Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 March 2021

Company Number 07545666

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Company Information

Directors

G P Heather

S Stoneham

Registered number

07545666

Registered office

15 Savile Row London

W1S 3PJ

Independent auditor

BDO LLP

55 Baker Street

London W1U 7EU

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Strategic report For the year ended 31 March 2021

Introduction

The directors present their strategic report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Business review

Battersea Place Retirement Village ("the company") operates a continuing care retirement community in the heart of London and is part of the LifeCare Residences group of companies.

The results of the company show a pre-tax profit of £6.2 million (2020 - loss of £1.2 million) and has a net asset position of £49.4 million (2020 - £45.7 million).

Net assets have increased by £3.7 million (2020 - decreased of £1.6 million).

Future Outlook

All of the apartments in the Battersea Place development have been sold, meaning the company is operating a fully sold-down retirement village. The directors have confidence the business strategy will generate a viable and profitable business. The focus is being placed on maintaining and building upon the high standards of luxury care and 5 star amenities provided.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management and execution of the business's strategy are subject to a number of risks.

At the time of writing, the effects of COVID-19 pose a significant risk to the operation of the business and the financial key performance indicators detailed below. Management, however, are confident that they have reacted to the global pandemic in a way that has protected its staff and residents and has maintained a platform for future growth. The company was still able to complete on a record number of resales in the year and management are confident the reduction in nursing home occupancy is temporary and will improve as Government COVID-19 restrictions are lifted.

Other key business risks and uncertainties affecting the company are considered to relate to competition from other national and independent operators, executive retention, events leading to reputational risk, product availability, regulatory requirements and tightening of the debt markets.

Financial key performance indicators

1. Value of Resales

The table below illustrates the number of resales that have taken place, the total resale value and how much of the proceeds were attributable to the company:

	FY21	FY21			FY20		
	No. of	Total Value	Company	No. of	Total Value	Company	
	Resales	of Resales	Resales	Resales	of Resales	Resales	
		(£m)	Revenue		(£m)	Revenue	
			(£m)	_		(£m)	
Battersea	6	7.7	2.1	2	2.7	0.7	
Place							
Retirement							
Village					l		

Strategic report (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2021

Other key performance indicators

1. Care facility occupancy

This is the occupancy rate at the nursing home at Battersea Place. The objective of the company is to maximise the occupancy rate for the nursing home by providing high quality care services. This objective is important to the company as occupancy is a key driver for EBITDA. The impact of the pandemic has affected the company's ability to attract short-term residents meaning average occupancy decreased in the year to 39% (2020 - 72%). Management are confident that they have the right strategy in place to increase occupancy quickly once Government COVID-19 restrictions are lifted.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

G P Heather Director

Date: 31 December 2021

Directors' report For the year ended 31 March 2021

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, 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 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 the 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.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the company in the year under review was the operation of a retirement village and nursing home.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £5,060,000 (2020 - loss of 2,042,000)

The statement of comprehensive income is set out on page 9 and shows the profit for the year.

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2020 - £Nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

G P Heather (appointed 22 July 2020) N J Sibley (resigned 21 July 2020) M J A Edser (resigned 18 June 2021) S Stoneham

Directors' report (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2021

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any
 relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

The auditor, BDO LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

G P Heather Director

Date: 31 December 2021

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Independent auditor's report to the members of Battersea Place Retirement Village 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 profit 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 Battersea Place Retirement Village ("the company) for the year ended 31 March 2021 which comprise Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity and the 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.

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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Battersea Place Retirement Village Limited (continued)

Other Companies Act 2006 reporting

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

- the information given in the strategic report and directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and directors' report have 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 strategic report or 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, 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 to the members of Battersea Place Retirement Village Limited (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 identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our sector experience through discussion with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards).
- We had regard to laws and regulations in areas that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting (including related company legislation) and taxation legislation. We considered that extent of compliance with those laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.
- With the exception of any known or possible non-compliance, and as required by auditing standards, our work in respect of these was limited to enquiry of the directors.
- We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications
 of non-compliance throughout the audit.
- Our tests included agreeing the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation where relevant.
- We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.
- We addressed the risk of fraud through management override of controls by testing the appropriateness of
 journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting
 estimates, in particular revenue recognition as well as the valuation of investment properties and property
 plant and equipment, are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any
 significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

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: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Battersea Place Retirement Village Limited (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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Christopher Young (Senior Statutory Auditor) For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor London United Kingdom

Date: 31 December 2021

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 £000	2020 £000
Turnover	4	5,572	5,267
Cost of sales		(3,727)	(4,064)
Gross profit	_	1,845	1,203
Administrative expenses		(982)	(1,609)
Other operating income	5	213	-
Fair value movements	13	5,090	(757)
Operating profit/(loss)	6	6,166	(1,163)
Interest receivable and similar income	9	475	22
Interest payable and similar charges	10	(488)	(38)
Profit/(loss) before tax	_	6,153	(1,179)
Tax on profit/(loss)	11	(1,093)	(863)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	-	5,060	(2,042)
Other comprehensive income for the year	=		
Unrealised (deficit)/surplus on revaluation of tangible fixed assets		(1,552)	241
Tax on revaluation of freehold property		295	158
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	_	3,803	(1,643)

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

The notes on pages 12 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

Battersea Place Retirement Village Limited Registered number: 07545666

Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2021

	Note		2021 £000		2020 £000
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	12		7,900		9,600
Investment property	13		59,100		54,010
		-	67,000	_	63,610
Current assets				•	
Stocks	14	20		31	
Debtors	15	8,260		8,262	
Cash at bank and in hand		11		43	
	_	8,291		8,336	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(7,619)		(8,053)	
Net current assets			672		283
Total assets less current liabilities		_	67,672	_	63,893
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year Provisions for liabilities	17		(7,200)		(8,022)
Deferred tax	19		(11,012)		(10,214)
Net assets		-	49,460	,	45,657
Capital and reserves		=		=	
Share capital	20		•		-
Revaluation reserve	21		4,008		5,265
Retained earnings	21		45,452		40,392
			49,460		45,657

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

G P Heather Director

Date: 31 December 2021

The notes on pages 12 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 31 March 2021

	Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 1 April 2020	-	5,265	40,392	45,657
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	5,060	5,060
Deficit on revaluation of freehold property	-	(1,552)	- "	(1,552)
Tax on revaluation of freehold property	-	295	-	295
At 31 March 2021	-	4,008	45,452	49,460

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

•				
	Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 1 April 2019	-	4,866	42,434	47,300
Comprehensive income for the year				
Loss for the year	-	-	(2,042)	(2,042)
Surplus on revaluation of freehold property	· -	241	-	241
Tax on revaluation of freehold property	•	158	-	158
At 31 March 2020	· •	5,265	40,392	45,657
	=			

The notes on pages 12 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2021

1. General information

Battersea Place Retirement Village Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office is given on the company information page and the nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the directors' report.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and 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 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of LifeCare Residences Limited as at 31 March 2021 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Going concern

The Company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements primarily through its income, bank loan facility and when required, the continuing support of its shareholders. The directors prepare financial forecasts and monitor performance of the Company on an ongoing basis and have prepared a financial projection for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. These forecasts as approved by the directors are also used to assess the bank loan facility which includes covenants over interest cover and EBITDA to net debt.

As reported last year, the slowdown in property resales during the pandemic meant the company was not forecast to meet its original EBITDA to net debt covenant, and the covenants were replaced with an annualised EBITDA target. The Company was in compliance with all of its loan covenants as at 31 , March 2021.

On the back of recent completions and an increase in property resales taking place, a further revision of covenants has been entered into for December 2021 and March 2022, before returning to the original covenants for the rest of the loan term. The forecasts prepared by the directors show the ability of the Company to meet these covenants over the going concern period with adequate headroom.

As described in the strategic report the Company has been impacted by COVID-19 and the resultant impact on the economy. In assessing going concern the directors have produced cash flow forecasts as stated above which they consider to be an accurate forecast of the business operating in the COVID-19 environment. Given the revised covenant requirements for the short term and anticipated future property sales that are suitably advanced for the directors to incorporate the sales into their cashflows, the directors do not consider there be an indication that there is a material uncertainty over the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

2.4 Turnover

Turnover represents income from the provision of property management, and care services and is recognised in the period the service is provided. Turnover also represents a portion of income from sales proceeds recognised on legal completion of the apartment sales, as a result of Battersea Place Retirement Village Limited owning the freehold.

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

2.5 Government grants

Grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. The grants are recognised in the income statement (under other operating income) over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model 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 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 is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Long-term leasehold property - Nil

Plant and machinery - 20% - 25% per annum straight line Fixtures and fittings - 20% - 25% per annum straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or 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 in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.7 Revaluation of tangible fixed assets

Individual freehold and leasehold properties are carried at current year value at fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are undertaken with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the statement of financial position date.

Fair values are determined from market based evidence normally undertaken by professionally qualified valuers.

Revaluation gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income unless losses exceed the previously recognised gains or reflect a clear consumption of economic benefits, in which case the excess losses are recognised in profit or loss.

2.8 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by external valuers 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 the statement of comprehensive income.

2.9 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

2.12 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price.

2.13 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.14 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan 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 in the statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

2.15 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2.16 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they are incurred.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income except that a charge attributable to an item of income and 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 operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the statement of financial position date, except that:

- 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; and
- 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 tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Other key sources of estimation uncertainty:

Tangible fixed assets (see note 12)

Tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land and buildings, 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 the 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.

Freehold land and buildings consists of a Nursing Home which is based on professional valuations using a multiple of between 2-9 times of EBITDA.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2021

Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty 3. (continued)

Other key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued):

Freehold investment property (see note 13)

The freehold investment property is based on a professional valuation using a net present value of expected cash flows method.

Key inputs into the valuation were:

Length of cashflows: 25 years

Weighted average cost of capital: 10% Average length of stay: 7.5 years

Average property value growth rate: 4% per annum

50% capital gains share

Service charge loss of £772,500

4. Turnover

5.

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Care services	3,471	4,583
Sale proceeds on sale of property	2,101	684
	5,572	5,267
All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.		
Other operating income		
	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Other operating income	213	-

Included within other operating income are UK Government COVID related grants.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2021

6.	Operating profit/(loss)		
	The operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging:	•	
		2021	2020
	Danuaciation of tancible fived coasts	£000	£000 310
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets Defined contribution pension cost	223 48	58
	Defined Contribution pension Cost		
	The company has taken the exemption not to disclose remuneration for non disclosed in the group financial statements.	a-audit services, as	s these are
7.	Auditor's remuneration		
		2021 £000	2020 £000
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for the audit of		
	the company's annual financial statements		7
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates in respect of:		
	Other services relating to taxation	3	3
	All other services	2	1
		5	4
8.	Employees		
•			
	Staff costs were as follows:		
		2021 £000	2020 £000
	Wages and salaries	2,542	2,684
	Social security costs	2,542	2,004 257
	Cost of defined contribution scheme	48	58
		2,830	2,999
	The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the	e year was as follo	ows:
		2021	2020
•		No.	No.
	Employees (including part time)	96	100

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2021

9.	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2021 £000	2020 £000
	Interest receivable from group companies	475	22
10.	Interest payable and similar charges		
		2021 £000	2020 £000
	Bank interest payable	482	_
	Other loan interest payable		38
11.	Taxation on profit/(loss)		
		2021 £000	2020 £000
	Corporation tax		
	Current tax on profits/(losses) for the year	-	-
	Total current tax		-
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	1,093	(143)
	Effect of tax rate change on opening balance	•	1,006
	Total deferred tax	1,093	863
	Taxation on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	1,093	863

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2021

11. Taxation on profit/(loss) (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2020 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

2024

2020

	2021 £000	£000
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	6,153	(1,179)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%)	1,169	(224)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2	. 3
Fixed asset differences	-	6
Adjust opening deferred tax to average rate of 19.00%	-	1,006
Deferred tax not recognised	(131)	72
Income not taxable for tax purposes	(967)	-
Chargeable gains	1,093	- '
Group relief claimed	(73)	-
Total tax charge for the year	1,093	863

As at the 31 March 2021 the company has not recognised deferred tax liability in respect of losses and fixed asset timing differences of £55,695 (2020 - £80,464 asset) due to uncertainty regarding timing and the amount of the realisation.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2021

12. Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £000	Plant and machinery £000	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2020	9,203	568	856	10,627
Additions	· -	75	-	75
Revaluations	(1,552)	-	-	(1,552)
At 31 March 2021	7,651	643	856	9,150
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2020	-	470	557	1,027
Charge for the year	-	52	171	223
At 31 March 2021	-	522	728	1,250
Net book value				
At 31 March 2021	7,651	121	128	7,900
At 31 March 2020	9,203	98	299	9,600

The land and buildings were valued by qualified professional external advisers based on an open market value using a multiple of EBITDA. The valuation was performed in March 2021.

The historical cost of the nursing home is £3,141,509 (2020 - £3,141,509).

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2021

13.	Investment property		
		į	Freehold investment property £000
	Valuation		
	At 1 April 2020		54,010
	Surplus on revaluation		5,090
	At 31 March 2021	_	59,100
	If the Investment properties had been accounted for under the historic properties would have been measured as follows:	cost accounting	g rules, the
		2021	2020
		£000	£000
	Historic cost	4,166 ————	4,166
14.	Stocks		
		2021	2020
		£000	£000
	Work in progress	9	24
	Finished goods	11	7
		20	31
15.	Debtors		
		2021	2020
		£000	£000
	Trade debtors	104	83
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	8,012	8,022
	Other debtors	23	42
	Prepayments and accrued income	121	115
		8,260	8,262

All debtors are due within one year.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2021

16.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year			
		2021 £000	2020 £000	
	Bank loans	812	-	
	Trade creditors	232	347	
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	6,436	7,422	
	Other taxation and social security	18	18	
	Other creditors	24	16	
	Accruals and deferred income	97	250	
		7,619	8,053	
	Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, not interest bearing	and are repayable or	n demand.	
17.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
17.	orcations, amounts failing add after more than one year			
17.	Greations, amounts family due after more than one year	2021 £000		
	Bank loans		£000	
		£000	£000	
18.	Bank loans	£000	£000	
	Bank loans Loans	£000 7,200 ———————————————————————————————————	2020 £000 8,022	
	Bank loans Loans	£000 7,200	£000 8,022	
	Bank loans Loans Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:	£000 7,200 ———————————————————————————————————	£000 8,022 202 0	
	Bank loans Loans Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below: Amounts falling due within one year	£000 7,200 ———————————————————————————————————	£000 8,022 202 0	
	Bank loans Loans Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below: Amounts falling due within one year Bank loans	£000 7,200 ———————————————————————————————————	£000 8,022 202 0	

On 18 March 2020, the company completed on a loan agreement with Investec Bank plc. The loan provides for an £8,000,000 Term Facility and a £4,000,000 Revolving Credit Facility. The Term Facility has a three year term and the Revolving Credit Facility had an initial 12 month term, which was not used and has since expired.

The rate of interest on each loan is the aggregate of a calculated margin (initially 5.5%) and LIBOR. As security, Investec Bank plc have taken a charge over the company's interest in the freehold property which is held at valuation of £67,000,000 (2020 - £63,610,000). As at the year end £8,000,000 (2020 - £8,000,000) is outstanding on this loan and the loan is shown above gross of £12,000 (2020 - £22,000) of interest.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2021

19.	Deferred taxation		
		2021 £000	2020 £000
	At beginning of year	(10,214)	(9,509)
	Charged to the income statement	(1,093)	(863)
	Credited to other comprehensive income	295	158
	At end of year	(11,012)	(10,214)
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
		2021 £000	2020 £000
	Timing differences on revaluation of freehold land and buildings	(11,012)	(10,214)
20.	Share capital		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	~	~
	1 Ordinary share of £1		1

21. Reserves

Revaluation reserve

Gains/losses arising on the revaluation of the nursing home held as freehold land and buildings.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

22. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £47,992 (2020 - £58,132). Contributions totalling £8,853 (2020 - £11,055) were payable to the fund at the reporting date and are included in creditors.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2021

23. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' paragraph 33.1A not to disclose transactions with certain group companies on the grounds that 100% of the voting rights in the company are controlled by the group.

24. Controlling party

The company's intermediate parent company is LifeCare Residences Limited. The ultimate parent company is Renaissance Holdings (NZ) Limited, which is incorporated in New Zealand.