Report and Financial Statements
Year Ended
31 March 2021

Company Number 02590526

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# Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

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#### **Directors**

W Bax

Z Rocholl

T Seddon

H Trivedi

#### Secretary and registered office

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

### Company number

02590526

#### **Auditors**

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

# Report of the directors for the year ended 31 March 2021

#### Principal activity

The company's principal activity is that of property management services to retirement villages owned and operated by Retirement Villages Group Limited. The company expects to continue to develop its management services in the future.

#### Results and Dividends

The statement of comprehensive income is set out on page 7 and shows the loss for the year.

Dividends of £Nil were declared and paid to the ordinary shareholders on 31 March 2021 (2020 - £Nil). No dividend was received in 2021 (2020 - £Nil).

#### **Directors**

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

W Bax

N Donaldson

(resigned 31 May 2020)

Z Rocholl

(appointed 30 May 2020) (appointed 30 May 2020)

T Seddon H Trivedi

(appointed 2 November 2020)

#### **COVID-19 and Going Concern**

During the financial year ending 31 March 2021, the company made a loss of £5,731,664. Until such time as the company is able to generate sufficient revenues and cash to repay the balances due to its fellow group undertakings, it is reliant on the support the Retirement Villages Group Limited to continue to support of those group undertakings to continue to make existing balances available and provide additional funding to finance any shortfall on the ongoing operating costs of the company.

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.

Report of the directors (continued) for the year ended 31 March 2021

#### **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.

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

#### Approval

On behalf of the Board

Hetal Trivedi

H Trivedi

Director

Date 4 March 2022

#### Statement of directors' 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 R.V. SERVICES LIMITED

#### Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2021 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of R.V. Services Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 March 2021 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).

#### 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Independence

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.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

#### Independent auditor's report (continued)

#### Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

#### Other Companies Act 2006 reporting

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.

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.

#### Independent auditor's report (continued)

#### 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.

Extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Company. We determined that the most significant which are directly relevant to specific assertions in the financial statements are those related to the reporting framework (FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2006) and tax related legislation (the Finance Act). We tested the Company's compliance with these laws and regulations through our audit procedures over the financial statements and the related tax balances;
- We designed audit procedures that specifically address the fraud risk due to the improper revenue recognition. Through our tailored procedures, we were able to mitigate the fraud risk by focusing on where management may feel pressure to achieve expected results;
- Enquiries with management as to whether there were known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or fraud; and
- Identifying and testing unusual journal entries.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <a href="https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities">https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities</a>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

#### 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.

-DocuSigned by:

Michael Rhille (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor

Gatwick

Date: 10 March 2022

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 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover	. 3	516,498	494,075
Cost of sales		-	-
Gross profit		516,498	494,075
Administrative expenses		(6,244,302)	(1,869,308)
Operating loss	5	(5,727,804)	(1,375,233)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		(5,727,804)	(1,375,233)
Taxation on loss on ordinary activities	8	(3,860)	1,533
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the financial year		(5,731,664)	(1,373,700)

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

# Balance sheet at 31 March 2021

Company number 02590526	Note	2021 £	2021 £	2020 £	2020 £
Fixed assets Tangible assets	9		258,084		83,768
Current assets					
Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	10	6,084,603 538,160		3,311,305 253,235	
		6,622,763		3,564,540	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(4,980,467)		(1,516,264	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			1,642,296	<u></u>	2,048,276
Total assets less current liabilities			1,900,380		2,132,044
Capital and reserves Called up share capital	14		100		100
Profit and loss account	.,		1,900,280		2,131,944
			1,900,380		2,132,044

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

— Docusigned by: Hetal Trivedi — 138EB066A57B48D...

H Trivedi

Director

4 March 2022

The notes on pages 10 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

# Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
1 April 2020	100	2,131,944	2,132,044
Comprehensive loss for the year Loss for the year	-	(5,731,664)	(5,731,664)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	<u>-</u>	(5,731,664)	(5,731,664)
Contributions by and distributions to owners Capital contribution (note 13)	-	5,500,000	5,500,000
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	-	5,500,000	5,500,000
31 March 2021	100	1,900,280	1,900,380
	Share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
1 April 2019	100	105,644	105,744
Comprehensive loss for the year Loss for the year	-	(1,373,700)	(1,373,700)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(1,373,700)	(1,373,700)
Contributions by and distributions to owners Capital contribution (note 13)		3,400,000	3,400,000
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	-	3,400,000	3,400,000
31 March 2020	100	2,131,944	2,132,044
			-

The notes on pages 10 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

# Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies

R.V. Services 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 report of the directors.

#### 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, and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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 separate 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.

#### Going concern

During the financial year ending 31 March 2021, the company made a loss of £5,731,664. Until such time as the company is able to generate sufficient revenues and cash to repay the balances due to its fellow group undertakings, it is reliant on the support the Retirement Villages Group Limited to continue to support of those group undertakings to continue to make existing balances available and provide additional funding to finance any shortfall on the ongoing operating costs of the company.

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.

# Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 March 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### Revenue

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts. Revenue for this entity is from management fees. Revenue from management fees is recognised in the period the service is provided.

#### Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at historical cost 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 group. 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

Depreciation 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.

#### Redundancy and Termination payments

Redundancy and termination costs are recognised immediately at the point the company is demonstrably committed to either: terminate the employment of an employee or group of employees before normal retirement date; or provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made in order to encourage voluntary redundancy. The company is considered to be demonstrably committed only when it has a detailed formal plan for the termination and is without realistic possibility of withdrawal from the plan.

# Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 March 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### 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's subsidiaries operate and generate 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; and
- Where timing differences relate to interests in subsidiaries, associates, branches and joint ventures and the group can control their reversal and such reversal is not considered probable in the foreseeable future.

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.

#### Leased assets: Lessee

Where assets are financed by leasing agreements that give rights approximating to ownership (finance leases), the assets are treated as if they had been purchased outright. The amount capitalised is the present value of the minimum lease payments payable over the term of the lease. The corresponding leasing commitments are shown as amounts payable to the lessor. Depreciation on the relevant assets is charged to profit or loss over the shorter of estimated useful economic life and the term of the lease.

Lease payments are analysed between capital and interest components so that the interest element of the payment is charged to profit or loss over the term of the lease and is calculated so that it represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding. The capital part reduces the amounts payable to the lessor.

All other leases are treated as operating leases. Their annual rentals are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The company has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard (1 January 2014) to continue to be charged over the shorter period to the first market rent review rather than the term of lease.

For leases entered into on or after 1 January 2014, reverse premiums and similar incentives received to enter into operating lease agreements are released to profit or loss over the term of the lease.

# Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 March 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### 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.

#### Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of transaction costs.

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

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

- Determined whether leases entered into by the company either as a lessor or a lessee are operating or finance leases. These decisions depend on an assessment of whether the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred from the lessor to the lessee on a lease by lease basis.
- Determined whether there are indicators of impairment of the company's tangible assets. Factors taken
  into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial
  performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cash-generating unit, the viability and
  expected future performance of that unit.
- Determined the ability of the company to continue as a going concern with reference to letters of support from Retirement Villages Group Limited and the underlying forecasts and projections of the Group to underpin this letter of support.
- Assessed the recoverability of amounts owed by Group undertakings by assessing the underlying financial performance and future performance of these entities.

Other key sources of estimation uncertainty

### • Tangible fixed assets (see note 9)

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.

# Notes forming part of the financial statements *(continued)* for the year ended 31 March 2021

3	Turnover	2021	2020
	Analysis by class of business:	£	£
	Property management services	516,498	494,075
	Troporty management services		
		516,498	494,075
	Turnover arises solely in the United Kingdom.		
4	Everytisms litems		
4	Exceptional item		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Irrecoverable VAT	2,500,000	_
	inecoverable val	2,300,000	
		2,500,000	-
	Exceptional irrecoverable VAT relates to a one-off contribution to the manage change in VAT regulations surrounding service charges.	gement companies	following a
5	Operating loss		
			2222
		2021 £	2020 £
	This is arrived at after including:		
	Depreciation charge Hire of plant and machinery – operating leases	80,888 60,557	30,188 109,230
	Hire of other assets – operating leases	1,093	4,068
	Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets Auditor's remuneration – fees payable to the company's auditor for the	977	-
	audit of the Group's annual accounts	162,400	152,138
	Fees payable to company's auditors for taxation services	78,000	25,073

Auditor's remuneration costs are paid on behalf of other companies within the group of companies.

# Notes forming part of the financial statements *(continued)* for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Employees		
	Staff costs (including directors) consist of:	2024	2020
		2021 £	2020 £
	Wages and salaries	3,204,610	2,032,367
	Social security costs	353,574	197,905
	Other pension costs	104,218	83,425
		3,662,402	2,313,697
	The average number of employees (including directors) during the year wa	as 36 (2020 – 27).	
7	Directors' remuneration		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Directors' emoluments	845,722	732,471
	Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	25,406	44,384
	Compensation for loss of office	75,000 ————	
	The total amount payable to the highest paid director in respect of £271,541). Company pension contributions of £3,333 (2020: £10,417) we scheme on his behalf. Pension contributions were made on behalf of 5 others.	emoluments was £3	ed contribution
8	The total amount payable to the highest paid director in respect of £271,541). Company pension contributions of £3,333 (2020: £10,417) we	emoluments was £3 ere made to a define ner directors (2020: 3	ed contribution 3).
8	The total amount payable to the highest paid director in respect of £271,541). Company pension contributions of £3,333 (2020: £10,417) we scheme on his behalf. Pension contributions were made on behalf of 5 others.	emoluments was £3 ere made to a definer directors (2020: 3	ed contribution 3). 2020
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8	The total amount payable to the highest paid director in respect of £271,541). Company pension contributions of £3,333 (2020: £10,417) we scheme on his behalf. Pension contributions were made on behalf of 5 oth Taxation on loss on ordinary activities  UK Corporation tax	emoluments was £3 ere made to a definer directors (2020: 3	ed contribution 3). 2020
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#### Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 March 2021

#### Taxation on loss on ordinary activities (continued) 8

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2020: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK applied to profit before tax. The differences are explained below:

2021 £	2020 £
(5,727,804)	(1,375,233)
(1,088,283)	(261,294)
530,312 (10,581) 536,315 32,237	48,450 2,531 210,313
-	
	£ (5,727,804) ———— (1,088,283)  530,312 (10,581) 536,315

The aggregate current and deferred tax relating to items recognised in other comprehensive income is £Nil (2020 - £Nil). The company has tax losses carried forward of £180,254 (2020: £10,587).

#### Factors that may affect future tax charges

A change in the main UK corporation tax rate, announced in the Budget on 11 March 2020, was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020. The rate applicable from 1 April 2020 now remains at 19%, rather than the previously enacted reduction to 17%. This will increase the Company's future tax charge accordingly.

Tangible fixed assets	Fixtures and fittings £
Cost or valuation At 1 April 2020 Additions Disposals	105,887 257,080 (2,250)
At 31 March 2021 Depreciation	360,717
At 1 April 2020	22,119
Charge for the year Disposals	80,888 (37 <b>4</b> )
At 31 March 2021	102,633
Net book value	
At 31 March 2021	258,084
Net book value	83,768
At 31 March 2020	

# Notes forming part of the financial statements *(continued)* for the year ended 31 March 2021

10	Debtors	2021	2020
		2021 £	2020 £
	Trade debtors	207,725	27,729
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	4,912,221	2,818,956
	Prepayments and accrued income Other debtors	303,465 435,935	147,069 196,354
	Deferred tax asset	4,512	8,372
	VAT recoverable	220,745	112,825
		6,084,603	3,311,305
	Deferred tax of £4,512 (2020: £8,372) is not due for payment within one year undertakings are unsecured, interest free and are repayable on demand.	Amounts owed	by group
11	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Trade creditors	508,181	326,454
	Taxation and social security	222,489	140,286
	Accruals	1,621,294	1,031,269
	Exceptional irrecoverable VAT accrual	2,500,000	-
	Other creditors	128,503	18,255
		4 000 467	1 516 264
		4,980,467	1,516,264
12	Deferred taxation		
			Deferred
			taxation
			£
	At 1 April 2020		8,372
	Charged to Profit and Loss		(3,860)
	At 31 March 2021		4,512
	Deferred taxation		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	The amount of deferred tax provided for is as follows:		
	Other timing differences	4,512	8,372

# Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 March 2021

#### 13 Capital contribution

During both the current and prior year Retirement Villages Group Limited elected to forgive all intercompany debt owed by the company which stood at £5,500,000 (2020: £3,400,000).

As Retirement Villages Group Limited is the company's ultimate parent this debt forgiveness has been treated as a capital contribution and taken directly to equity reserves. This represents a non-distributable transaction.

#### 14 Share capital

	Allotted, called up and fully paid	
	2021 £	2020 £
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

The company's ordinary shares have attached to them full voting, dividend and capital distribution rights, including upon the winding up of the company. No rights of redemption are relevant.

#### 15 Reserves

#### Share capital

The nominal value of the shares issued.

#### Profit and loss account

The cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

#### 16 Immediate and ultimate holding company

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

The smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Retirement Villages Group Limited. The consolidated accounts are available to the public and may be obtained from 3rd Floor, 123 Victoria Street, London, SW1E 6RA or alternatively from Companies House.

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

Notes forming part of the financial statements *(continued)* for the year ended 31 March 2021

#### 17 Commitments under operating leases

#### Lessee

The group had minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below:

	Land and Buildings		<b>Motor Vehicles</b>	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£	£	£	£
Not later than 1 year Later than 1 year and not later	-	-	36,644	78,801
than 5 years	-	-	20,629	51,754
Later than 5 years	-	-	-	-
			<u>——-</u>	
Total	•	-	57,273	130,555

### 18 Related party disclosures

Management fees levied to the service charge accounts of each village are as follows:

Related party transactions and balances	Management fees to related party 2021 £'000	Management fees to related party 2020 £'000
Blagdon Village Management Limited Castle Village Management Limited Cedars Village Management Limited Elmbridge Village Management Limited Lime Tree Village Management Limited Mayford Grange Management Limited Thamesfield Management Limited Gittisham Hill Park Management Limited Minstrels Village Management Limited RV Avonpark Village Management Limited Priory Village Management Limited Charters Village Management Limited RV Moat House Management Limited Roseland Management Limited	36 59 60 110 71 19 15 7 5 39 18 34 14	34 58 58 107 67 19 14 7 3 37 18 33 12 27