Report and Financial Statements
Year Ended
31 March 2020

Company Number 01483278

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Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

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Directors

W Bax

S D Burgess

O Russell

Z Rocholl

T Seddon

H Trivedi

Secretary and registered office

A Langley, 3rd Floor, 123 Victoria Street, London, SW1E 6RA.

Company number

01483278

Auditors

BDO LLP, 2 City Place, Beehive Ring Road, Gatwick, West Sussex, RH6 0PA

Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2020

Principal activity

The company owns the freehold interest in an estate of residential units at Elmbridge Village, Surrey which was developed by the company and is occupied by retired persons, under lease agreements. Certain services are provided to the residents and the company consents to the assignment of leases or repurchases the leases and grants new leases for the properties on the estate. The company expects to continue to own and benefit from its freehold interest.

Results and Dividends

The statement of comprehensive income is set out on page 7 and shows the result for the year. Dividends of £nil were paid to the ordinary shareholders on 31 March 2020 (2019 - £Nil).

Directors

The directors of the company during the year and up to the date of this report were:

w Bax	(appointed 1 April 2019)
N Donaldson	(resigned 31 May 2020)
W Crawford	(resigned 20 March 2020)
S D Burgess	
O Russell	(appointed 30 May 2020)
Z Rocholl	(appointed 30 May 2020)
T Seddon	(appointed 30 May 2020)
A Ovey	(resigned 25 July 2019)
H Trivedi	(appointed 2 November 2020)

Event Fees in Retirement Properties

In September 2009, the OFT (now the Competition and Markets Authority, or CMA) launched a formal investigation into transfer fees (Event Fees) in the retirement housing sector. For the purposes of this note an Event Fee shall be taken to encompass the assignment fee that is part of all Retirement Villages residential property leases. The directors of the Retirement Villages Group considered the outcome of the investigation in 2013 did not provide sufficient clarity in connection with this matter.

In 2014 the Law Commission was asked to consider this issue and in March 2017 published its final report which recommended an outline code of practice in relation to Event Fees in Retirement Properties. The Retirement Villages Group has been supportive of the Law Commission process and is fully compliant with all its final recommendations.

In March 2019 the government provided a full response saying it would implement Law Commission's recommendations, with the exception of two issues which they would explore in further detail. One issue related to a potential database for prospective buyers and the other on succession rights for spouses. While it is unclear how long this might take, neither issue materially changes the government's position relating to Event Fees.

The directors of Retirement Villages Group consider its treatment and reporting of assignment fees within resident property leases are consistent with both the Law Commission's final report and any anticipated legislation on this issue.

Directors' report (continued) for the year ended 31 March 2020

Auditors

All of the directors as at the date of this report have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information. The directors are not aware of any relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware.

COVID-19 and Going concern

As at 31 March 2020 the company has significant ongoing property developments, which require further funding to ensure developments reach completion. It is reliant on the ongoing financial support of its ultimate parent company, Retirement Villages Group Limited, to ensure developments reach completion and for the company to settle its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least twelve months from the date of approving these financial statements.

The Directors have also considered the general economic uncertainties that have arisen due to the COVID-19 global pandemic. Retirement Villages Group Limited has indicated its commitment to provide the necessary level of financial support to enable the company to weather the impact of COVID-19 and satisfy its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least twelve months from the date of approving these financial statements. As the company is reliant on the support of Retirement Villages Group Limited, management has made enquiries and have considered it appropriate to also refer to the group financial statements which set out the wider group implications of the pandemic and the group's assessment of its basis of preparing its financial statements as a going concern. It is on that basis that the directors have determined that the company should prepare its financial statements as a going concern.

In preparing this directors' report advantage has been taken of the small companies' exemption.

Approval

On behalf of the Board

—Docusigned by: Hetal Trivedi

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Director

Date 17th December 2020

Statement of director's responsibilities

Directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the company financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of that company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditor's report

Independent auditor's report to the members of Elmbridge Village Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Elmbridge Village Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2020 which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2020 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Report and Financial Statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are
 prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- · the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies
 regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and
 from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

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John Everingham (Senior Statutory Auditor) For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor Gatwick United Kingdom

Date: 18 December 2020

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover	3	4,837,913	6,435,418
Cost of sales		(3,298,687)	(4,849,863)
Gross profit		1,539,226	1,585,555
Administrative expenses Fair value movement on investment property		(219,459) (1,313,307)	(290,126) 2,029,701
Operating profit	4	6,460	3,325,130
Interest payable and similar charges		(2,199)	-
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		4,261	3,325,130
Taxation charge on profit on ordinary activities	5	(200,650)	(529,818)
(Loss) / profit and total comprehensive (loss) / income for the financial year		(196,389)	2,795,312

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

The notes on pages 10 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet at 31 March 2020

Company number 01483278	Note	2020 £	2020 £	2019 £	2019 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6		15,286,902		15,276,402
Current assets					
Stocks	7	3,205,696		5,636,673	
Debtors	8	156,703		58,361	
Cash at bank and in hand		626,953		97,990	
		3,989,352		5,793,024	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(1,762,111)		(3,363,038)	
Net current assets			2,227,241		2,429,986
Total assets less current liabilities			17,514,143		17,706,388
nabilities			17,514,143		17,700,300
Provisions for liabilities	10		(2,496,219)		(2,492,075)
Total net assets			15,017,924		15,214,313
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	11		10,000		10,000
Revaluation reserve			540,069		540,069
Investment property reserve			9,640,904		10,964,355
Profit and loss account			4,826,951		3,699,889
			15,017,924		15,214,313

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 17 December 2020.

ftetal Trivedi
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H Trivedi

Director

The notes on pages 10 to 18 form part of these financial statements

Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 31 March 2020

	Share capital £	Revaluation reserve	Investment property reserve	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
1 April 2019 Comprehensive loss for the year	10,000	540,069	10,964,355	3,699,889	15,214,313
Loss for the year Transfer	-	- -	(1,323,451)	(196,389) 1,323,451	(196,389)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(1,323,451)	1,127,062	(196,389)
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	-	-	-	-	-
31 March 2020	10,000	540,069	9,640,904	4,826,951	15,017,924
	Share capital £	Revaluation reserve £	Investment property reserve £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
1 April 2018 Comprehensive income for the year	10,000	540,069	10,088,650	1,780,282	12,419,001
Profit for the year Transfer prior year Transfer	- - -	- - -	(971,100) 1,846,805	2,795,312 971,100 (1,846,805)	2,795,312 - -
Total comprehensive income for the year	-		875,705	1,919,607	2,795,312
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	<u>-</u>			-	-
31 March 2019	10,000	540,069	10,964,355	3,699,889	15,214,313

The notes on pages 10 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

1 Accounting policies

Elmbridge Village Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is given on the contents page and the nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' report.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 2).

FRS 102 reduced disclosure exemptions

In preparing the financial statements of the company, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available in FRS 102 to subsidiary undertakings where the parent undertaking prepares publicly available consolidated accounts:

- No cash flow statement has been presented for the company;
- Disclosures in respect of the company's financial instruments have not been presented as equivalent disclosures have been provided in respect of the group as a whole in the parent undertakings group accounts:
- No disclosure has been given for the aggregate remuneration of the key management personnel of the company as their remuneration is included in the totals for the group as a whole; and
- Under FRS 102 the company is also not required to disclose details of transactions entered into with fellow group members.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

Going concern

As at 31 March 2020 the company has significant ongoing property developments, which require further funding to ensure developments reach completion. It is reliant on the ongoing financial support of its ultimate parent company, Retirement Villages Group Limited, to ensure developments reach completion and for the company to settle its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least twelve months from the date of approving these financial statements.

The Directors have also considered the general economic uncertainties that have arisen due to the COVID-19 global pandemic. Retirement Villages Group Limited has indicated its commitment to provide the necessary level of financial support to enable the company to weather the impact of COVID-19 and satisfy its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least twelve months from the date of approving these financial statements. As the company is reliant on the support of Retirement Villages Group Limited, management has made enquiries and have considered it appropriate to also refer to the group financial statements which set out the wider group implications of the pandemic and the group's assessment of its basis of preparing its financial statements as a going concern. It is on that basis that the directors have determined that the company should prepare its financial statements as a going concern.

Revenue

Revenue represents amounts receivable for the proceeds from the sale of leases, assignment fees from the resale of properties, rental income and other income. Property sales and assignment fees are recognised on legal completion. Rental income is accrued on straight-line basis over the period of the lease. Other income is recognised when receipt is reasonably certain.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 March 2020

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Investment properties

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by the directors with reference to the most recent external valuation and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets, other than investment properties, are stated at historical cost or revalued cost at the date of transition to FRS 102 less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Fixtures and fittings - 3 - 4 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'other operating income or losses' in the statement of comprehensive income.

Leased assets

The company sells properties under historic old leases, which obliges the company to repurchase a property at the price at which it was last sold or a proportion thereof, either on vacation of the property by the purchaser or on receiving three months' notice. When a property is repurchased by the company in accordance with its obligation under the lease, title to the property will revert to the company and the property will become available for resale in the company's normal course of business.

The granting of the lease is not recognised as a sale as most of the risks and rewards are borne by the company. The company has decided it will treat such properties as leased fixed assets and will create a provision for their repurchase. The properties will be held at a value equivalent to the provision for repurchase of the lease.

Provisions

Provision is made in full for the requirement to repurchase properties leased under historic 'old leases' at their original sale price, at the point the obligation arises and is released on the repurchase of the property.

Provision is also made in respect of liabilities arising from requirements to refurbish properties where an obligation exists at the balance sheet date.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 March 2020

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Stocks and work in progress

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs include all direct expenditure, an appropriate proportion of attributable overheads and a portion of interest capitalised on borrowings drawn to finance development work.

At each reporting date, inventories are assessed for impairment. If inventory is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a charge attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income 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 generates taxable income.

Deferred balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits;
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Reserves

The Company's reserves are as follows:

- · Called up share capital reserve represents the nominal value of the shares issued.
- Profit and loss account represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.
- Investment property reserve represents the fair value adjustments net of deferred tax of the annual adjustment of investment property to fair value.
- Revaluation reserve represents the revaluation of lease assets to an amount equal to the repurchase provision.

Financial assets

Financial assets, other than investments, are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs) and subsequently held at cost, less any impairment.

Financial liabilities and equity

Financial liabilities and equity are classified according to the substance of the financial instrument's contractual obligations, rather than the financial instrument's legal form. Financial liabilities, excluding convertible debt and derivatives, are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs) and subsequently held at amortised cost.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 March 2020

2 Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have made the following judgements:

Investment properties are revalued to fair value annually, by the directors with reference to the latest external valuation performed in March 2020 by CBRE Limited, using a discounted cash flow method, taking into account the quality of different income streams and their attractiveness to a potential acquirer. Key inputs into the valuations were:

- · Assignment fee and ground rental income based upon the most recent sales values achieved.
- Discount rate of 7.5%.
- Since the valuation date, the outbreak of the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19), declared by the World Health
 Organisation as a "Global Pandemic" on the 11th of March has impacted global financial markets. Given
 the unknown future impact that COVID-19 might have on the real estate market, CBRE Limited have
 recommended that the valuation of this property is kept under frequent review.

Determine whether there are any indicators of impairment of the carrying value of work in progress. Professional judgement is applied in determining whether the carrying value of stock is in excess of the net realisable value. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the development potential, planning prospects and prevailing market conditions.

Other key sources of estimation uncertainty

Tangible fixed assets (see note 6)

Tangible fixed assets, other than investment properties, are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

3 Analysis of Turnover

•	2020	2019
	£	£
Analysis by class of business:		
Property assignment fees	500,714	609,339
Resales	512,500	445,000
Development property sales	3,205,000	4,940,000
Rents receivable	338,383	179,570
Other sales	281,316 	261,509
	4,837,913	6,435,418

Turnover arises solely within the United Kingdom.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

£	£	This is arrived at after charging:	
1,888	1,497	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	
		Auditor's fees were paid by RV Services Limited, another group underta period. The directors received no emoluments in respect of their services no employees other than the directors.	
2019 £	2020 £	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	5
_	_	UK Corporation tax	
94,922 252,000	9,244 181,262	UK corporation tax on surplus of prior year UK corporation tax on surplus of the year	
346,922	190,506	Total current tax	
		Deferred tax	
182,896	10,144	Origination and reversal of timing differences	
529,818	200,650	Taxation on ordinary activities	
pplied to profi	oration tax in the UK a	The tax assessed for the year is different from the standard rate of corpo before tax. The differences are explained below:	
2019 £	2020 £		
3,325,130	4,261	Profit on ordinary activities before tax	
631,775.	810	Profit on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%)	
		Effect of:	
(51,471)	(96,710)	Group relief claimed	
- (50,486)	9,244 287,306	Prior year tax charge Tax rate change/ differences in tax rates/ other timing differences	
	200,650	Tax charge for the year	

The aggregate current and deferred tax relating to items recognised in other comprehensive income is £nil (2019 - £Nil).

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

6	Tangible fixed assets	Investment properties	Leasehold properties	Fixtures and fittings	Total
		£	£	£	£
	Cost or valuation				
	At 1 April 2019	14,648,000	626,732	5,887	15,280,619
	Transfers to stock	(322,032)	(191,003)	-	(513,035)
	Additions	1,838,339	-	-	1,838,339
	Revaluation	(1,313,307)	-	-	(1,313,307)
	Disposals	<u> </u>	·	(5,590)	(5,590)
	At 31 March 2020	14,851,000	435,729	297	15,287,026
	Depreciation				
	At 1 April 2019	-		4,217	4,217
	Provided for the year	-	-	1,497	1,497
	Disposals	-	-	(5,590)	(5,590)
	At 31 March 2020			124	124
	At 31 March 2020				
	Net book value				
	At 31 March 2020	14,851,000	435,729	173	15,286,902
	Net book value	· ————————————————————————————————————			
	At 31 March 2019	14,648,000	626,732	1,670	15,276,402

Investment property

Investment property related to rented units, assignment fees and ground rental income. Assignment fees and ground rent has no historic cost.

If investment property had been accounted for under the historic cost accounting rules, the property would have been measured as follows:

2020 £	2019 £
3,149,606 (46,373)	1,633,299
3,103,233	1,633,299
	£ 3,149,606 (46,373)

The investment properties were valued in March 2020 at fair value, determined by an independent, professionally qualified valuer. The valuations were undertaken in accordance with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors' Appraisal and Valuation Manual. Details on the assumptions made and the key sources of estimation uncertainty are given in note 2.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 *(continued)*

7	Stocks		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Property stock for resale Work in progress	1,317,105 1,888,591	857,527 4,779,146
		3,205,696	5,636,673
	There is no material difference between the replacement cost of stocks an	d the amounts state	ed above.
8	Debtors	2020	2019
		3	£
	Other debtors and prepayments	156,703	58,361
		156,703	58,361
	All amounts shown under debtors fall due for payment within one year.		
9	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	,	2020 £	2019 £
	Trade creditors	67,836	40,753
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,513,245	3,177,133
	Taxation and social security Corporation tax	4,154 120,262	- 137,000
	Other creditors	56,614	8,152
		1,762,111	3,363,038

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

10	Provision for liabilities			
	•	Repurchase provision £	Deferred taxation £	Total £
	Cost or valuation At 1 April 2019 Release of provision Charge to statement of comprehensive income	441,729 (6,000)	2,050,346	2,492,075 (6,000) 10,144
	At 31 March 2020	435,729	2,060,490	2,496,219
	Deferred taxation comprises:			Investment property revaluations 2020
	Deferred tax liability			2,060,490
	Deferred taxation comprises:			Investment property revaluations 2019
	Deferred tax liability			2,050,346
11	Share capital			called up lly paid 2019 £
	10,000 Ordinary shares of £1		10,000	10,000

12 Immediate and ultimate parent company

The immediate parent undertaking of the company is Retirement Villages Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Retirement Villages Group Limited.

The ultimate parent undertaking at the year end is AXA SA.

The consolidated accounts are available to the public and may be obtained from 3rd Floor, 123 Victoria Street, London, SW1E 6RA.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

13	Capital Commitments		
	The company had capital commitments contracted for at year end but not provi	ded for:	
		2020 £	2019 £
	Capital commitments	-	90,000