

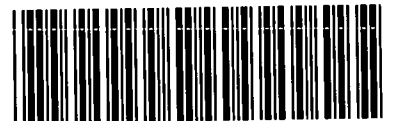
Leeland Limited

Annual report and financial statements

Registered number 03215790

31 December 2018

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Strategic report

Background and ownership structure

Leeland Limited is a non-trading company within the Elli Acquisitions Limited group of companies.

As at 31 December 2018, the directors regard Terra Firma Holdings Limited, a company registered in Guernsey, as the ultimate parent entity.

Financial results

The Company made a loss before taxation of £821,000 (2017: loss of £1,000).

Principal activity

Previously, the Company operated a care home for the elderly. However, this was closed in 2018. As there are no plans for the Company to trade in the next 12 months, the directors have not prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis. The effect of this is explained in note 1.

Business review and KPIs

The results of the Company are consolidated in the group headed by Elli Acquisitions Limited, the consolidated financial statements of which contain a detailed business review and KPIs relating to the group. Copies of these financial statements can be obtained from the company's registered office.

On an individual company basis, the main financial and operational KPIs were as follows:

	2018	2017
Turnover	-	-
Operating loss	(£821,000)	(£1,000)
Average occupancy in the year	-	-

2018 is a 52 week period. 2017 is a 53 week period.

Principal risk and uncertainties

The Elli Acquisitions Limited group has management structures and policies and procedures which are designed to enable the achievement of business objectives while controlling the risks associated with the environment in which it operates. The group has a risk management process in place which is designed to identify, manage and mitigate business risk. The Company operates within this group structure.

The material risks affecting the Company and other group companies and the means by which they are managed are shown below. Further details can be found in the financial statements of Elli Acquisitions Limited.

Strategic report (*continued*)

Principal risk and uncertainties (*continued*)

Financial risks

- *Liquidity and capital resources*

Mitigation: Liquidity and financing arrangements are managed centrally within the group. As detailed in Elli Acquisitions Limited's annual report for the year ended 31 December 2018, the directors of the group recognise that the funding structure is not appropriate for the long-term needs of the group and that there are leases in the group's estate where rent is above market. Advisors are currently engaged to conduct a review of the group's financing arrangements and leasehold estate. Further details of this review and the impact upon the Company are provided in notes 1 and 13.

- *Reduction in demand for our services*

Mitigation: The Company and other group companies continue to focus on their strong partnering relations with Local Authorities and care commissioners to ensure that placements are made within our facilities. In addition, we regularly assess the services we provide to ensure they represent value for money and where necessary reposition services to align with demand.

- *Payroll pressures: increased reliance on agency staff and inflationary pressures on own staff costs*

Mitigation: The Company and other group companies actively monitor agency usage. Alternative sources of nurses are continually investigated both within the UK and internationally, together with the training and development of Care Home Assistant Practitioners to take on some of the tasks of nurses. The Group budgets carefully for National Minimum Wage and National Living Wage increases and the impact on its cash flow and profitability.

- *Seasonal death rate*

Mitigation: The Company and other group companies aim to deliver very good care everywhere which should serve to minimise the impact on occupancy during a normal period of higher winter deaths. In addition, wherever possible, the Company works with local NHS hospitals to provide care home beds for patients who are able to leave hospital at a time when the NHS is under seasonal pressure.

- *Coronavirus, COVID-19 impact upon patients, employees and supply chain for goods and services*

Mitigation: The group is closely monitoring how matters develop and is taking steps to mitigate potential effects on its operations. Robust action plans, addressing areas such as infection control, employee welfare and access to personal protective equipment and other critical supplies, have been put in place to seek to reduce the risk that Covid-19 poses. The welfare and safety of the group's residents, patients and employees is always the top priority. The group will continue to monitor all government advice and, where appropriate, update its approach in accordance with the latest recommendations.

Strategic report (continued)

Principal risk and uncertainties (continued)

Operational risks

- *Regulatory and reputational risk*

Mitigation: The Company and other group companies devote a considerable amount of time to the management of regulatory and reputational matters. Compliance with the on-going requirements of registration and changes arising from the evolving regulatory environment mean that significant attention by the wider group's senior management has been, and will continue to be, dedicated to regulatory compliance and assurance. The wider group has implemented rigorous clinical governance and risk assurance systems, carries out substantial employee training, employee inductions and employee reference procedures, including a criminal background check for all frontline staff.

- *Britain's exit from the European Union ('Brexit')*

Brexit represents a significant economic event, and at the date of this report its effects are unknown.

Mitigation: A committee has been established in order to stay abreast of latest Brexit developments, identify and assess Brexit related risks and their impact upon the group, and develop and implement appropriate contingency planning.

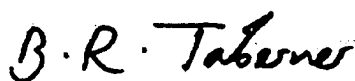
Employment policies

The Company and other group companies aim to provide equal opportunities regardless of sex, race, religion or belief, sexual orientation, disability or ethnic origin, recognising that the continued success of the group depends upon its ability to attract, motivate and retain people of the highest calibre. Further details can be found in the financial statements of Elli Acquisitions Limited.

Environmental policy

The Elli Acquisitions Limited group has an environmental commitment which includes compliance with existing environmental regulations, minimising the consumption of resources, a policy of "reduce, reuse and recycle" and providing awareness amongst staff of the environmental impact of travel.

By order of the board



B R Taberner
Director

Norcliffe House
Station Road
Wilmslow
Cheshire
SK9 1BU

23 June 2020

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are shown in the profit and loss account on page 9. The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2017: £nil).

Directors

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

T R W Hammond (resigned 18 November 2019)

M C Royston (resigned 30 April 2020)

B R Taberner

M W O Healy (appointed 18 November 2019, resigned 30 January 2020)

Going concern and liquidity management

At the time of approving the financial statements, due to the fact the Company is no longer a trading entity, the directors have not prepared the accounts on a going concern basis. Further details are shown in the "Going concern" section of note 1 to the financial statements.

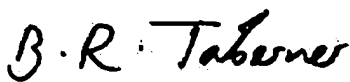
Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006 the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

By order of the board



B R Taberner
Director

Norcliffe House
Station Road
Wilmslow
Cheshire
SK9 1BU

23 June 2020

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements.

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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

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 judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so (as explained in note 1, the directors do not believe that it is appropriate to prepare these financial statements on a going concern 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. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

KPMG LLP
1 St Peter's Square
Manchester
United Kingdom
M2 3AE

Independent auditor's report to the members of Leeland Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Leeland Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the Profit and loss account and other comprehensive income, Balance sheet, Statement of changes in equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1. These financial statements have not been prepared on the going concern basis for the reasons set out in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter – non-going concern basis of preparation

We draw attention to the disclosure made in note 1 to the financial statements which explains that the financial statements are not prepared on the going concern basis for the reason set out in that note. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Leeland Limited

(Continued)

Strategic report and directors' report

The directors are responsible for the strategic report and the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the strategic report and the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required 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.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they 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 Leeland Limited

(Continued)

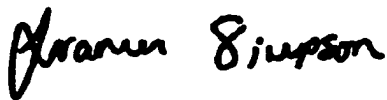
Auditor's responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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.



Frances Simpson (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants

1 St Peter's Square
Manchester
M2 3AE

23 June 2020

Profit and loss account and other comprehensive income
for the year ended 31 December 2018

	<i>Note</i>	2018 £000	2017* £000
Turnover	<i>1</i>	-	-
Cost of sales		(1)	(1)
Gross loss		<u>(1)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Exceptional items #	<i>3</i>	(820)	-
Operating loss		<u>(821)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Loss before taxation		<u>(821)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Tax on loss	<i>6</i>	-	-
Loss for the financial year		<u><u>(821)</u></u>	<u><u>(1)</u></u>
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	<i>9</i>	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the financial year		<u><u>(821)</u></u>	<u><u>(1)</u></u>

The Company has no recognised gains or losses in the current or prior year other than those reported above.

All amounts relate to discontinuing operations.

The financial statements include the notes on pages 12 to 19.

* Re-presented - see note 4 for details.

2018 exceptional items includes a £820,000 non-cash provision against amounts due from group undertakings - see note 3 for more details.

Balance sheet
at 31 December 2018

		2018		2017	
	Note	£000	£000	£000	£000
Current assets					
Debtors	7	-		821	
Creditors: amounts due within one year	8	<u>(5)</u>		<u>(5)</u>	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(5)		816
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>(5)</u>		<u>816</u>
Provision for liabilities					
Other provisions	8		-		-
Net (liabilities)/assets			<u>(5)</u>		<u>816</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		-		-
Profit and loss account			(5)		816
Shareholder's (deficit)/funds			<u>(5)</u>		<u>816</u>

The financial statements include the notes on pages 12 to 19.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 23 June 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:

B. R. Taberner

B R Taberner
Director

Statement of changes in equity

	Profit & Loss account £000	Called up share capital £000	Total equity £000
Balance at 1 January 2017	817	-	817
Total comprehensive income for the period			
Loss for the year	(1)	-	(1)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period	(1)	-	(1)
Balance at 31 December 2017	816	-	816

	Profit & Loss account £000	Called up share capital £000	Total equity £000
Balance at 1 January 2018	816	-	816
Total comprehensive income for the period			
Loss for the year	(821)	-	(821)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period	(821)	-	(821)
Balance at 31 December 2018	(5)	-	(5)

The financial statements include the notes on pages 12 to 19.

Notes (forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

Leeland Limited (the "Company") is a private company limited by shares and incorporated, domiciled, and registered in England in the United Kingdom.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102"). The presentation currency of these financial statements is sterling. All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest £1,000.

The Company's intermediate parent undertaking, Elli Acquisitions Limited includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Elli Acquisitions Limited are prepared in accordance with FRS 102 and are available to the public and may be obtained from Ocorian Administration (Guernsey) Limited, Floor 2, Trafalgar Court, Les Banques, St Peter Port, Guernsey, GY1 4LY.

In these financial statements the Company is considered to be a qualifying entity (for the purpose of this FRS) and has applied the exemptions available under FRS 102 in respect of the following disclosures:

- Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding from the beginning to the end of the period;
- Cash Flow Statement and related notes; and
- Key Management Personnel compensation.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Judgements made by the directors, in the application of these accounting policies that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed in note 13.

Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

The accounting reference date for the Company is 31 December 2018 (2017: 31 December 2017). The Company has opted to adopt the "seven day rule". The seven-day rule provides that a particular financial year need not end on the accounting reference date itself but on a date within not more than seven days of the date as the directors may determine. On this basis, the accounting period is for the 52 weeks ended 30 December 2018, with the comparative period being the 53 weeks ended 31 December 2017.

Notes (Continued) *(forming part of the financial statements)*

1 **Accounting policies (continued)**

Going concern

The company ceased to trade in a prior year and has no means of actively trading. Accordingly, as in the prior year, the directors have not prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis. All assets and liabilities are shown as current.

Basic financial instruments

Trade and other debtors/creditors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate for a similar debt instrument.

Provisions

Where the Company enters into financial guarantee contracts to guarantee the indebtedness of other companies within its group, the Company treats the guarantee contract as a contingent liability in its individual financial statements until such time as it becomes probable that the Company will be required to make a payment under the guarantee.

Notes (Continued) *(forming part of the financial statements)*

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. The following timing differences are not provided for: differences between accumulated depreciation and tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset if and when all conditions for retaining the tax allowances have been met; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries, to the extent that it is not probable that they will reverse in the foreseeable future and the Company is able to control the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Deferred tax is provided in respect of the additional tax that will be paid or avoided on differences between the amount at which an asset (other than goodwill) or liability is recognised in a business combination and the corresponding amount that can be deducted or assessed for tax. Goodwill is adjusted by the amount of such deferred tax.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. For non-depreciable assets that are measured using the revaluation model, or investment property that is measured at fair value, deferred tax is provided at the rates and allowances applicable to the sale of the asset/property. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Exceptional items

Items that are material in size and non-recurring in nature are presented as exceptional items in the profit and loss account. The directors are of the opinion that the separate recording of exceptional items provides helpful information about the Company's underlying business performance. Events which may give rise to the classification of items as exceptional include restructuring of businesses, changes to business processes, gain or losses on the disposal or impairment of assets and other significant non-recurring gains or losses.

Notes (Continued) *(forming part of the financial statements)*

2 Expenses and auditor's remuneration

The auditor's remuneration of £3,100 (2017: £2,000) for audit services was borne by another group undertaking.

Amounts paid to the Company's auditor in respect of services to the Company, other than the audit of the Company's financial statements, have not been disclosed as information is required instead to be disclosed on a consolidated basis.

3 Exceptional items

Exceptional items in the current year relate to a non-cash provision against amounts due from group undertakings.

Re-presentation

Due to their on-going nature, in 2018 costs relating to closed and closing homes have been included in gross profit or loss. In prior years these costs were included in exceptional items as it was anticipated that these costs would not be incurred on an on-going basis. The 2017 comparative has been re-presented to reflect this change. There is no impact on the current year profit and loss account, prior year operating profit or loss or total comprehensive income for the period or on the balance sheet for the current or prior period.

4 Staff numbers and costs

The Company had no employees during the current year and preceding financial year other than directors.

5 Directors' remuneration

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Directors' remuneration	23	19
Pension costs	-	-
	<u>23</u>	<u>19</u>

The remuneration above relates to each director's qualifying services to the Company and any subsidiaries, and was paid by another group undertaking during the current and prior year.

The total remuneration, including bonus payments, in respect of the company and any subsidiaries of the highest paid director was £11,000 (2017: £10,000) and includes pension contributions of £nil (2017: £nil).

Pension contributions arise in respect of one (2017: two) directors. There were no pension contributions outstanding at the year end (2017: £nil).

Notes (Continued) *(forming part of the financial statements)*

6 Taxation

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Total tax expense recognised in the profit and loss account, other comprehensive income and equity		
<i>UK corporation tax</i>		
Current tax on loss for period	-	-
Total current tax	-	-
<i>Deferred tax charge</i>		
Total deferred tax	-	-
Total tax	-	-
Reconciliation of effective tax rate	2018 £000	2017 £000
Loss for period	(821)	(1)
Total tax expense	-	-
Loss excluding taxation	(821)	(1)
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 19.0% (2017: 19.25%)	(156)	-
<i>Effects of:</i>		
Expenses not deductible/(credits) not taxable for tax purposes	156	-
Total tax expense included in profit and loss	-	-

Factors that may affect future, current and total tax (credit)/charge:

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate to 18% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 26 October 2015, and an additional reduction to 17% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. However, as announced in budget 2020, the UK corporation tax rate will be maintained at 19% from April 2020. Where applicable, the deferred tax balance at 31 December 2018 has been calculated based on these rates.

Notes (Continued) *(forming part of the financial statements)*

7 Debtors

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	820	821
Non-cash provision against amounts due from group undertakings	(820)	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>821</u>

8 Creditors: amounts due within one year

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Other creditors	5	5
	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>

9 Share capital, reserves and other comprehensive income

	2018	2018	2017	2017
	No. of shares	£000	No. of shares	£000
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid:</i>				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	-	2	-
Total		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
Shares classified as liabilities	-	-	-	-
Shares classified as shareholder's funds	2	-	2	-
Total		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

Other comprehensive income

The company has no recognised gains or losses in the current or prior year other than those reported in the profit or loss account.

Notes (Continued) *(forming part of the financial statements)*

11 Related parties

The directors have taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 Chapter 33.1A and, as the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Elli Acquisitions Limited, have not disclosed related party transactions with parent and fellow subsidiary undertakings.

12 Ultimate parent

As at 31 December 2018, the Company's immediate parent company is Four Seasons Group Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. Its registered address is Norcliffe House, Station Road, Wilmslow, SK9 1BU.

As at 31 December 2018, the ultimate parent undertaking is Terra Firma Holdings Limited, an entity incorporated in Guernsey.

The smallest and largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated into the group headed by Elli Acquisitions Limited, the financial statements of which will be available to the public and may be obtained from its registered address: Ocorian Administration (Guernsey) Limited, Floor 2, Trafalgar Court, Les Banques, St Peter Port, Guernsey, GY1 4LY.

13 Accounting estimates and judgements

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires the directors to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that may affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The key areas requiring the use of estimates and judgements which may significantly affect the financial statements are considered to be:

Onerous lease provisions

The Company makes an estimate of onerous lease provisions. These provisions represent the best estimate of the amount an entity would rationally pay to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. The onerous lease provision includes a provision for costs associated with both closed leasehold homes and a number of open homes where the unavoidable costs of the lease exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it.

For closed homes the provision requires an estimate of the time required to exit the lease, the expected cost to exit, including any surrender premia, and dilapidation costs. When assessing the quantum of the provision for open homes the factors for consideration include the minimum operating loss under the lease and the time required to address that loss, either operationally or via exiting the lease.

Estimates will be revised each period until the actual liability arises, with any differences accounted for in the period in which the revision is made.

Notes (Continued) *(forming part of the financial statements)*

13 Accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

Treatment of items as exceptional

The Company has presented items as exceptional within the profit and loss account and other comprehensive income. These are items of income and expense which the directors believe are material in size and non-recurring in nature, and this disclosure helps to provide clarity over the business' underlying performance. These items may include the profit or loss on disposal of properties, fixed asset impairments and reversal of impairments, movements on onerous lease provisions, costs relating to the balance sheet restructuring exercise, credits on disposal of negative goodwill and certain project costs. Judgement is required in ensuring that only items that meet the definition in the accounting policy are separately presented as exceptional items. See note 4 for details of the exceptional items.

14 Post balance sheet events

Debt facilities

On 11 March 2019, the Elli Investments group increased its £70m term loan facility to £110m and extended its maturity date to 3 June 2019. As at the date of approval of these accounts, £100m of the £110m term loan facility had been drawn. Following the administration of Elli Finance (UK) Plc on 30 April 2019, the undrawn element of the term loan facility can no longer be drawn down. On 28 February 2020 the Elli Investments group announced that it had secured additional committed funding of £10m under its existing administration funding agreement ("AFA"). The group remains in discussion with the lenders under the AFA as to the conditionality attached to the availability of this funding. At the date of signing these accounts the Elli Investments group is not in a position to draw down under the AFA.

Covid-19

The existence of a new coronavirus, Covid-19, was confirmed in early 2020 and on 11 March 2020 the World Health Organization made the assessment that it could be characterised as a global pandemic. Covid-19 has been treated as a non-adjusting post balance sheet event.