Audited Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2019

Company Number: 06432463

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COMPANIES HOUSE

Audited Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2019

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Company Information

Directors

Zoe Amy Rizzuto Helen Jayne Wetherall

Registered Office

8th Floor 1 Fleet Place London EC4M 7RA

Company Secretary

LHJ Secretaries Limited 3rd Floor, Liberation House Castle Street St. Helier Jersey JE1 2LH Channel Islands

Independent Valuer

Knight Frank LLP 55 Baker Street London W1U 8AN

Solicitors

Pinsent Masons LLP 30 Crown Place Earl Street London EC2A 4ES

Independent Auditor

BDO LLP 55 Baker Street London W1U 7EU

Administrator

Langham Hall Fund Management (Jersey) Limited 3rd Floor, Liberation House Castle Street St. Helier Jersey JE1 2LH Channel Islands

Directors' Report

For the year ended 31 December 2019

The Directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019. The report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies under Section 415A (1) and (2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Principal activity

The Company was incorporated on 20 November 2007. The principal activity of the Company is to own, and rent out on a long lease, a care home with the view to delivering rental income and achieving long term capital growth.

Strategic report

The Directors have taken advantage of the exemptions allowed under Section 414B of the Companies Act 2006 and have not prepared a Strategic Report.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year amounted to £264,210 (2018: £259,493). During the year the Directors paid a dividend of £nil (2018: £295,000).

Directors

The following persons served as directors during the year to the date of signing:

Zoe Amy Rizzuto

Helen Jayne Wetherall

Amanda Marie Robinson (appointed on 28 October 2019 and resigned on 4 November 2019)

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 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 Statement of Comprehensive Income 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 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; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is in appropriate to presume 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.

Helen Jayne Wetherall

Director

Date: 16/12/2020

Independent Auditors' Report For the year ended 31 December 2019

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Kettlewell House Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2019 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).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- 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 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the Directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date 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 directors' report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements

Independent Auditors' Report For the year ended 31 December 2019

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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 Director's report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- · the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.; or
- the Directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors Responsibilities, 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.

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.

BOO LLP

Geraint Jones (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor
London
Date 16 December 2020

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

Kettlewell House Limited Statement of Comprehensive Income For the year ended 31 December 2019

		Year ended 31 Dec 2019 Total	Year ended 31 Dec 2018 Continuing operations	Year ended 31 Dec 2018 Discontinued operations	Year ended 31 Dec 2018 Total
·	Note	£	£	£	£
Revenue	4	483,975	199,167	1,211,335	1,410,502
Cost of sales		-	-	(859,401)	(859,401)
Gross profit		483,975	199,167	351,934	551,101
Administrative and other expenses excluding fair value movements	5	(30,071)	(13,230)	(4,005)	(17,235)
Change in fair value of investment property	8		380,093	-	380,093
Realised loss on disposal of group undertakings		-	(286,185)	-	(286,185)
Administrative and other expenses		(30,071)	80,678	(4,005)	76,673
Operating profit		453,094	279,845	347,929	627,774
Finance costs	6	(127,719)	(52,870)	-	(52,870)
Profit for the year before tax		326,185	226,975	347,929	574,904
Taxation charge	7	(61,975)	(249,204)	(66,207)	(315,411)
Profit/(loss) and total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year/period		264,210	(22,229)	281,722	259,493

The accompanying notes on pages 9 to 15 form part of the financial statements

Company Number: 06432463 Statement of Financial Position As at 31 December 2019

		As at 31 Dec 2019	As at 31 Dec 2018
	Note	£	£
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	8	7,470,000	7,470,000
Total fixed assets		7,470,000	7,470,000
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	9	484,490	127,770
Total current assets		484,490	127,770
Total assets		7,954,490	7,597,770
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	403,413	372,878
Current tax liability	7	153,494	91,519
Bank borrowings	11	45,366	38,065
Total current liabilities		602,273	502,462
Non-current liabilities			
Bank borrowings	11	3,873,634	3,880,935
Deferred tax liability	7	526,560	526,560
Total non-current liabilities		4,400,194	4,407,495
Total liabilities		5,002,467	4,909,957
Total net assets		2,952,023	2,687,813
Equity			
Share capital	12	1,000	1,000
Retained earnings		2,951,023	2,686,813
Total equity		2,952,023	2,687,813

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on $\frac{16/12/2020}{1000}$ and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Helen Jayne Wetherall

Director

Company registration number: 06432463

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Revaluation reserve	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
Balance as at 1 January 2018	1,000	5,000	2,717,320	2,723,320
Profit for the year	-	259,493	-	259,493
Transfer revaluation reserve to retained earnings	-	2,717,320	(2,717,320)	-
Dividends paid	-	(295,000)	-	(295,000)
Balance as at 31 December 2018	1,000	2,686,813		2,687,813
Balance as at 1 January 2019	1,000	2,686,813	-	2,687,813
Profit for the year	-	264,210	-	264,210
Balance as at 31 December 2019	1,000	2,951,023	_	2,952,023

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.1 General information

The financial statements of Kettlewell House Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2019 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 16.December. 2020.

The Company is a registered private company incorporated in the England and Wales with registration number 06432463. The address for the registered office is 8th Floor, 1 Fleet Place, London, England, EC4M 7RA. The Company's principal activity is to own, and rent out on a long lease, a care home with the view to delivering rental income and achieving long term capital growth.

The Company is a member of the EHP Partners I LP group which comprises of EHP Partners I LP and its subsidiaries (the "Group").

These financial statements represent the separate financial statements of the Company.

1.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 100 Application of Financial Reporting Requirements ("FRS 100") and Financial Reporting Standard 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102"). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of investment properties and derivative financial instruments, which have been measured at fair value through the Statement of Comprehensive Income, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

The Company has taken advantage of the small companies' exemption which is permissible under FRS 102 Section 1A and have not provided a Statement of Cash Flow.

Going concern

The main risk from Covid-19 for the Company is that the tenants of the properties do not pay their rent, leaving the Company unable to meet bank financing commitments. The bank facility is repayable in March 2023 (HSBC). There are quarterly covenant tests required on the facility, testing: Loan to Value, Debt Service Cover and Interest Service Cover with the ability to cure any failed test with additional equity at least once in any year.

Under the terms of the lease there is good visibility on the current trading of the tenant businesses and see increasing occupancy driven by; new residents seeking a safer environment in which to be cared for and increased demand for beds from NHS / Local authorities for patients that need to be discharged from hospitals to free up beds. With this increased occupancy the Company are seeing increasing profitability and the Company would therefore expect the tenant to remain in a strong position to continue to pay their rent on time, as they have done to date. There is significant headroom on loan to value covenants.

The Directors have formed a judgement at the time of approving the financial statements that there is a reasonable expectation of the Company having adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future as they are currently in a net asset position and there is an expectation that finance will remain available to pay the current liabilities of £602,273 (2018: £502,462). The Directors have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below.

Currency

The Company financial information is presented in Sterling (£) which is also the Company's functional currency.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Investment property

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially measured at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given, including expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the investment property. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is stated at its fair value at the balance sheet date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment property are included in Statement of Comprehensive Income for the period in which they arise.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits are associated with the expenditure. All other property expenditure such as ongoing repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year in which the property is derecognised.

Deferred acquisition costs represent costs incurred on investment properties which were acquired after the period and subsequently capitalised.

Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions made in the valuation of investment properties are discussed in Note 3.

Rental income

Rental income from investment property is recognised on a straight-line basis over the expected term of ongoing leases. Lease incentives and step rents with minimum uplifts are spread evenly over the expected lease term.

Taxation

Taxation on the profit or loss for the period is comprised of current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except to the extent that it relates to items recognised as direct movement in equity, in which case it is recognised as a direct movement in equity. Current tax is expected tax payable on taxable income for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous periods.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax that is provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

• Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are amounts due in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less, they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value, and subsequently where necessary re-measured at amortised cost less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due in accordance with the original terms of the receivables. Balances are written off to the Statement of Comprehensive Income when the probability of recovery is assessed as being remote.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less from the end of the current accounting period. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade and other payables are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost until settled.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the financial statements requires the directors to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial information:

· Fair valuation of investment properties

The Company uses the valuation carried out by its Independent Valuer as the fair value of its property portfolio. The valuation is based upon assumptions including future rental income and appropriate capitalisation rate. The Independent Valuer makes reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

The Company's properties have been independently valued by Knight Frank LLP (the "Independent Valuer") in accordance with definitions published by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors' ("RICS") Valuation – Professional Standards, July 2017, Global and UK Editions (commonly known as the "Red Book").

4. REVENUE

	Year ended 31 Dec 2019 £	Year ended 31 Dec 2018 £
Rental income from investment property (continuing operations)	483,975	199,167
Other income (discontinued operations)	<u> </u>	1,211,335
	483,975	1,410,502

Rental income is derived from the investment property and is recognised on a straight line basis over the expected term of the relevant lease.

5. ADMINISTRATIVE AND OTHER EXPENSES

	Year ended 31 Dec 2019 £	Year ended 31 Dec 2018 £
Administration fees (continuing operations)	13,445	7,465
Legal and professional fees (continuing operations)	9,073	2,000
Accounting fees (continuing operations)	7,553	3,765
Other expenses (discontinued operations)	-	4,005
	30,071	17,235
6. FINANCE COSTS		
	Year ended 31 Dec 2019 £	Year ended 31 Dec 2018 £
Interest expense	127,719 127,719	52,870 52,870

Notes to the Financial Statements

7. TAXATION

	Year ended 31 Dec 2019 £	Year ended 31 Dec 2018 £
Current tax charge .		
Corporation tax on profits for the year	61,975	126,519
Deferred tax charge		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	188,892
Total tax charge	483,975	315,411

Reconciliation of the total tax charge

The reconciliation of profit before tax multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax for the period of 19% to the total tax charge in the income statement is as follows:

Profit on ordinary activities before tax 326,185 574,904 UK corporation tax at 19% 61,975 109,232 Effects of: Fixed asset differences - 3,255 Expenses not deductible for tax purposes - 54,983 Non-taxable income - (72,218) Adjustments to brought forward values - 101 Chargeable gains/(losses) - 588,508 Group relief surrendered/(claimed) - (1,534) Adjust opening deferred tax to the current corporation tax rate - (242) Adjust closing deferred tax to the current corporation tax rate - (61,948) Adjustment to prior year over-accrual - (304,726) Total tax charge 61,975 315,411 Deferred tax liability Deferred tax liability brought forward 526,560 337,668 Origination and reversal of timing differences - 188,892		Year ended 31 Dec 2019 £	Year ended 31 Dec 2018 £
Effects of: Fixed asset differences Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Non-taxable income Adjustments to brought forward values Chargeable gains/(losses) Group relief surrendered/(claimed) Adjust opening deferred tax to the current corporation tax rate Adjust closing deferred tax to the current corporation tax rate Adjust no prior year over-accrual Total tax charge Deferred tax liability Deferred tax liability Deferred tax liability brought forward Origination and reversal of timing differences - 3,255 - 3,255 - 3,255 - 3,255 - 54,983 Non-taxable income - (72,218) - (15,2418) - (15,534) - (1,534) - (1,534) - (1,534) - (1,534) - (1,534) - (1,534) - (242) - (304,726) - (304,7	Profit on ordinary activities before tax	326,185	574,904
Fixed asset differences - 3,255 Expenses not deductible for tax purposes - 54,983 Non-taxable income - (72,218) Adjustments to brought forward values - 101 Chargeable gains/(losses) - 588,508 Group relief surrendered/(claimed) - (1,534) Adjust opening deferred tax to the current corporation tax rate - (242) Adjust closing deferred tax to the current corporation tax rate - (61,948) Adjustment to prior year over-accrual - (304,726) Total tax charge 61,975 315,411 Deferred tax liability 31 Dec 2019 31 Dec 2018 £ £ Deferred tax liability brought forward 526,560 337,668 Origination and reversal of timing differences - 188,892	UK corporation tax at 19%	61,975	109,232
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes 54,983	Effects of:		
Non-taxable income - (72,218) Adjustments to brought forward values - 101 Chargeable gains/(losses) - 588,508 Group relief surrendered/(claimed) - (1,534) Adjust opening deferred tax to the current corporation tax rate - (242) Adjust closing deferred tax to the current corporation tax rate - (61,948) Adjustment to prior year over-accrual - (304,726) Total tax charge 61,975 315,411 Deferred tax liability 31 Dec 2019 31 Dec 2018 £ £ Deferred tax liability brought forward 526,560 337,668 Origination and reversal of timing differences - 188,892	Fixed asset differences	•	3,255
Adjustments to brought forward values Chargeable gains/(losses) Group relief surrendered/(claimed) Adjust opening deferred tax to the current corporation tax rate Adjust closing deferred tax to the current corporation tax rate Adjustment to prior year over-accrual Total tax charge Certain tax liability Deferred tax liability Deferred tax liability brought forward Origination and reversal of timing differences - 101	Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	54,983
Chargeable gains/(losses) Group relief surrendered/(claimed) Adjust opening deferred tax to the current corporation tax rate Adjust closing deferred tax to the current corporation tax rate Adjustment to prior year over-accrual Total tax charge Deferred tax liability Deferred tax liability Deferred tax liability brought forward Origination and reversal of timing differences - 588,508 - 588,508 - 588,508 - 588,508 - 61,534 - 61,934 - 61,948 - 61,9	Non-taxable income	-	(72,218)
Group relief surrendered/(claimed) - (1,534) Adjust opening deferred tax to the current corporation tax rate - (242) Adjust closing deferred tax to the current corporation tax rate - (61,948) Adjustment to prior year over-accrual - (304,726) Total tax charge 61,975 315,411 Deferred tax liability Deferred tax liability Deferred tax liability brought forward 526,560 337,668 Origination and reversal of timing differences - 188,892	Adjustments to brought forward values	-	101
Adjust opening deferred tax to the current corporation tax rate Adjust closing deferred tax to the current corporation tax rate Adjustment to prior year over-accrual Total tax charge Beferred tax liability Deferred tax liability Deferred tax liability brought forward Origination and reversal of timing differences - (242) (34) (242) (34) (Chargeable gains/(losses)	•	588,508
Adjust closing deferred tax to the current corporation tax rate Adjustment to prior year over-accrual Total tax charge Deferred tax liability Deferred tax liability Deferred tax liability brought forward Origination and reversal of timing differences - (61,948) - (304,726) - 315,411 The control of timing differences - (81,948) -	Group relief surrendered/(claimed)	-	(1,534)
Adjustment to prior year over-accrual - (304,726) Total tax charge 61,975 315,411 Deferred tax liability 31 Dec 2019 31 Dec 2018 £ Deferred tax liability brought forward 526,560 337,668 Origination and reversal of timing differences - 188,892	Adjust opening deferred tax to the current corporation tax rate	-	(242)
Total tax charge 61,975 315,411 Deferred tax liability 31 Dec 2019 £ Deferred tax liability brought forward 526,560 337,668 Origination and reversal of timing differences - 188,892	Adjust closing deferred tax to the current corporation tax rate	-	(61,948)
Deferred tax liability 31 Dec 2019 £ Deferred tax liability brought forward Origination and reversal of timing differences 31 Dec 2018 £ 12	Adjustment to prior year over-accrual	-	(304,726)
Deferred tax liability brought forward Origination and reversal of timing differences 31 Dec 2019 £ 526,560 337,668 - 188,892	Total tax charge	61,975	315,411
Deferred tax liability brought forward 526,560 337,668 Origination and reversal of timing differences - 188,892	Deferred tax liability		
Deferred tax liability brought forward 526,560 337,668 Origination and reversal of timing differences - 188,892	•	31 Dec 2019	31 Dec 2018
Origination and reversal of timing differences - 188,892		£	£
	Deferred tax liability brought forward	526,560	337,668
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	188,892
Deferred tax liability carried forward 526,560 526,560	Deferred tax liability carried forward	526,560	526,560

Notes to the Financial Statements

8. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	31 Dec 2019 £	31 Dec 2018 £
Opening balance	7,470,000	_
Transfer of building from Property, Plant and Equipment	· · · · -	6,700,000
Additions in the year	-	389,907
Change in fair value during the year	-	380,093
Closing balance	7,470,000	7,470,000

Knight Frank LLP, the Independent Valuer, has valued the property at £7,470,000 as at 31 December 2019. The historic cost of the property is £4,372,587 (2018: £4,372,587).

9. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

o. HADE AND OTHER REGERADEED		
	31 Dec 2019	31 Dec 2018
	3	£
Amounts due from group undertakings	443,462	87,937
Trade receivables	41,028	39,833
	484,490	127,770
All trade receivables are considered due within one year.		
10. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
	31 Dec 2019	31 Dec 2018
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings	362,385	329,964
Accruals and deferred income	41,028	39,833
Other payables	-	3,081
	403,413	372,878
All trade payables are considered payable within one year.		
11. BANK BORROWINGS		
	31 Dec 2019	31 Dec 2018
	3	£
At beginning of period	3,919,000	-
Drawdowns	-	3,919,000
At end of period	3,919,000	3,919,000
Less: unamortised loan arrangement fees	2 040 000	2 040 000
Carrying value	3,919,000	3,919,000
Maturity of bank borrowings drawn	31 Dec 2019	31 Dec 2018
	£	£
Repayable in less than 1 year	45,366	38,065
Repayable between 1 and 2 years	45,366	50,754
Repayable between 2 and 5 years	3,828,268	3,830,181
	3,919,000	3,919,000

Notes to the Financial Statements

11. BANK BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

Alium BidCo II Limited novated an amount of £3,919,000 to the Company under the HSBC Bank plc facility agreement dated 29 March 2018. The loan has a 5 year term from the date of the facility agreement with a fixed rate of 2.45% plus a 3 month LIBOR interest rate. The loan is due to mature on 29 March 2023.

The guarantors of the loan are members of the Group which consists of the Company, EHP BottomCo Limited, 55 Plus Limited, EHP PropCo 1 Limited, Hailsham House (New Road) Limited and Liss Developments Limited.

12. SHARE CAPITAL

	31 Dec 2019	31 Dec 2018
Authorised:	£	Ł
1,000 Ordinary Shares of £1.00 each	1,000	1,000
Issued and fully paid:		
1,000 Ordinary Shares of £1.00 each	1,000	1,000

Share capital represents the nominal value of share capital subscribed for.

13. OPERATING LEASES - THE COMPANY AS LESSOR

The future minimum lease receivable by the Company under operating leases as at 31 December 2019 are as follows:

31 December 2019	< 1 year	2 - 5 years	> 5 years	Total
	£	£	£	£
Lease receivables	493,010	2,068,464	5,027,110	7,588,584
31 December 2018	< 1 year	2 - 5 years	> 5 years	Total
	£	£	£	£
Lease receivables	482,034	2,561,474	5,027,110	8,070,618

The Company's lease is provided for fixed rents which are reviewed on an upward only annual basis. The rent reviews are directly linked to inflation or on a fixed basis.

14. EMPLOYEES

The average monthly number of employees, excluding the directors not paid through the Company, during the year was as follows:

	31 Dec 2019 No.	31 Dec 2018 No.
Employees	•	25

15. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There were no contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2019.

Notes to the Financial Statements

16. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

As at 31 December 2019, included in trade and other receivables is an interest free loan amount of £443,462 (2018: £87,937) owed to the Company by EHP BottomCo Limited, a company registered in Jersey. The immediate parent of the Company, Alium BidCo II Limited is wholly owned by EHP BottomCo Limited. The interest free loan amount is repayable on demand.

As at 31 December 2019, included in trade and other payables is an interest free loan amount of £335,166 (2018: £302,745) owed by the Company to Alium BidCo II Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The Company is wholly owned by Alium BidCo II Limited. The interest free loan amount is repayable on demand.

As at 31 December 2019, included in trade and other payables is an interest free loan amount of £27,219 (2018: £27,219) owed by the Company to Hailsham House (New Road) Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The Company and Hailsham House (New Road) Limited share the same immediate parent Alium BidCo II Limited. The interest free loan amount is repayable on demand.

17. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

On 23 March 2020, the UK Government announced a national lockdown in response to the COVID-19 virus outbreak. Whilst this post balance sheet event does not impact the amounts reported in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019, the Directors have considered the likely impact on the Company and, as explained in Note 1, have concluded that the Company remains a going concern.

18. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The Company is wholly owned by its immediate parent Alium Bidco II Limited a company incorporated in England and Wales. There is no ultimate controlling party.