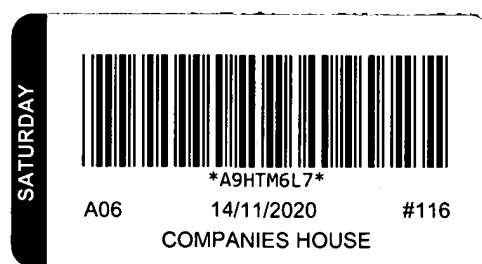


Registration number: 05861707

**PREPARED FOR THE REGISTRAR
MAPPLETON HOUSE CARE HOMES LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019**

Hazlewoods LLP
Windsor House
Bayshill Road
Cheltenham
GL50 3AT



MAPPLETON HOUSE CARE HOMES LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	K T Justice C Kashyap
Registered office	3rd Floor Butt Dyke House 33 Park Row Nottingham NG1 6EE
Auditors	Hazlewoods LLP Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT

MAPPLETON HOUSE CARE HOMES LIMITED

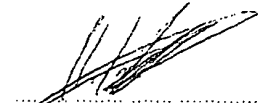
(REGISTRATION NUMBER: 05861707)
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	3	-	-
Investment property	4	-	965,000
		<u>-</u>	<u>965,000</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	5	1	19,992
Cash at bank and in hand		-	3,159
		<u>1</u>	<u>23,151</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	6	-	(15,860)
Net current assets		<u>1</u>	<u>7,291</u>
Net assets		<u>1</u>	<u>972,291</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1	1
Other reserves		-	96,873
Profit and loss account		-	875,417
Total equity		<u>1</u>	<u>972,291</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 31/10/20 and signed on its behalf by



K T Justice
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form an integral part of these financial statements.

MAPPLETON HOUSE CARE HOMES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

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:

3rd Floor
Butt Dyke House
33 Park Row
Nottingham
NG1 6EE

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 years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

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.

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.

Judgements and estimation uncertainty

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

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.

MAPPLETON HOUSE CARE HOMES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value, derived from the current market prices for comparable real estate determined annually by external valuers. The valuers use observable market prices, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

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.

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	Straight line over 5 years

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.

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.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

MAPPLETON HOUSE CARE HOMES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

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.

MAPPLETON HOUSE CARE HOMES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

3 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 December 2018	350,298
Disposals	<u>(350,298)</u>
At 30 November 2019	<u>-</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 December 2018	350,298
Amortisation eliminated on disposals	<u>(350,298)</u>
At 30 November 2019	<u>-</u>
Carrying amount	
At 30 November 2019	<u>-</u>
At 30 November 2018	<u>-</u>

4 Investment properties

	2019 £
At 1 December 2018	965,000
Disposals	<u>(965,000)</u>
At 30 November 2019	<u>-</u>

There has been no valuation of investment property by an independent valuer.

5 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	-	1,884
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1	7,958
Other debtors	-	4,274
Deferred tax assets	<u>-</u>	<u>5,876</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>19,992</u>

MAPPLETON HOUSE CARE HOMES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2019

6 Creditors

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	7	-	836
Trade creditors		-	1,189
Other creditors		-	8,447
Accrued expenses		-	2,247
Corporation tax liability		-	3,141
		<u>-</u>	<u>15,860</u>

7 Loans and borrowings

	2019 £	2018 £
Current loans and borrowings		
Bank overdrafts	<u>-</u>	<u>836</u>

8 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is The Esland Group Holdings Limited, incorporated in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent is Picnic Topco Limited, incorporated in England and Wales, which is controlled by August Equity Partners IV GP Limited, which is registered in Scotland. There is considered to be no single ultimate controlling party.

9 Disclosure under Section 444(5B) CA 2006 relating to the independent auditor's report

As permitted by Section 444 CA 2006, these accounts do not contain a copy of the company's Profit and Loss account or a copy of the Directors' Report. Accordingly, the Independent Auditors' Report has also been omitted.

The Independent Auditor's Report was unqualified. The name of the Senior Statutory Auditor who signed the audit report was Simon Worsley, who signed for and on behalf of Hazlewoods LLP.