1,280)
Net increase/decrease to shareholders' (deficit)/funds	(33)	(1,579)
Opening shareholders' (deficit)/funds	(518)	1,061
Closing shareholders' deficit	(551)	(518)

14 Commitments

At 31 December 2012 the company had annual commitments for land and buildings under non-cancellable operating leases expiring as follows

	2012	2011
	£'000	£'000
In more than five years	508	369

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012 (continued)

15 Ultimate parent company and controlling party

The company's immediate parent company, which is incorporated in England, is Speciality Care (Medicare) Limited

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Priory Group No 1 Limited, a company incorporated in England Priory Group No 1 Limited is beneficially owned by funds managed by Advent International Corporation which is considered by the directors to be the ultimate controlling party of the company

Priory Group No 1 Limited is the parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 31 December 2012 Priory Group No 3 PLC is the parent undertaking of the smallest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 31 December 2012 The consolidated financial statements of Priory Group No 1 Limited and Priory Group No 3 PLC can be obtained from the Company Secretary at 80 Hammersmith Road, London, W14 8UD