

Loppington House Limited  
Annual report and financial statements  
for the year ended 27 September 2009

Registered Number: 3276757

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# Loppington House Limited

## Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 27 September 2009

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# **Loppington House Limited**

## **Directors' report for the year ended 27 September 2009**

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 27 September 2009. The company's registered number is 3276757.

### **Principal activity**

The principal activity of the company during the current and prior year comprised the operation of care homes.

### **Business review and future developments**

The loss for the financial year amounted to £70,000 (2008: profit of £28,000). The directors are satisfied with the performance of the business in the year and believe that the financial position of the company at the year end is satisfactory. The directors do not anticipate a change in the company's activities.

The directors have not proposed the payment of a dividend (2008: £nil).

### **Principal risks and uncertainties**

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

The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the company are integrated with those of the group and are not identified separately. Further discussion of these risks and uncertainties and of future performance, in the context of the Southern Cross Healthcare Group PLC as a whole, is provided in the group's annual report which does not form part of this report.

### **Key performance indicators ('KPIs')**

Given the straightforward nature of the business, the company's directors are of the opinion that analysis using KPIs is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business. The development, performance and position of Southern Cross Healthcare Group PLC, which includes the company, is discussed in the group's annual report which does not form part of this report.

### **Financial risk management**

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including cash flow interest rate risk) and credit risk. Risk management is carried out by the Southern Cross Healthcare Group PLC Risk Management Committee under policies approved by the board of directors.

### **Cash flow interest rate risk**

The company's interest rate risk arises from intercompany borrowings and therefore the risk is considered minimal.

### **Credit risk**

Credit risk is managed on a group basis. Credit risk arises from cash and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to residents, including outstanding receivables. For banks and financial institutions, only institutions with a short term credit rating, as determined by Moody's, of P-1 are accepted.

# **Loppington House Limited**

## **Directors**

The directors, who held office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements, were as follows

J Murphy	(Resigned 30 September 2008)
W Colvin	(Resigned 8 October 2008)
N Farmer	(Resigned 11 December 2009)
R Midmer	
K Foulkes	(Resigned 31 December 2009)
W Buchan	(Appointed 1 January 2009)
D Smith	(Appointed 11 December 2009)

## **Statement of directors' responsibilities**

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. 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,
- state whether applicable International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements, 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

# **Loppington House Limited**

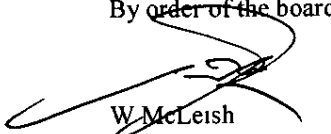
## **Disclosure of information to Auditors**

In accordance with Section 418, directors' reports shall include a statement, in the case of each director in office at the date the directors' report is approved, that

(a) so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and

(b) he has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information

By order of the board



W. McLeish  
Company secretary

25 March 2010

# **Loppington House Limited**

## **Independent auditors' report to the members of Loppington House Limited**

We have audited the financial statements of Loppington House Limited for the year ended 27 September 2009 which comprise the income statement, the balance sheet, the cash flow statement, the statement of changes in shareholders' equity, the statement of accounting policies and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

### **Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors**

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Sections 495 and 496 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

### **Scope of the audit of the financial statements**

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

### **Opinion on financial statements**

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 27 September 2009 and of its loss and cash flows for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

### **Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

# Loppington House Limited

## **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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



**Randal Casson (Senior Statutory Auditor)**  
**for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP**  
**Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors**  
**Newcastle Upon Tyne**  
25 March 2010

# Loppington House Limited

## Income statement for the year ended 27 September 2009

	Note	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
<b>Revenue</b>		<b>2,171</b>	<b>4,118</b>
Home payroll costs	3	(1,481)	(2,588)
Home running costs		(572)	(1,412)
Home EBITDAR <sup>1</sup>		118	118
Rent		(152)	(84)
EBITDA <sup>2</sup>		(34)	34
Depreciation	6	(41)	(15)
<b>Operating (loss)/profit</b>	1	<b>(75)</b>	<b>19</b>
Finance costs	2	(11)	-
<b>(Loss)/profit before taxation</b>		<b>(86)</b>	<b>19</b>
Taxation	4	16	9
<b>(Loss)/profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders of the company</b>		<b>(70)</b>	<b>28</b>

<sup>1</sup> EBITDAR represents earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and rent

<sup>2</sup> EBITDA represents earnings before interest, tax and depreciation

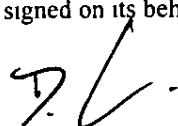


# Loppington House Limited

## Balance sheet as at 27 September 2009

	Note	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Goodwill	5	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	6	3,188	3,161
Deferred tax assets	13	12	9
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>3,200</b>	<b>3,170</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	8	15
Trade receivables	8	-	54
Inventories	9	1	1
Other current assets	8	39	39
Current tax asset	4	16	-
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>64</b>	<b>109</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>3,264</b>	<b>3,279</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	10	(309)	(311)
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>(309)</b>	<b>(311)</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Future minimum rental increase accrual		(57)	-
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>(57)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>(366)</b>	<b>(311)</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>2,898</b>	<b>2,968</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Ordinary shares	14	-	-
Revaluation reserve		2,576	2,576
Retained earnings		322	392
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>2,898</b>	<b>2,968</b>

The financial statements on pages 6 to 24 were approved by the board of directors on 25 March 2010 and signed on its behalf by



D Smith  
Director

# Loppington House Limited

## Cash flow statement for the year ended 27 September 2009

	Note	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Cash generated from operations	15	75	348
Interest paid		(11)	-
Tax paid		(3)	-
Net cash generated from operating activities		61	348
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(68)	(593)
Net cash used in investing activities		(68)	(593)
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Repayment of bank loan		-	(73)
Net cash used in financing activities		-	(73)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(7)	(318)
Opening cash and cash equivalents		15	333
Closing cash and cash equivalents		8	15

## Statement of changes in shareholders' equity

	Ordinary shares £'000	Revaluation reserve £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total equity £'000
At 1 October 2007	-	-	364	364
Profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders	-	-	28	28
Revaluation of freehold property	-	2,576	-	2,576
At 28 September 2008	-	2,576	392	2,968
Loss for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders	-	-	(70)	(70)
At 27 September 2009	-	2,576	322	2,898

# Loppington House Limited

## Statement of accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

### Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with EU Endorsed International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") interpretations and the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS.

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of land and buildings.

From 29 September 2008 the following standards, amendments and interpretations became effective and were adopted by the company:

IAS27	Amendment – Consolidated and separate financial statements
IAS39 and IFRS7	Amendment – Reclassification of financial assets
IFRIC13	Customer loyalty programmes
IFRIC14	The limit on a defined benefit asset, minimum funding requirements and their interaction

The adoption of these amendments and interpretations has not had a significant impact on the company's loss for the year or equity.

The following standards, amendments and interpretations are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the company:

IFRS1	Revised – First time adoption of international financial reporting standards
IFRS2	Amendment – Share-based payments Vesting conditions and cancellations
IFRS2	Amendment – Share-based payments Group cash-settled share-based payment transaction
IFRS3	Revised – Business combinations
IFRS8	Operating segments
IFRS9	Financial instruments
IAS1	Revised – Presentation of financial statements
IAS1	Amendment – Presentation of financial statements Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation
IAS23	Amendment – Borrowing costs
IAS24	Amendment – Related party disclosures
IAS27	Revised – Consolidation and separate financial statements
IAS32	Amendment – Presentation on classification or rights issues
IAS39	Amendment – Eligible hedged items
IFRIC9	Amendment – Embedded derivatives
IFRIC15	Agreements for construction of real estates
IFRIC16	Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation

Amendments to the following standards arising from the April 2009 Annual Improvements process: IFRS2, IFRS5, IFRS8, IAS1, IAS7, IAS17, IAS18, IAS36, IAS38, IAS39, IFRIC9 and IFRIC16.

# Loppington House Limited

IAS24 Amendment is effective for the company from 1 October 2011 IFRS1 Amendment, IFRS2 Amendment, IAS27 and IAS32 Amendment are effective for the company from 1 October 2010 The other standards, amendments and revisions are effective for the company from 28 September 2009 The adoption of these standards, amendments and interpretations is not expected to have a material impact on the company's losses or equity The adoptions may affect the disclosures in the company's financial statements

## **Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions**

In order to prepare these financial statements in accordance with the below accounting policies, management has used estimates and judgements to establish the amounts at which certain items are recorded Critical accounting estimates and judgements are those which have the greatest impact on the financial statements and require the most difficult, subjective and complex judgements about matters that are inherently uncertain and are set out below

### ***a) Goodwill***

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the company's share of the net identifiable assets of the acquired subsidiary at the date of acquisition Separately recognised goodwill is tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment charges Testing for impairment requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash generating units to which the goodwill is allocated Estimating the value in use amount requires management to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the cash generating unit and to select a suitable discount rate to calculate the present value of those cash flows [Further details are given in note 11 ] Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold

### ***b) Leases***

Assets held under finance leases, which transfer to the company substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalised at inception of the lease, with a corresponding liability being recognised for the value of the leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful economic life or the lease term

All other leases are considered to be operating leases The land and buildings elements of a lease of land and buildings are considered separately for the purpose of lease classification, with the lease of land normally classified as an operating lease Operating leases and rentals payable are charged in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term Where property lease contracts contain guaranteed minimum incremental rental payments, the total committed cost is determined and is calculated and amortised on a straight-line basis over the lease term The charge for rentals currently payable is the actual amount payable, in the period, by the company for its operating leases The charge for future minimum rental increases reflects the impact of recognising future fixed committed rental increases on a straight-line basis over the lease term

## **Revenue recognition**

Revenue comprises the fair value of fee income relating to the provision of care services, net of price reductions directly related to sales Fee income comprises care home fees which are recognised when delivery of service is completed Fees invoiced in advance are included as deferred income until service is completed

The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company

## **Home payroll costs**

Home payroll costs represent payroll costs directly incurred at home level

# **Loppington House Limited**

## **Home running costs**

Home running costs represent costs of items directly incurred at home level, including food and kitchen supplies, medical supplies, utilities, maintenance and other running costs of the home

## **Home EBITDAR**

Home EBITDAR represents profitability at a home level after taking account of home payroll and home running costs, but before rental charges on operating leases and depreciation on home assets

## **EBITDA**

EBITDA represents earnings before interest, tax and depreciation

The company believes that EBITDA (and measures derived therefrom including Home EBITDAR and Home EBITDA) facilitate operating performance comparisons from period to period by eliminating potential differences caused by variations in capital structures (affecting finance income and costs), tax positions and the age and book depreciation of property, plant and equipment (affecting relative depreciation expense)

## **Property, plant and equipment**

Land and buildings are shown at fair value, based on periodic valuations, less subsequent depreciation for buildings. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset, and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. All other property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price of the asset and costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Depreciation is provided on all property, plant and equipment at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value based on prices prevailing at the balance sheet date, of each asset on a straight line basis over its estimated useful life as follows:

Freehold properties – 2% per annum

Short leasehold property – over life of lease

Motor vehicles – 25% per annum

Plant and machinery – 10% - 33⅓% per annum

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposals are recognised within central costs, in the income statement.

## **Employee benefit costs**

Staff costs comprise salaries, wages and pensions for the company's staff. The company operates defined contribution pension plans, which are plans under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. Contributions are recognised as employee benefit expenses as they fall due.

## **Inventories**

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the first-in first-out (FIFO) method. Where necessary, impairment is made for obsolete, slow moving and defective stocks.

# **Loppington House Limited**

## **Taxation including deferred tax**

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax and deferred tax

The current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been in force during the period.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax is calculated at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised.

Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to reserves, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in reserves.

## **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash and balances in accounts at no or short notice.

## **Finance costs**

Finance costs are accrued on a time basis by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

## **Trade receivables**

Trade receivables defined in accordance with IAS 39 are recorded initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less provision for impairment for any doubtful amounts. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the assets' carrying amount and the present value of future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate. The movement in the provision is recognised in the income statement.

Any other receivables are recognised at their original amount less an allowance for any doubtful amounts. An allowance is made when collection of the full amount is no longer considered probable.

## **Other current assets**

Other current assets comprise other receivables, which are measured at the best estimate of the income required to settle the obligation.

# **Loppington House Limited**

## **Trade payables**

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method

## **Other payables**

Other payables primarily comprise amounts owed to group undertakings, which are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation

## **Share capital**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds

## **Fair value estimation**

The carrying value less impairment provision of trade receivables and other current assets and trade and other payables are assumed to approximate their fair values

## **Financial risk management**

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including cash flow interest rate risk), and credit risk. Risk management is carried out by the Southern Cross Healthcare Group PLC Risk Management Committee under policies approved by the board of directors

## **Cash flow interest rate risk**

The company's interest rate risk arises from intercompany borrowings and therefore the risk is considered minimal

## **Credit risk**

Credit risk is managed on a group basis. Credit risk arises from cash and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to residents, including outstanding receivables. For banks and financial institutions, only institutions with a short term credit rating, as determined by Moody's, of P-1 are accepted

# Loppington House Limited

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 27 September 2009

### 1 Operating (loss)/profit

	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000
The following items have been included in arriving at operating (loss)/profit		
Staff costs (note 3)	1,481	2,588
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment – owned assets	41	15
Operating lease rentals - property	152	84

Audit fees in the current and prior year have been borne by another group company, Southern Cross Healthcare Limited

### 2 Finance costs

	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000
Interest payable on amounts owed to group undertakings	11	-

### 3 Employees and directors

The aggregate costs of staff were

	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	1,356	2,326
Social security costs	121	258
Pension costs	4	4
	1,481	2,588

The average monthly number of staff employed by the company during the year was as follows

By activity	2009	2008
	Number	Number
Nursing staff	100	95
Administrative staff	6	6
Total staff	106	101

Directors' emoluments in the current and prior year were paid by Southern Cross Healthcare Limited, another group company



# Loppington House Limited

## 4 Taxation

	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
Current tax		
– current year	(16)	-
– prior year	3	-
Deferred tax (note 13)		
– current year	-	(9)
– prior year	(3)	-
<b>Taxation</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>(9)</b>

The current rate applicable to the company for the year ended 27 September 2009 was 28% (2008 29%)

The tax for the current and prior year differs to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK 28% (2008 29%) The differences are explained below

	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
<b>(Loss)/profit before taxation</b>	<b>(86)</b>	<b>19</b>
(Loss)/profit before taxation multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 28% (2008 29%)	(24)	6
<i>Effects of</i>		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	8	-
Utilisation of tax assets	-	(15)
<b>Tax charge/(credit) for the year</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>(9)</b>

## 5 Goodwill

	Goodwill £'000
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 October 2007, 28 September 2008 and 27 September 2009	275
<b>Amortisation</b>	
At 1 October 2007, 28 September 2008 and 27 September 2009	275
<b>Net book amount</b>	
At 27 September 2009	-
At 28 September 2008	-

# Loppington House Limited

## 6 Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings £'000	Plant and machinery £'000	Motor vehicles £'000	Total £'000
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 October 2007	-	18	5	23
Additions	440	153	-	593
Revaluation	2,576	-	-	2,576
Disposals	-	-	(5)	(5)
At 28 September 2008	3,016	171	-	3,187
Additions	8	60	-	68
At 27 September 2009	3,024	231	-	3,255
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>				
At 1 October 2007	-	11	5	16
Charge for the year	-	15	-	15
Disposals	-	-	(5)	(5)
At 28 September 2008	-	26	-	26
Charge for the year	2	39	-	41
At 27 September 2009	2	65	-	67
<b>Net book amount</b>				
At 27 September 2009	3,022	166	-	3,188
At 28 September 2008	3,016	145	-	3,161

The properties were revalued when the company was acquired by Southern Cross Healthcare Group PLC in order to bring them in to line with their fair value

Land and buildings relates to both freehold and short leasehold property, the split is as follows

	£'000
Freehold	500
Short leasehold	2,522
	3,022

# Loppington House Limited

## 7 Cash and cash equivalents

	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000
Cash at bank and in hand	8	15

All cash balances are held by Barclays Bank PLC, whose current credit rating, as determined by Moody's, is P-1

## 8 Trade receivables and other current assets

	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000
Trade receivables	-	60
Less provision for impairment of receivables	-	(6)
<b>Trade receivables - net</b>	-	54
Other receivables	39	39
<b>Other current assets</b>	39	39

The fair value of trade receivables and other current assets is equal to the amounts shown above. The ageing analysis of trade receivables and the associated provision for impairment is shown below.

	2009	2009	2008	2008
	Gross value	Provision for impairment	Gross value	Provision for impairment
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Not yet due	-	-	18	-
Past due 0-62 days	-	-	25	-
Past due 62-122 days	-	-	7	(1)
Past due 122 days	-	-	10	(5)
	-	-	60	(6)

The carrying value of trade receivables and other current assets is stated after a provision for impairment of receivables has been made. The provision for impairment for trade receivables is calculated on an individual account by account assessment based on past and current credit history. There is no concern over the credit quality of amounts past due not impaired since the risk is spread over a number of unrelated counterparties which include local Government.

# Loppington House Limited

Movements on the provision for impairment of trade receivables are as follows

	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
Opening provision	(6)	(6)
Provision for receivables impairment	-	(1)
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectible	6	1
Closing provision	-	(6)

The other classes within trade receivables and other current assets do not contain impaired assets. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of receivable mentioned above.

## 9 Inventories

	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
Consumables	1	1

## 10 Trade and other payables

	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
Trade payables	205	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	97	311
Other payables	7	-
	309	311

Trade and other payables are not subject to interest. Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, repayable upon demand and interest is charged at 5% (2008: 7%).

# Loppington House Limited

## 11 Future minimum rental increase accrual

Future minimum rental increase accrual represents the cumulative difference between operating lease charges under IFRS and the amounts actually payable during the year

An analysis of the movement during the year is given below

	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000
Opening balance	-	-
Charged to income statement	57	-
Closing balance	57	-

## 12 Financial instruments

Numerical financial instruments disclosures are set out below

In accordance with IAS 39, "Financial instruments Recognition and measurement", management has reviewed contracts for embedded derivatives that are required to be separately accounted for if they do not meet certain requirements set out in the standard. No such embedded derivatives were found.

### Financial instruments by category

The accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the line items below

	2009	2008
	Loans and receivables	Loans and receivables
	£'000	£'000
<b>Assets as per balance sheet</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	8	15
Trade receivables	-	54
Other current assets	39	39
	47	108

# Loppington House Limited

	2009 Other financial liabilities £'000	2008 Other financial liabilities £'000
<b>Liabilities as per balance sheet</b>		
Trade and other payables	302	311

The directors consider that the carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at amortised cost in the financial statements approximate their fair values

Financial assets and liabilities are denominated in sterling

## 13 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is calculated in full on temporary differences under the liability method using a tax rate of 28% (2008 28%)

The movement on the deferred tax account is as shown below

	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
Opening balance – asset	9	-
Income and expense credit	3	9
Closing balance – asset	12	9

The movement in the deferred tax asset during the year is shown below

Deferred tax liabilities	Accelerated capital allowances £'000
At 29 September 2008	9
Income and expense credit	3
At 27 September 2009	12

# Loppington House Limited

## 14 Ordinary shares

	2009	2008
	£	£
<b>Authorised share capital</b>		
1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
<b>Allotted and fully paid</b>		
2 ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2

## 15 Cash flows from operating activities

Reconciliation of operating (loss)/profit before taxation to net cash flow from operating activities

	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000
Operating (loss)/profit	(75)	19
<i>Adjustments for</i>		
Depreciation	41	15
<i>Changes in working capital</i>		
Decrease in inventories	-	4
Decrease in trade receivables and other current assets	54	473
(Decrease) in trade and other payables	(2)	(163)
Increase in future minimum rental increase accrual	57	-
<b>Cash generated from operating activities</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>348</b>

# Loppington House Limited

## 16 Financial commitments

At 27 September 2009 and 28 September 2008 the company had total commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows

	2008	2007
	£'000	£'000
Within one year	115	86
Within one to three years	230	172
Within three to five years	230	172
After more than five years	2,073	1,638
	2,648	2,068

Financial commitments due within one year, under non-cancellable operating leases and analysed by nature of lease terms is included below

	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000
Fixed annual rental increases	115	86

## 17 Contingent liabilities

The company has provided cross guarantees in relation to bank and other borrowings of other group undertakings amounting to £41.9m (2008 £87.5m)



# Loppington House Limited

## 18 Related party transactions

The majority of the transactions in the current year were funded through the bank account held in Southern Cross Healthcare Limited which is central to the group's treasury activities. The main transactions with group companies are disclosed below.

Year ended 27 September 2009

	Interest paid	Working capital movement increase	Amounts owed to
	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>Fellow subsidiary undertakings</b>	<b>(11)</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>(97)</b>

Year ended 28 September 2008

	Working capital movement decrease	Amounts owed to
	£'000	£'000
<b>Fellow subsidiary undertakings</b>	<b>(488)</b>	<b>(311)</b>

During the year the company paid management charges of £75,000 (2008: £13,000) to Southern Cross Healthcare Limited and £nil to Loppington House Holdings Limited (2008: £13,000).

The key management of the company are deemed to be the Board of Directors who have authority and responsibility for planning and controlling all significant activities of the company.

## 19 Ultimate parent company

The immediate parent company is Active Care Partnerships (Holdings) Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Southern Cross Healthcare Group PLC, which is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of Southern Cross Healthcare Group PLC's consolidated financial statements can be obtained from its registered office.

Southgate House, Archer Street, Darlington, County Durham, DL3 6AH

# **Loppington House Limited**

## **20 Registered office and domicile**

The company's registered office is Southgate House, Archer Street, Darlington, County Durham, DL3 6AH and the company is registered in England and Wales