Alphabet Childrens Services Limited Annual report for the year ended 31 December 2001

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Annual report for the year ended 31 December 2001

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Directors and advisors for the year ended 31 December 2001

Executive Director

M A Stratford

G Blackoe

Secretary

BLG (Professional Services) Limited Beaufort House 15 St. Botolph Street London EC3A 7NS

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers Temple Court 35 Bull Street Birmingham B4 6JT

Solicitors

Simon Bishop & Partners "Hillcairnie" St. Andrew's Road Droitwich Worcestershire WR9 8DJ

Registered Office

"Hillcairnie"
St. Andrew's Road
Droitwich
Worcestershire
WR9 8DJ

Bankers

National Westminster Bank plc Cheltenham & Gloucester Business Centre 68-70 Suffolk Road Cheltenham Gloucestershire GL50 2ED

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2001

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2001.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continues to be the operation of nursing homes.

Review of business and future developments

Both the level of business and the year end financial position were satisfactory and the directors expect that the present level of activity will be sustained for the foreseeable future.

Results and dividends

The profit and loss account shows a profit for the year of £ 76,000 (2000: £231,000). The directors paid an interim dividend of £250,000 on 6 March 2001 (2000: Interim dividend of £200,000 paid on 13 September 2000). No final dividend has been proposed for the year ended 31 December 2001 (2000: £Nil).

Directors and their interests

The directors who held office during the year are listed on page 1.

M A Stratford is a director of the ultimate parent company in the United Kingdom, Craegmoor Limited and his share interests are shown in the directors' report of that company. No other director at 31 December 2001 had any interests in the share capital of Alphabet Childrens Services Limited or Craegmoor Limited.

Changes in fixed assets

Movements in tangible fixed assets during the year are set out in note 10 to the financial statements.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

At the end of each financial year the Directors are required by the Companies Act 1985 to prepare accounts which 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 year. In preparing the accounts for the year ended 31 December 2001, appropriate accounting policies, supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, have been consistently used and UK applicable accounting standards have been followed.

The Directors are responsible for ensuring that the Company keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and which enable them to ensure that the accounts comply with the Companies Act 1985. In addition, the Directors are responsible for ensuring that an appropriate system of internal control is in operation to provide them with reasonable assurance that the assets of the Company are properly safeguarded and to ensure that reasonable steps are taken to prevent or detect fraud and other irregularities.

The auditors' responsibilities in relation to the accounts are set out in their report on page 4.

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2001 (continued)

Auditors

A resolution to reappoint PricewaterhouseCoopers as auditors to the company will be proposed at the annual general meeting.

By order of the Board

BLG (Professional Services) Limited

Bylin for

Company Secretary

21 August 2002

Auditors' report to the members of Alphabet Childrens Services Limited

We have audited the financial statements on pages 5 to 14.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the accounts in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and accounting standards are set out in the statement of directors' responsibilities on page 2.

Our responsibility is to audit the accounts in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and United Kingdom Auditing Standards as issued by the Auditing Practices Board.

We report to you our opinion as to whether the accounts give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the United Kingdom Companies Act. We also report to you if, in our opinion, the directors' report is not consistent with the accounts, if the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and transactions is not disclosed.

We read the other information contained in the Annual Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the accounts.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Auditing Standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the accounts. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the accounts, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the accounts are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the accounts.

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs at 31 December 2001 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

Vicenater have Coopes

Birmingham

21 August 2002

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2001

	Note	2001	2000
		£'000	£'000_
Turnover	2	1,363	1,536
Cost of sales		(972)	(920)
Gross profit		391	616
Administrative expenses		(273)	(284)
Operating profit	6	118	332
Interest payable	7	-	(1)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		118	331
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8	(42)	(100)
Profit for the financial year		76	231
Dividend paid		(250)	(200)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	16	(174)	31

All activities relate to continuing operations.

The company has no recognised gains or losses other that those included in the results above and therefore no separate statement of recognised gains and losses has been prepared.

There is no difference between the profit on ordinary activities before taxation and the retained loss stated above and their historical cost equivalent.

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2001

	Note		2001		2000
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Fixed Assets	<u></u>				
Intangible assets	9		40		43
Tangible assets	10		339		340
Current assets					
Debtors	11	214		643	
Cash at bank and in hand		2		2	
 -			216		645
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12		(103)		(362)
Net current assets			113		283
Total assets less current liabilities			492		666
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13		(390)		(390)
Net assets			102		276
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	15		-		-
Profit and loss account	16		102		276
Total equity shareholders' funds	17		102		276

The financial statements on page 5 to 14 were approved by the board of directors and signed on its behalf by:

M A Stratford

M.a. Untfol

Director

21 August 2002

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2001

1. Principal accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain tangible fixed assets, in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards in the United Kingdom. During the period, the Company has implemented Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS") 18, "Accounting Policies". Other than the item referred to below under the heading "Tangible fixed assets" this has not resulted in any change to the accounting policies of the company. A summary of the more important accounting policies, which have been consistently applied, is set out below:

Tangible fixed assets

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

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of tangible fixed assets less their estimated residual values, on the following bases:

Freehold land - nil

Freehold buildings - 2% straight line Short term leasehold property - over lease term

Equipment - 10% to 25% straight line (previously 15% reducing balance) Furniture and fittings - 10% to 25% straight line (previously 15% reducing balance)

Motor vehicles - 25% straight line Computer equipment - 25% straight line

The change in the basis for depreciating equipment, furniture and fittings did not have a material impact on the results for the year.

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 FRS11, '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 adjusted weighted cost of capital.

Provisions for impairment in the carrying value of fixed assets to below historical cost are charged to the profit and loss account.

Stocks

Stocks are states at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Finance and operating leases

Costs in respect of operating leases are charged as incurred.

Leasing agreements which transfer to the group substantially all the benefits and risks of ownership of an asset are treated as if the asset had been purchased outright. The assets are included in fixed assets and the capital element of the leasing commitments is shown as obligations under finance leases. The lease rentals are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The capital element is applied to reduce the outstanding

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2001 (Continued)

1. Principal accounting policies (Continued)

obligations and the interest element is charged against profit so as to give a constant periodic rate of charge on the remaining balance outstanding at each accounting period. Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms, generally 25 years and the useful lives of equivalent owned assets.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is provided using the tax rates estimated to arise when the timing differences reverse and is accounted for to the extent that it is probable that a liability or asset will crystallise.

Pension costs

The company does not operate a pension scheme. Pension costs represent amounts paid to employees' private pension schemes.

Cash flow statement

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Craegmoor Limited, and the cash flows of the company are included in the consolidated group cash flow statement of that company. Consequently, the company is exempt under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard No. 1 (Revised) from publishing a cash flow statement.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets comprise goodwill created at the date of incorporation. The goodwill is being amortised over a period of 20 years.

2. Turnover

Turnover, which excludes value added tax, consists entirely of fee income charged during the year in the United Kingdom.

3. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption granted under paragraph 3 (c) of FRS 8 and not disclosed any transactions with other group companies.

4. Directors' emoluments

Directors' emoluments for the year ended 31 December 2001 were £nil (2000: £nil).

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2001 (Continued)

5. Employee information

The average monthly number of persons (including executive directors) employed during the year was:

	2001	2000	
	Number	Number	
Nursing, ancillary and administrative			
Full time	28	35	
Part time	40	39	
	68	74	

Staff costs (for the above persons)	2001	2000
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	831	754
Social security costs	57	56
	888	810

6. Operating profit

	2001	2000
	£'000	£'000
Operating profit is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	13	8
Amortisation of goodwill	3	3
Auditors' remuneration - audit	3	3

7. Interest payable

	2001	2000
	£'000	£'000
Interest payable on bank loans and overdrafts	<u>-</u>	1

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2001 (Continued)

8. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

	2001	2000
	£'000	£'000
Taxation on the profit for the year		
UK corporation tax at 30% (2000: 30%) - current	42	100
	42	100

9. Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill
	£'000
Cost	
At 1 January 2001 and 31 December 2001	50
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2001	7
Charge for the year	3
At 31 December 2001	10
Net book value	
At 31 December 2001	40
At 31 December 2000	43

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2001 (Continued)

10. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold Land and Buildings	Fixtures and Fittings	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost			
At I January 2001	333	44	377
Additions	-	_12	12
At 31 December 2001	333	56	389
Accumulated Depreciation			
At 1 January 2001	24	13	37
Charge for the year	6	7	13
At 31 December 2001	30	20	50
Net book value			
At 31 December 2001	303	36	339
At 31December 2000	309	31	340

11. Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year	2001	2000
	£'000	£'000
Trade debtors	88	142
Amounts owed by group undertakings	83	493
Corporation tax recoverable	31	•
Prepayments and accrued income	12	8
***	214	643

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2001 (Continued)

12. Creditors – Amounts falling due within one year

	2001	2000
	£'000	£'000
Bank loans and overdrafts	14	25
Trade creditors	-	4
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	200
Corporation tax	-	58
Other creditors	5	24
Accruals and deferred income	84	51
	103	362

13. Creditors – Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2001	2000
	£'000	£'000
Amounts owed to immediate parent company	390	390

Amounts owed to the immediate parent company comprise an interest free loan. There are no defined repayment terms but the immediate company has confirmed to the directors of the company that it will not seek any repayments of this loan within the next 12 months.

Included in amounts owed to group companies due after more than one year is £10,000 loaned to the company by Craegmoor Funding PLC, a fellow subsidiary of Craegmoor Limited, under the Issuer/Borrwers Facility Agreement dated 23 November 2000.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2001 (Continued)

14. Provisions for liabilities and charges

Deferred taxation provided in the financial statements and the amount unprovided of the total potential liability, at a tax rate of 30% (2000: 30%) are as follows:

	Amounts provided		Amounts unprovided	
	2001 £'000	2000	2001 £'000	2000 £'000
		£'000		
Tax effect of timing differences because of:				
Excess capital allowances over depreciation	•	-	6	
Deferred tax provision	-	-	6	-

15. Called up share capital

	2001 £'000	2000 £'000
Authorised		
1000 ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 ordinary shares of £1 each	•	-

16. Profit and loss account

	£'000
At 1 January 2001	276
Loss for the financial year	(174)
At 31 December 2001	102

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2001 (Continued)

17. Reconciliation of movement in shareholders' funds

	2001 £'000	2000 £'000
Profit for the financial year	76	231
Dividends	(250)	(200)
Net (reduction in)/addition to equity shareholders' funds	(174)	31
Opening equity shareholders' funds	276	245
Closing equity shareholders' funds	102	276

18. Capital commitments

The company had no capital commitments at 31 December 2001 (2000: £Nil).

19. Contingent Liability

There is a fixed and floating charge over the property, undertaking and assets of the company in respect of a loan from Craegmoor Finance PLC to the company and its fellow subsidiaries under the Issuer/Borrowers Facility Agreement dated 23 November 2000. Craegmoor Funding PLC is a fellow subsidiary of Craegmoor Limited.

20. Immediate and ultimate parent companies

The directors regard Craegmoor Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, as the immediate parent company of Alphabet Childrens Services Limited and Craegmoor Limited, a company registered in England and Wales as the ultimate parent company in the United Kingdom. Copies of the Craegmoor Limited's consolidated financial statements may now be obtained from its registered office, "Hillcairnie", St Andrew's Road, Droitwich, Worcester, WR9 8DJ.

At 31 December 2001, Legal & General Group Plc owned 62.85% of the issued share capital of Craegmoor Limited via an intermediate subsidiary and a limited partnership. Legal & General Group Plc has excluded Craegmoor Limited from consolidation in its 2001 report and accounts because the limited partnership agreement imposes severe long term restrictions over its ability to exercise control.

Subsequent to the period end Legal & General Group Plc's holding in the issued share capital of Craegmoor Limited has been reduced to 47.22%.