Annual Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 December 2020

Company Number 05608415

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Company Information

Directors

T J Ball

W P Pryce A G Roche

Company secretary

T J Ball

Registered number

05608415

Registered office

Grosvenor House Horseshoe Crescent Beaconsfield Buckinghamshire

HP9 1LJ

Independent auditor

BDO LLP

31 Chertsey Street

Guildford Surrey GU1 4HD

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Strategic Report For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their Strategic Report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Business review

The principal activity of the company is to act as an intermediate holding company of the Signature Group. The company did not itself trade during the year.

The activities of the company during the year were limited to arranging finance for subsidiary entities only.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The risks associated with the activities performed by the company may be summarised as:

Interest rate risk

In order to mitigate any risk from fluctuating interest rates, the company has entered into fixed interest arrangements in the form of intercompany loan agreements.

Funding risk

Funding risk represents the risk that the company sources insufficient funds for utilisation within the Group. The company arranged finances between its subsidiaries and affiliates and in doing so ensured that all had sufficient funds to meet liabilities as they fall due.

Business plans and projections have been prepared for the company and approved by the board in all periods the company has access to sufficient funds in order to fulfil its principal activities and support all group companies.

Financial instruments

The company only has basic financial instruments at the balance sheet date. All company borrowing and lending at the balance sheet date is between group entities only.

Financial key performance indicators

J 300

The company has no measurable KPIs to be reported. The only KPI in existence is a pass/fail in terms of the company's ability to support all group subsidiaries with sufficient capital to continue their ongoing activities. To this extent the KPI is deemed to have been met during the year and is forecast to be met in all future years.

This report was approved by the board on 31 March 2021

and signed on its behalf.

T J Ball Director

Directors' Report For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activity

The company acts as an intermediate holding company of the Signature Group of companies and did not itself trade during the current or prior year.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £7,250,034 (2019; £38).

No dividends were paid or declared in the current or prior year.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

T J Ball W P Pryce A G Roche

Future developments

The Signature Group is currently progressing a number of development opportunities. At the year-end date, nine (2019: nine) projects were in various stages of the development program. Once completed, each developed home will be operated and managed by Signature Senior Lifestyle (Operations) Limited. Three of the nine development projects will generate accretive operating management fee incomes in the next 12 months.

The group continues to actively search for and identify new opportunities, and the aim of the business is to ultimately develop and operate in excess of 25 - 30 care and nursing home facilities in prime south east locations.

Disclosure of information to auditor

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

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

Directors' Report (continued) For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

Going concern

The directors consider it necessary to acknowledge there is uncertainty created by the current global situation with COVID-19. Although at the year end the company has net current assets of £10,528 (2019: £10,562) and net assets of £10,632 (2019: £7,260,666), in the year to 31 December 2020 the company made a post tax loss of £7,250,034 (2019: £38) and it is necessary to consider the potential impact of COVID-19 upon the future performance of the company.

The main profit and loss item in the year related to an impairment of investment of £7.25m, which is a non-cash item. The company incurs minimal annual recurring costs, administrative expenses in 2020 being £62 (2019: £33), which would be covered by the company's cash position at 31 December 2020 of £10,512.

The directors consider that the company has a low exposure to risks arising from COVID-19, which, combined with the low level of recurring costs and its current cash position, means that they believe it is appropriate to prepare the company's accounts on a going concern basis.

Auditor

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

This report was approved by the board on 31 March 2021

and signed on its behalf.

T J Ball Director

Directors' Responsibilities Statement For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Signature Senior Lifestyle Holdings Limited

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 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 Signature Senior Lifestyle Holdings Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We 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. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report and financial statements, 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 Signature Senior Lifestyle Holdings Limited (continued)

Other Companies Act 2006 reporting

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

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Signature Senior Lifestyle Holdings Limited (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company. The most relevant frameworks identified include:

- UK GAAP
- Companies Act 2006
- · Corporation Tax legislation

We understood how the company is complying with these legal and regulatory frameworks by making enquiries to management. We corroborated our enquiries through our review of submitted returns, board minutes, and correspondence with regulatory bodies.

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by meeting with management to understand where it is considered there was a susceptibility of fraud. We considered the internal control environment and how management oversees the implementation of controls. In areas of the financial statements where the risk was considered to be higher, we performed audit procedures to address each identified fraud risk. These procedures included testing material journal entries. These procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free of fraud or error.

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located 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.

RDO WP

Nick Poulter (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor
Guildford
United Kingdom

Date: 31 March 2021

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Statement of Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Administrative expenses ·	•	(62)	(33)
Amounts written off Investments		(7,250,000)	(100)
Operating loss		(7,250,062)	(133)
Income from shares in group undertakings	6	. 12	95
Loss before tax		(7,250,050)	(38)
Tax on loss	. 7	16	-
Loss for the financial year		(7,250,034)	(38)

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2020 (2019: £Nil).

The notes on pages 11 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Signature Senior Lifestyle Holdings Limited Registered number: 05608415

Statement of Financial Position As at 31 December 2020

	Note		2020 £		2019 £
Fixed assets					
Investments	8		104		7,250,104
•		_	104		7,250,104
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	9	16		58	
Cash and cash equivalents	10	10,512		10,504	
	-	10,528		10,562	
Total assets less current liabilities	•		10,632		7,260,666
Net assets		_	10,632		7,260,666
Capital and reserves		=		•	
Called up share capital	12		5,887		5,887
Profit and loss account	13		4,745		7,254,779
Total equity		- -	10,632		7,260,666

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 31 March 2021

T J Ball Director

The notes on pages 11 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2020	5,887	7,254,779	7,260,666
Comprehensive income for the year	·		
Loss for the year	-	(7,250,034)	(7,250,034)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(7,250,034)	(7,250,034)
At 31 December 2020	5,887	4,745	10,632
	ed 31 December 2019		
	Called up	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2019	5,887	7,254,817	7,260,704
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(38)	(38)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	· ·	(38)	(38)
At 31 December 2019	5,887	7,254,779	7,260,666

The notes on pages 11 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

1. General information

Signature Senior Lifestyle Holdings Limited is a private company incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act. It is a company limited by shares. The address of the registered office can be found on the Company Information page and the nature of the company's operations and its principal activity can be found in the Directors' Report.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The presentational and functional currency of these financial statements is GBP. Values are rounded to the nearest pound.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

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

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

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of SSL Group (UK) Limited as at 31 December 2020 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Going concern

The directors consider it necessary to acknowledge there is uncertainty created by the current global situation with COVID-19. Although at the year end the company has net current assets of £10,528 (2019: £10,562) and net assets of £10,632 (2019: £7,260,666), in the year to 31 December 2020 the company made a post tax loss of £7,250,034 (2019: £38) and it is necessary to consider the potential impact of COVID-19 upon the future performance of the company.

The main profit and loss item in the year related to an impairment of investment of £7.25m, which is a non-cash item. The company incurs minimal annual recurring costs, administrative expenses in 2020 being £62 (2019: £33), which would be covered by the company's cash position at 31 December 2020 of £10,512.

The directors consider that the company has a low exposure to risks arising from COVID-19, which, combined with the low level of recurring costs and its current cash position, means that they believe it is appropriate to prepare the company's accounts on a going concern basis.

2.4 Exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements

The company is a parent company that is also a subsidiary included in the consolidated financial statements of its immediate parent undertaking established under the law of an EEA state and is therefore exempt from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006. These accounts therefore present information about the company only and not its group.

2.5 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less provision for impairment.

Investments in partnerships have been classified as fixed asset investments as the company intends to hold them on a continuing basis and are remeasured to fair value at each Statement of Financial Position date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year.

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 measured subsequently 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. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to and from related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically payables and receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

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.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.9 Creditors

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

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Current and deferred taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

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

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have had to make the following judgements:

Investments (see note 8)
 Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the company's fixed asset investments.
 Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the investment entity.

4. Auditor's remuneration

The audit fee for the company of £3,000 (2019: £3,000) has been borne by Signature Senior Lifestyle Limited, a company which meets all the group overheads. Disclosure of non-audit remuneration is provided in the consolidated accounts of the immediate parent company, SSL Group (UK) Limited.

5. Employees

The company has no employees other than the three directors (2019: three).

The company's directors are remunerated by a fellow group company Signature Senior Lifestyle Limited and no recharge is made given the size of the group and the practicality of making such a charge. The directors have assessed that, having regard to the level of time spent and the nature of the company's affairs, a fair apportionment of the directors annual remuneration that would be attributable to this company is approximately £Nil (2019: £Nil).

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

6.	Income from shares in group undertakings		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Dividends received from group companies	12	95
7.	Taxation		
		2020 £	2019 £
	Deferred tax	-	-
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(16)	-
	Total deferred tax	(16)	-
	Taxation on loss on ordinary activities	(16)	-
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
	The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2019: higher than) the stand the UK of 19% (2019: 19%). The differences are explained below:	lard rate of corpora	ation tax in
		2020 £	2019 £
	Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(7,250,050)	(38)
	Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in		•
	the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%) Effects of:	(1,377,510)	(7)
	Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1,377,500	19
	Group relief	12	6
	Group income	(2)	(18)
	Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	(2)	
•	Deferred tax not recognised	(14)	-
	Total tax (credit)/charge for the year	(16)	-

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There are no factors that may affect future tax charges.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

8. Fixed asset investments

Investments in subsidiary companies £

Cost

At 1 January 2020 impairment

7,250,104 (7,250,000)

At 31 December 2020

104

Direct subsidiary undertakings

The following were direct subsidiary undertakings of the company:

Name	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
Signature Senior Lifestyle Finance Limited	Ordinary		Group finance
Signature SLP GP Limited	Ordinary		General partner

The registered address of Signature Senior Lifestyle Finance Limited is Grosvenor House, Horseshoe Crescent, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, HP9 1LJ.

The registered address of Signature SLP GP Limited is 1 Exchange Crescent, Conference Square, Edinburgh, EH3 8UL.

Included in investments is a directly held 0.01% share in SSL Investments (DP3) LP, a Scottish limited partnership. The registered address of a Scottish limited partnership is 1 Exchange Crescent, Conference Square, Edinburgh, EH3 8UL.

The impairment recognised during the year relates to the Company's holding in Signature Senior Lifestyle Finance Limited ('SSL Finance'). The balance has been impaired by £7.25m as Signature Lessee Limited (a subsidiary of SSL Finance) disposed of its subsidiaries in the year, which is where the £7.25m value was derived.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020 .

8. Fixed asset investments (continued)

Indirect subsidiary undertakings

The following were indirect subsidiary undertakings of the company:

Name	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
Signature Senior Lifestyle Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Provision of group administration and support services
Signature Senior Lifestyle Developments Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Provision of development management services, including source and provision of new sites
Signature Senior Lifestyle Investment Management Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Provision of investment management services to SSL Partners III, IV and V LP
Signature Senior Lifestyle Operations Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Provision of a composite supply of welfare services
Signature Lessee Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Intermediate holding company and master lessee
Signature Senior Lifestyle Investments III Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Investment company
*Signature at Marlow (Operations) Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Nursing home operator
Signature Senior Lifestyle GP III LLP	Ordinary	50 %	General partner
Signature Senior Lifestyle Nominee III Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Nursing home operator
*Signature of Hindhead (Operations) Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Nursing home operator
*Signature at Brentwood (Operations) Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Nursing home operator
*Signature of Epsom (Operations) Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Nursing home operator
*Signature of Coombe (Operations) Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Nursing home operator
Signature Lessee I Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Intermediate holding company
*Signature of Camberley (Operations) Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Nursing home operator
*Signature of Sunninghill (Operations) Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Nursing home operator
Signature Senior Lifestyle Investments IV Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Investment company
Signature Senior Lifestyle GP IV LLP	Ordinary	100 %	General partner
Signature Senior Lifestyle GP V LLP	Ordinary	100 %	General partner

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

8.	Fixed asset investments (continued)			: .	
÷	Signature Senior Lifestyle Investments V Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Investment compar	ny	
	The registered address of the Beaconsfield, Buckinghams	he indirect subs hire, HP9 1LJ.	sidiary under	takings is Grosvenor	House, Horsesh	oe Crescent,
	* The group disposed of the	se subsidiaries	during the ye	ear.		
9.	Debtors					
	•				2020 £	2019 £
	Other debtors				-	58
	Deferred taxation (see note	11)			16	÷
					16	58
10.	Cash and cash equivalents	s				
					2020	2019
					£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand				10,512	10,504
11.	Deferred taxation			•		
						2020
						· £
	At beginning of year					· <u>-</u>
	Credited to profit or loss	•				16
	At end of year					16
	The deferred tax asset is ma	ade up as follow	/s:	•		
					2020 £	2019 £
	Tax losses carried forward				16	-
						

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

12. Share capital

·	2020	2019
Allotted, called up and fully paid	£	£
396,000 (2019 - 396,000) ordinary class 'A' shares of £0.01 each 34,522 (2019 - 34,522) ordinary class 'B' shares of £0.01 each 1,000 (2019 - 1,000) ordinary class 'C' shares of £0.01 each 143,845 (2019 - 143,845) ordinary class 'D' shares of £0.01 each	3,960 345 10 1,438	3,960 345 10 1,438
13,369 (2019 - 13,369) ordinary class 'E' shares of £0.01 each	134	134
	5,887	5,887

Ordinary class 'A' shares have full voting rights and ordinary class 'D' shares have partial voting rights. All other classes of shares have no voting rights. Ordinary class 'D' and Ordinary class 'E' shares are not entitled to a return of capital or any distributions.

13. Reserves

The company's reserves are as follows:

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account represents cumulative profits and losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

14. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in Section 33.1A of FRS 102 whereby it has not disclosed transactions with the ultimate parent company or any wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of the group.

15. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company's immediate parent is SSL Group (UK) Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, and its ultimate parent company is Revera Inc., a company incorporated in Canada.

The company's immediate parent company is SSL Group (UK) Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, which is the largest and smallest group for which consolidated accounts are produced. These consolidated accounts are publicly available from Companies House, Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

The directors consider the ultimate controlling party to be The Public Sector Pension Investment Board of Canada.