

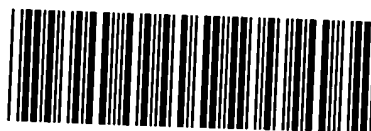
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**Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2016**

**for**

**Able Carers Limited**

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# **Able Carers Limited**

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**Able Carers Limited**

**Company Information  
for the Year Ended 30 September 2016**

**DIRECTOR:** Mrs D Knezevic-Sharp

**REGISTERED OFFICE:** Ash Grove House  
Main Street  
Upper Poppleton  
York  
YO26 6DL

**REGISTERED NUMBER:** 09349645 (England and Wales)

**AUDITORS:** Garbutt & Elliott Audit Limited  
Arabesque House  
Monks Cross Drive  
York  
YO32 9GW

**Abridged Statement of Financial Position**  
**30 September 2016**

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>			
Tangible assets	4	840	1,155
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Debtors		82,323	51,954
Cash at bank and in hand		5,783	30,598
		<u>88,106</u>	<u>82,552</u>
<b>CREDITORS</b>			
Amounts falling due within one year		<u>79,351</u>	<u>79,655</u>
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<u>8,755</u>	<u>2,897</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<u>9,595</u>	<u>4,052</u>
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
Called up share capital		100	100
Retained earnings		<u>9,495</u>	<u>3,952</u>
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS</b>		<u>9,595</u>	<u>4,052</u>

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

All the members have consented to the preparation of an abridged Statement of Comprehensive Income and an abridged Statement of Financial Position for the year ended 30 September 2016 in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Statement of Comprehensive Income has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director on 20/6/17 and were signed by:

Dinka Knezevic-Sharp  
Mrs D Knezevic-Sharp - Director

**Notes to the Financial Statements  
for the Year Ended 30 September 2016**

**1. STATUTORY INFORMATION**

Able Carers Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**Basis of preparing the financial statements**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

These company financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2016 are the first financial statements prepared in accordance with FRS 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The financial statements for the previous period were prepared in accordance with previous UK GAAP. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 October 2014. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 9 to these financial statements.

Able Carers Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Roseville Care Homes Limited and the results of Limited Able Carers are included in the consolidated financial statements of Roseville Care Homes Limited.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 from the requirement to produce a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is a subsidiary undertaking of a group.

**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.

**Related party exemption**

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

Group.

being, not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the Group. The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland has taken advantage of exemption under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102.

Related party exemption

exists in preparing its financial statements for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern assumption that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence after reviewing the company's forecast and projections. The directors have a reasonable going concern

produce a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is a subsidiary undertaking of a group.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 from the requirement to

Roseville Care Homes Limited

results of limited Vole Care are included in the consolidated financial statements of Vole Care Limited as a wholly owned subsidiary of Roseville Care Homes Limited and the statements

the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 9 to these financial statements to FRS 102 was 1 October 2014. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected various items were prepared in accordance with previous UK GAAP. The date of transition Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The financial statements for the financial statements prepared in accordance with FRS 102. The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The financial statements for the first these company financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2018 are the first

statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention

applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland, and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements of Vole Care are included in the consolidated financial statements of Vole Care Limited as a wholly owned subsidiary of Roseville Care Homes Limited and the statements

## 5. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

Company information bags  
Notes. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Vole Care Limited is a private company limited by shares registered in England and

## 4. STATUTORY INFORMATION

for the Year Ended 30 September 2018  
Notes to the Financial Statements

Vole Care Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 30 September 2016**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

**Significant judgements and estimates**

Preparation of the financial statements requires management to make significant judgements and estimates. The items in the financial statements where these judgements and estimates have been made include:

**Depreciation**

The depreciation policies have been set according to management's experience of the useful lives of a typical asset in each category, something which is reviewed annually. It is not considered practical to use a per unit basis to allocate depreciation without undue cost and therefore amounts are charged annually. In the directors opinion, the depreciation charged during the year, which is set out in note 4 of these financial statements, is a fair reflection of the benefits derived from the consumption of the tangible fixed assets in use during the period.

**Turnover**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts. Turnover includes revenue earned from the rendering of services, which is recognised by reference to the dates for which the services have been provided.

**Tangible fixed assets**

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Plant and machinery etc - 25% straight line

**Impairment of assets**

At each reporting date fixed assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately.

A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately, have been determined that no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would if an impairment loss had previously reversed, the carrying amount of the asset is increased immediately.

required to its estimated recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised its carrying amount. If estimated recoverable amount is lower the carrying amount is impairment the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with just those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible At each reporting date fixed assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication impairment of assets.

list, and machinery etc - See subsidiary the estimated useful life.

Description is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its multiple fixed assets

recognised by reference to the dates for which the services have been provided. accounts. Turnover includes revenue earned from the rendering of services which is turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of turnover

around the border.

reflection of the results derived from the contribution of the multiple fixed assets in use charged during the year which is set out in note 4 of these financial statements. is a fair and therefore amounts are charged annually. In the directors' opinion, the depreciation not considered practical to use a better way to allocate depreciation without incurring cost useful lives of a typical asset in each category, something which is reviewed annually. It is The depreciation policies have been set according to management's experience of the Depreciation

and estimates have been made include: judgements and estimates. The items in the financial statements where these judgements. Presentation of the financial statements requires management to make significant significant judgements and estimates

## 5. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

for the Year Ended 30 September 2012  
Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

Apple Carole Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 30 September 2016**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

**Taxation**

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

**Current tax:**

Current tax is the amount of tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

**Deferred tax:**

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

**Hire purchase and leasing commitments**

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

the period of the lease.

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the purchase and leasing commitments.

difference

enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively

recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognized when it is probable that they will be. Deferred tax is recognized on all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax

those in which they are recognized in financial statements.

arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences. Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and Deferred tax:

substantively enacted by the period end

years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or. Current tax is the amount of tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior Current tax.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted

respectively

in this case tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. reporting period. Tax is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income except to the Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognized in the Taxation

## 5. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

for the Year Ended 30 September 2018

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

Apie Careta Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 30 September 2016**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

**Financial instruments**

The company has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of its financial instruments.

**Basic financial assets:**

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price, 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.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**Impairment:**

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. 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 the statement of comprehensive income.

If there is 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 the statement of comprehensive income.

**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 the statement of comprehensive income, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

**Derecognition of financial assets:**

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

**Basic financial liabilities:**

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

method.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate

value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Convertible financial instrument, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value from companies, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans and loans from basic financial liabilities.

Impaired acquisition transactions.

Who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without like and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party, the asset are transferred to another party or (c) credits having retained some significant asset value or are settled or (d) substantially all the like and rewards of the ownership of financial assets are recognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the derecognition of financial assets.

are measured at cost less impairment.

instruments that are not typically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably, recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except that investments in equity such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are

normally the transaction price.

impairment associated or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not other financial assets.

a statement of comprehensive income.

the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had impairment was recognised. the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the it there is decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash

assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets measured at amortised cost are impairment.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. recognised at a market rate of interest.

## 5. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

for the Year Ended 30 September 2019  
Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

Apple Care Limited

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 30 September 2016**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts 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 payables 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 the statement of comprehensive income in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless they are included in a hedging arrangement.

**Derecognition of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

**Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity date of three months or less.

**Equity instruments**

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

**Employee benefits**

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution pension plans.

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received. The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

The company operates a defined contribution plans for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations. The contributions are recognised as an expense when they are due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals in the statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

**3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The average number of employees during the year was 43 (2015 - 22).

The average number of employees during the year was 43 (2012 - 55)

### 3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

are used separately from the company to hedgebondeurly acquired funds not paid are shown in accounts in the statement of financial position. The assets of the plan obligations. The contributions are recognized as an expense when they are due. Amounts equity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment plan is a benefit plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate. The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution received.

received holiday entitlement is recognized in the period in which the employees' services are recognized as an expense in the period in which the service is received. The cost of any short term benefits including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits are

surroundments and defined contribution pension plans

The company provides a range of benefits to employees' including paid holiday employees benefits

they are no longer at the discretion of the company. Direct costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognized as expenses once equity instruments issued by the company are received at the proceeds received net of

in hand and about ten months with an original maturity date of three months or less. Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprises cash at bank and cash and cash equivalents

cor. financial obligation is classified as cancelled or expired. Financial liabilities are derecognized when the liability is extinguished, that is when the derecognition of financial liabilities

leading to extinguishment.

incurred in finance costs or finance income as subsidiaries' unless they are included in a classified in the fair value of derivatives are recognized in the statement of comprehensive derivatives contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date a Derivatives purchased interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts are not Other financial liabilities

measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. liabilities. These derivatives are recognized initially at transaction price and subsequently liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not they are presented as non-current equity course of business from subsidiary. Accounts payable are classified as current. These derivatives are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been received in the

### 5. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

for the Year Ended 30 September 2012  
Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

Apple Care Ltd Limited

## Able Carers Limited

### Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 30 September 2016

#### 4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Totals £
<b>COST</b>	
At 1 October 2015 and 30 September 2016	1,260
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>	
At 1 October 2015	105
Charge for year	315
At 30 September 2016	420
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>	
At 30 September 2016	840
At 30 September 2015	1,155

#### 5. LEASING AGREEMENTS

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases fall due as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Within one year	13,561	-
Between one and five years	20,341	-
	33,902	-

#### 6. DISCLOSURE UNDER SECTION 444(5B) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

The Report of the Auditors was unqualified.

Sarah Ashton (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of Garbutt & Elliott Audit Limited

#### 7. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The company is party to a cross guarantee in respect of bank borrowings of Roseville Care Homes Limited. At the balance sheet date, Roseville Care Homes Limited's net bank borrowings amounted to £4,348,943 (2015:£4,845,389).

#### 8. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The controlling party is Roseville Care Homes Limited.

The ultimate controlling party is Mrs D Knezevic-Sharp.

The financial statements for Roseville Care Homes Limited are available from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 30 September 2016**

**9. FIRST YEAR ADOPTION**

Reconciliations and descriptions of the effect of the transition to FRS 102 on (i) equity at the date of transition to FRS 102, (ii) equity at the end of the comparative period, and (iii) profit or loss for the comparative period reported under previous UK GAAP are given below:

**Reconciliation of equity**

	10 October 2014 £	30 September 2015 £
Equity as reported under previous UK GAAP	100	11,304
Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102		
Prepaid holiday pay	-	10
Accrued holiday pay	-	(7,262)
Equity reported under FRS 102	<u>100</u>	<u>4,052</u>

**Notes to the reconciliation of equity**

FRS 102 requires short term employee benefits to be charged to the statement of comprehensive income as the employee service is received. This has resulted in the company recognising a liability for holiday pay of £7,252 on transition to FRS 102. Previously holiday pay accruals were not recognised and were charged to the profit and loss account (i.e. the previous name for the statement of comprehensive income) as they were paid. In the year to 30 September 2015 a charge of £7,252 was recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and the liability at 30 September 2015 was £7,252.

**Reconciliation of profit or loss**

	2015 £
Profit or loss as reported under previous UK GAAP	11,204
Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102	
(Increase)/decrease in payroll costs	<u>(7,252)</u>
Profit or loss reported under FRS 102	<u>3,952</u>