Registered number: 10531864

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Hollyblue Healthcare (Red Hill) Limited

Directors' report and audited financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2021



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Company information

Directors

M C Glowasky

P A Smith

J C Diaz-Sanchez

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Registered number

10531864

Registered office

2 Merchants Drive

Parkhouse Carlisle

Carlisle Cumbria England CA3 0JW

Independent auditor

BDO LLP

4 Atlantic Quay 70 York Street Glasgow G2 8JX

Directors' report For the year ended to 31 December 2021

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of Hollyblue Healthcare (Red Hill) Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company throughout the year ended 31 December 2021 was that of an investment property company operating in the care sector.

Results

The loss for the year after taxation amounted to £826,264 (2020: £404,097). During the year ended 31 December 2021 the company did not pay any dividends (2020: none).

Going Concern - basis other than going concern

Since the balance sheet date the company has disposed of its sole income generating assets.

The entity has ceased trading and the directors have assessed that the business cannot currently demonstrate that it is a going concern until various future options are fully considered.

Accordingly these financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern basis and all assets/liabilities have been stated at their recoverable/payable amounts.

Directors

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

M C Glowasky P A Smith J C Diaz Sanchez

Disclosure of information to the auditor

The directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved have confirmed that:

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

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

Independent auditor

The independent auditor, BDO LLP has indicated its willingness to continue in office. A resolution concerning its re-appointment will be put to the directors at the board meeting approving these financial statements.

Post balance sheet events

Since the balance sheet date the company has sold its investment property for its net book value. All bank debt was repaid after this sale.

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by sections 414A and 414B of the Companies Act 2006.

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

P A Smith Director

Date: 24 November 2022

Directors' responsibilities statement For the year ended 31 December 2021

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A). 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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the company's financial statements 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. As explained in note 2.3 to the financial statements, the directors do
 not believe the going concern basis to be appropriate and, in consequence, these financial statements
 have not been prepared on that basis.

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. The directors 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 to the members of Hollyblue Healthcare (Red Hill) Limited For the year ended 31 December 2021

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 December 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 Hollyblue Healthcare (Red Hill) Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, 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.

Emphasis of matter – financial statements prepared on a basis other than going concern

We draw attention to note 2.3 to the financial statements which explains the entity has sold its only asset since the balance sheet date. The company has ceased trading and the directors have assessed that they cannot demonstrate that the entity is a going concern at present and therefore do not consider the company to be a going concern. Accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern as disclosed in note 2.3. Our report is not modified in respect of this matter. 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 Hollyblue Healthcare (Red Hill) Limited (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2021

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 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.

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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Hollyblue Healthcare (Red Hill) Limited (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2021

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. A summary of the procedures we designed and executed to detect irregularities, including fraud is set out below:

- performing analytical procedures to identify unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks
 of material misstatement due to fraud and tested accordingly;
- reading minutes of those charged with governance and reviewing correspondence with regulatory bodies, such as HMRC and The Care Quality Commission, for indications of non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- assessing whether the accounting policies, treatments and presentation adopted in the financial statements is in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice and whether there are instances of potential bias in areas with significant degrees of judgement;
- in addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of a sample of journal entries;
- assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates 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;
- agreeing the property values adopted within the financial statements to third party valuations prepared
 by the company's independent property advisors or other evidence of open market value where
 appropriate, given the potential for management bias and the significance of this key figure within the
 financial statements;
- vouching balances and reconciling items in management's key control account reconciliations to supporting documentation as at 31 December 2021.

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, misrepresentation 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, or the greater the concealment of irregularities, including fraud, 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.

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:
	-Martin Gill -
Martin Gill (Senior Statutory Auditor)	B6F16A8EF9FD4ED.
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor	BOF TOAGEF9FU4EU.
Glasgow, UK	

Date:

24 November 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 December 2021

		Year ended 31 December 2021	Year ended 31 December 2020
	Note	£	£
Turnover	. 4	231,873	660,072
Cost of sales		(10,521)	(14,157)
Gross profit		221,352	645,915
Administrative expenses including realised and unrealised revaluation (loss)/gain on investment properties	5	(860,912)	32,824
Provision for group debtors	5	(40,000)	(929,913)
Operating loss	5	(679,560)	(251,174)
Interest payable and similar charges	7	(196,946)	(134,979)
Loss before taxation	-	(876,506)	(386,153)
Tax on loss	8	50,242	(17,944)
Loss for the year	•	(826,264)	(404,097)
Other comprehensive income	*	-	•
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	(826,264)	(404,097)

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position As at 31 December 2021 Registered Number: 10531864

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
. Fixed assets			
Investment property	9	2,150,000	2,949,000
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	10	24,324	33,486
Cash and cash equivalents	11	59,433	84,078
		83,757	117,564
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(1,613,917)	(1,517,771)
Net current liabilities		(1,530,160)	(1,400,207)
Total assets less current liabilities		619,840	1,548,793
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13	(1,136,545)	(1,119,748)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	14	-	(119,486)
Net assets		(516,705)	309,559
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	18	243,280	243,280
Retained earnings		(759,985)	66,279
Total equity		(516,705)	309,559

The company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS102 section 1A - small companies.

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

P A Smith Director

Date 24 Nwembur 2022.
The notes on pages 11 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

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

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
At 31 December 2019	935,280	470,376	1,405,656
Loss for the year		(404,097)	(404,097)
Reduction of share capital	(692,000)	•	(692,000)
At 31 December 2020	243,280	66,279	309,559
Loss for the year	_	(826,264)	(826,264)
At 31 December 2021	243,280	(759,985)	(516,705)

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

1. General information

Hollyblue Healthcare (Red Hill) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is 2 Merchants Drive, Parkhouse, Carlisle, Cumbria, England, CA3 0JW.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern, under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of freehold investment property measured at fair value through the Statement of comprehensive income, and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 ("FRS 102"), "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and the Companies Act 2006, as applicable to the small companies regime.

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 (note 3).

The presentational currency is pound sterling.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

.2.2 Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

2.3 Going concern - basis other than going concern

Since the balance sheet date the company has disposed of its sole income generating assets.

The entity has ceased trading and the directors have assessed that the business cannot currently demonstrate that it is a going concern until various future options are fully considered.

Accordingly these financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern basis and all assets/liabilities have been stated at their recoverable/payable amounts.

Hollyblu	e Healthcar	e (Red Hill)	Limited

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Turnover

Turnover, comprised of rental income, 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 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually on the basis of reports compiled by external valuers. These reports provide both a market value and range of values around this with a degree of sensitivity. These are derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, and are adjusted if necessary, for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset, including where events occurring since the balance sheet date provide additional information about the condition of the asset at the balance sheet date including any offers that have been received for the assets. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income. Where financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern, investment properties have been stated at their realisable amounts, being net sale proceeds.

2.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.7 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.

2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.



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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Financial instruments

Financial assets

Basic financial instruments, including trade and other debtors are initially recognised at transaction price, less any impairment.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, and loans from related parties are initially recognised at transaction price, less any impairment.

Financial liabilities that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment gain is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

Other financial liabilities, including derivative financial instruments are recognised at fair value using a valuation technique with any gains or losses being reported in profit or loss. Outstanding derivatives at reporting date are included under the appropriate format heading depending on the nature of the derivative.

2.10 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.

2.11 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they are incurred.

2.12 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income and 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.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Operating leases

Leases of investment properties where the company retains substantially all risks and rewards incidental to ownership are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating leases (net of any incentives given to the lessees) is recognised as profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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

In applying the company's accounting policies, the directors might be required to make judgements and estimates that could impact the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the Statement of financial position date and the amounts reported for turnover and expenses during the year.

The directors have not been required to use a significant degree of judgement in determining the timing and value of amounts recognised in the financial statements, other than that relating to the valuation of the investment properties. Their fair value is determined annually by the directors based on information provided by quarterly valuations made by Cushman & Wakefield, the company's independent property advisers. The reports provide both a market value and range of values around this with a degree of sensitivity and are derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate. Consideration is also taken by the directors of the volatility of the market from quarter to quarter, including where events occurring since the balance sheet date provide additional information about the condition of the asset at the balance sheet date including any offers that have been received for the assets. Where assets are stated at recoverable amounts, they have been recorded at net sales proceeds.

The directors are not aware of any significant sources of estimation uncertainty in the preparation of the financial statements.

4. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company being that of an investment property company operating in the care sector.

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

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

5. Operating loss

The operating loss is stated after charging/(crediting):

	Year ended 31 December 2021 £	Year ended 31 December 2020 £
Unrealised loss on revaluation of investment property	799,000	136,000
Realised (gain) on disposal of investment property	-	(254,999)
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's annual financial statements	7,800	7,200

The operating profit for the year include an exceptional administrative expense of £40,000 (2020: £929,913) being the provision against group debtors.

6. Employees

The company has no employees (2020: none). The company had three directors in the year (2020: three), who did not receive any direct remuneration from this company.

7. Interest payable and similar charges

·	Year ended 31 December 2021	Year ended 31 December 2020
	£	£
Bank loan interest payable	101,406	11,546
Interest payable on other loans	101,515	100,777
Interest payable on swap derivatives	18,932	12,293
Total interest expense on financial liabilities not measured at fair value through the Statement of comprehensive income	221,853	124,616
(Gains)/losses on derivative financial instruments measured at fair value	(24,907)	10,363
Total interest payable and similar charges	196,946	134,979

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

8. Tax on profit

	Year ended 31 December 2021 £	Year ended 31 December 2020 £
Current tax		
Total current tax	-	3,649
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	69,244	(8,315)
	69,244	(4,666)
Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing difference	(119,486)	22,610
Total tax on profit	(50,242)	17,944

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%. The re-calculation is below:

	Year ended 31 December 2021 £	Year ended 31 December 2020 £
Profit/(loss) before taxation	(876,506)	(386,153)
Profit/(loss) multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019: 19%)	(166,536)	(73,369)
Effects of: Expenses not deductible Adjustment in respect of prior periods Losses surrendered for group relief Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates Chargeable (losses)/gains Movement in deferred tax not recognised	151,810 69,244 7,126 (12,608) (151,810) 52,532 (50,242)	77,018 (8,315) - - 22,610 - - 17,944

On 10 June 2021, the Finance Bill 2021 received Royal assent. The Bill confirms an increase in the corporation tax rate from 1 April 2023. From this date, the rate will taper from 19% for businesses with profits of less than £50,000 to 25% for businesses with profits over £250,000.

There is a potential deferred tax asset of £52,532 not recognised in line with applicable accounting standards. This comprises £10,000 short term timing differences and £42,532 capital losses.

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	es to the financial statements the year ended 31 December 2021		
9.	Investment property		
			Freehold investment property 2021
	Valuation	•	£
	At 1 January Revaluation loss in year At 31 December	-	2,949,000 (799,000) 2,150,000
	As the financial statements are prepared on a basis of		
	has been stated at its recoverable amount, being net		stment property
10.	has been stated at its recoverable amount, being net		stment property
10.	has been stated at its recoverable amount, being net		stment property 2020 £
10.	has been stated at its recoverable amount, being net	sale proceeds.	2020
	has been stated at its recoverable amount, being net Debtors: amounts falling due within one year Other debtors	2021 £ 21,901 2,423	2020 £ 30,407 3,079
	Debtors: amounts falling due within one year Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income	2021 £ 21,901 2,423	2020 £ 30,407 3,079

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

12. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

2021	2020 £
L	T.
6,000	3,150
35,811	35,526
3,472	28,379
22,702	15,228
1,435,660	1,435,488
110,272	-
1,613,917	1,517,771
	£ 6,000 35,811 3,472 22,702 1,435,660 110,272

The bank loans of £1,496,250 (2020: £1,496,250) are secured by a fixed charge and floating charges over the assets of the company. The bank loan is secured by a fixed charge and floating charges over the assets of the company. Interest is charged at LIBOR plus 2.95% on the initial draw down amount. The loan was repayable in full on 31 March 2022. The effective interest rate on the bank loan is calculated to be 3.83%. The bank loan has been fully repaid since the balance sheet date.

During the year and as at the year end, the loan was in breach of certain covenants, however the lender has indicated its willingness to continue the facility, and has extended the loan past the repayment date of 31 March 2022.

The swap derivative is recorded at fair value and the movement in fair value in the year is shown within interest payable and similar charges (note 7).

13. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

2021	2020
£	£
1,136,545	1,119,748
1,136,545	1,119,748
	£ 1,136,545

Other loans charged interest at 9% on tranches 1 and 2 of the loan. Interest accrues monthly and is payable quarterly. The loans were repayable at the date of maturity. The loans are repayable in full on 31 March 2027 and 11 August 2027. During the year the other loans were novated to a wholly owned group subsidiary entity.

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

14. Deferred Tax

15.

		2021 £
At 1 January Charged to the profit or loss At 31 December		119,486 (119,486)
The deferred tax liability is made up as follows:	2021	2020
Unrealised property revaluation	£	£ 119,486 119,486
Loans		
Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:		
	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts falling due in less than one year Bank loans	1,435,660	1,435,488
Amounts falling due after more than 5 years Other loans	1,136,545	1,119,748

16. Contingent liability

The bank loans were previously secured by a composite guarantee between the following companies: Hollyblue Healthcare (St Georges) Limited and Hollyblue Healthcare (Norton Lees) Limited however these loans were repaid during the year. At 31 December 2021 the value of the composite guarantee was £Nil (2020: £1,470,000).

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

17. Operating lease arrangements

The company as a lessor

As at 31 December 2021, the company had contracted with tenants for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases of:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	•	259,008
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	1,036,032
Later than 5 years	-	4,339,981
•		5,635,021

The tenant pays rent dependent on the level of EBITDA going forward, therefore the figures in the above table cannot be quantified.

18. Called up share capital

	2021	2020
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid	•	
243,280 (2020: 243,280) Ordinary shares of £1 each	243,280	243,280

19. Related party transactions

As a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking, the company has taken advantage of the exemption in paragraph 33.1A of FRS 102 from disclosing transactions with other group companies that are wholly owned within the group.

At the year end, the Company owed a principal amount of £1,136,545 (2020: £1,119,748) and accrued interest of £25,783 (2020: £25,332) in respect of a loan from a company with common directorship. The loan was due to be repaid in full on 26 September 2026 with interest accruing monthly and being payable quarterly, however during the year the loan was novated in full to a wholly owned group entity.

During the year consultancy fees of £4,500 (2020: £3,600) were paid to a third party in respect of PA Smith, director of the Company.

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

20. Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking of the company is Monarch Property Holdings I S.A.R.L., a company registered in Luxembourg.

The ultimate controlling party of the company is Monarch Master Funding Limited, a company registered in the Cayman Islands.

21. Post balance sheet events

Since the balance sheet date the company has sold its investment property for its net book value. All bank debt was repaid after this sale.