

Company Registration No. 10932729 (England and Wales)

HALEBOURNE CARE GROUP LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

HALEBOURNE CARE GROUP LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Mr C Griffin
Secretary	Ms J Mann
Company number	10932729
Registered office	66 Prescott Street London E1 8NN
Accountants	Carter Backer Winter LLP 66 Prescott Street London E1 8NN

HALEBOURNE CARE GROUP LIMITED

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HALEBOURNE CARE GROUP LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company and group continued to be that of property development.

Director

The director who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements was as follows:

Mr C Griffin

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

Mr C Griffin

Director

18 December 2020

HALEBOURNE CARE GROUP LIMITED

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF HALEBOURNE CARE GROUP LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Halebourne Care Group Limited for the year ended 31 March 2020 which comprise the group profit and loss account, the group balance sheet, the company balance sheet and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at <http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-guidance>.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Halebourne Care Group Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 31 October 2017. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Halebourne Care Group Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Halebourne Care Group Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Halebourne Care Group Limited and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Halebourne Care Group Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and loss of Halebourne Care Group Limited. You consider that Halebourne Care Group Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Halebourne Care Group Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Carter Backer Winter LLP

21 December 2020

Chartered Accountants

66 Prescott Street
London
E1 8NN

HALEBOURNE CARE GROUP LIMITED

GROUP PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover		5,439,247	-
Cost of sales		(3,902,665)	-
Gross profit		1,536,582	-
Administrative expenses		(250,505)	(36,304)
Other operating income		3,563	100,000
Operating profit		1,289,640	63,696
Interest payable and similar expenses	2	(441,173)	-
Amounts written off investments		7,646,224	-
Profit before taxation		8,494,691	63,696
Tax on profit		(1,452,782)	-
Profit for the financial year	12	7,041,909	63,696

Profit for the financial year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

HALEBOURNE CARE GROUP LIMITED

GROUP BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		105,484		17,250
Investment properties	4		16,157,276		6,779,545
			<u>16,262,760</u>		<u>6,796,795</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		3,616,929		6,537,338	
Debtors	7	2,714,904		381,679	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,373,924		127,611	
		<u>7,705,757</u>		<u>7,046,628</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(297,832)		(3,333,275)	
Net current assets			<u>7,407,925</u>		<u>3,713,353</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>23,670,685</u>		<u>10,510,148</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(15,118,166)		(10,452,320)	
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(1,452,782)</u>		<u>-</u>	
Net assets			<u><u>7,099,737</u></u>		<u><u>57,828</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	11		100		100
Profit and loss reserves	12		7,099,637		57,728
Total equity			<u><u>7,099,737</u></u>		<u><u>57,828</u></u>

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 the group was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

Director's responsibilities under the Companies Act 2006:

- 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;
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

HALEBOURNE CARE GROUP LIMITED

GROUP BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 18 December 2020

Mr C Griffin
Director

HALEBOURNE CARE GROUP LIMITED

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	5		300		300
Current assets					
Stocks		283,401		53,863	
Debtors	7	3,219,043		3,294,237	
Cash at bank and in hand		34,828		117,069	
		<u>3,537,272</u>		<u>3,465,169</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(625,369)</u>		<u>(19,921)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>2,911,903</u>		<u>3,445,248</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>2,912,203</u>		<u>3,445,548</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		<u>(2,932,103)</u>		<u>(3,445,448)</u>
Net (liabilities)/assets			<u><u>(19,900)</u></u>		<u><u>100</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	11		100		100
Profit and loss reserves	12		<u>(20,000)</u>		<u>-</u>
Total equity			<u><u>(19,900)</u></u>		<u><u>100</u></u>

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The company's loss for the year was £20,000 (2019 - £0 profit).

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 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 in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

HALEBOURNE CARE GROUP LIMITED

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 18 December 2020

Mr C Griffin

Director

Company Registration No. 10932729

HALEBOURNE CARE GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Halebourne Care Group Limited ("the company") is a private limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 66 Prescott Street, London, E1 8NN.

The group consists of Halebourne Care Group Limited and all of its subsidiaries.

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 Basis of consolidation

In the parent company financial statements, the cost of a business combination is the fair value at the acquisition date of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. The excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill. The cost of the combination includes the estimated amount of contingent consideration that is probable and can be measured reliably, and is adjusted for changes in contingent consideration after the acquisition date. Provisional fair values recognised for business combinations in previous periods are adjusted retrospectively for final fair values determined in the 12 months following the acquisition date. Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the value of assets (other than goodwill) and liabilities recognised in a business combination accounted for using the purchase method and the amounts that can be deducted or assessed for tax, considering the manner in which the carrying amount of the asset or liability is expected to be recovered or settled. The deferred tax recognised is adjusted against goodwill or negative goodwill.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate those of Halebourne Care Group Limited and all of its subsidiaries (ie entities that the group controls through its power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain economic benefits). Subsidiaries acquired during the year are consolidated using the purchase method. Their results are incorporated from the date that control passes.

All financial statements are made up to 31 March 2020. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the group.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents rental income to third parties, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. It is recognised according to rental agreements and any rental income paid in advance is accrued.

HALEBOURNE CARE GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Revenue from build contracts is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

Revenue from the sale of land and property is recognised on the completion of contracts when the significant risks and rewards have been fully transferred to the buyer, can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.4 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:

Fixtures and fittings	20% on cost
Motor vehicles	33% on cost

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 recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.5 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

1.6 Fixed asset investments

Equity investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss, except for those equity investments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably, which are recognised at cost less impairment until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the group. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

HALEBOURNE CARE GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The group considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Investments in associates are initially recognised at the transaction price (including transaction costs) and are subsequently adjusted to reflect the group's share of the profit or loss, other comprehensive income and equity of the associate using the equity method. Any difference between the cost of acquisition and the share of the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the associate on acquisition is recognised as goodwill. Any unamortised balance of goodwill is included in the carrying value of the investment in associates.

Losses in excess of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate are recorded as a provision only when the company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or has made payments on behalf of the associate.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

Entities in which the group has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the group 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.

The carrying amount of the investments accounted for using the equity method is tested for impairment as a single asset. Any goodwill included in the carrying amount of the investment is not tested separately for impairment.

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.

HALEBOURNE CARE GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.10 Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

HALEBOURNE CARE GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the group transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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 group 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.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

HALEBOURNE CARE GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the group's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.11 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the group are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the group.

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

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 if, and only if, there is 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.

2 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2020	2019
	£	£
Interest payable to group undertakings	-	-
	==	==

HALEBOURNE CARE GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

3 Tangible fixed assets

Group	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2019	20,000
Additions	108,657
At 31 March 2020	128,657
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2019	2,750
Depreciation charged in the year	20,423
At 31 March 2020	23,173
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2020	105,484
At 31 March 2019	17,250

The company had no tangible fixed assets at 31 March 2020 or 31 March 2019.

4 Investment property

	Group 2020 £	Company 2020 £
Fair value		
At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020	6,779,545	-
Additions	1,731,507	-
Revaluations	7,646,224	-
At 31 March 2020	16,157,276	-

The Directors value the fair value of the care homes as that of cost until practical completion as this is what they could sell it for. On practical completion the directors will fully re-value the property,

During the year one property was completed and as such was valued by the Director at £16m. The Director has sufficient expertise to place a value on the property as a property expert and with many years of industry knowledge.

5 Fixed asset investments

	Group 2020 £	2019 £	Company 2020 £	2019 £
Investments	-	-	300	300

HALEBOURNE CARE GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

6 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 March 2020 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Class of shares held	% Held Direct Indirect
Bucklers Park Care Home Limited	England and Wales	Ordinary	100.00 0
Bedhampton Care Home Limited	England and Wales	Ordinary	100.00 0
Halebourne Stag Lodge Limited	England and Wales	Ordinary	100.00 0

HALEBOURNE CARE GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

7 Debtors

	Group 2020 £	2019 £	Company 2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year:				
Amounts owed by related parties	-	-	546,824	2,927,842
Other debtors	419,201	24,064	376,516	8,780
	<u>419,201</u>	<u>24,064</u>	<u>923,340</u>	<u>2,936,622</u>
Amounts falling due after more than one year:				
Other debtors	2,295,703	357,615	2,295,703	357,615
	<u>2,295,703</u>	<u>357,615</u>	<u>2,295,703</u>	<u>357,615</u>
Total debtors	<u>2,714,904</u>	<u>381,679</u>	<u>3,219,043</u>	<u>3,294,237</u>

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Group 2020 £	2019 £	Company 2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	85,032	524,535	15,625	17,621
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	2,434,445	607,894	300
Other creditors	212,800	374,295	1,850	2,000
	<u>297,832</u>	<u>3,333,275</u>	<u>625,369</u>	<u>19,921</u>

9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Group 2020 £	2019 £	Company 2020 £	2019 £
Notes				
Bank loans and overdrafts	9,860,379	7,006,872	-	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	-	-	-
Preference dividends payable	-	-	-	-
Other creditors	5,257,787	3,445,448	2,932,103	3,445,448
	<u>15,118,166</u>	<u>10,452,320</u>	<u>2,932,103</u>	<u>3,445,448</u>

HALEBOURNE CARE GROUP LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

10 Loans and overdrafts

	Group 2020 £	2019 £	Company 2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans	9,860,379	7,006,872	-	-
Payable after one year	9,860,379	7,006,872	-	-

11 Share capital

	Group and company 2020 £		2019 £	
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100		

12 Reserves

Within retained earnings is £6,193,441 of non distributable reserves.

13 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

Common control:

Included in the other debtors, amounts owed from companies that have common control of £2,477,920 (2019: £357,615) at the balance sheet date.

Included in the other creditors, amounts owing to companies that have common control of £5,257,787 (2019: £5,879,593) at the balance sheet date.

Director:

Amount due from director of £365,103 (2019: £370,295 owed to)

14 Controlling party

Ultimate Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is Mr C Griffin.

Mr C Griffin has controlled the company throughout the current year, by virtue of his 100% shareholding of the parent company, Halebourne Care Group Limited.

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.