# LDC (NAIRN STREET) GP4 LTD ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** C R Szpojnarowicz

J J Lister D Faulkner

Secretary C R Szpojnarowicz

Company number 07808919

Registered office South Quay

Temple Back Bristol

United Kingdom

BS1 6FL

Auditor Deloitte LLP

3 Rivergate Temple Quay

Bristol

United Kingdom

BS1 6GD

Business address South Quay

Temple Back Bristol

United Kingdom

BS1 6FL

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### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The Directors present their annual report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

The Directors Report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies' exemption. The Directors have also elected to take advantage of the exemption from preparing a Strategic Report in accordance with section 414B.

### Principal activities and future developments

The principal activity of the Company continued to be that of as Joint General Partner in the LDC (Nairn Street) Management Limited Partnership, a UK Limited Partnership. The directors expect to continue to carry out these activities in the future.

The company registration number is 07808919.

#### Directors

The Directors who held office during the year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated, were as follows:

C R Szpojnarowicz

J J Lister

D Faulkner

### Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

No ordinary dividends were paid (2020: £nil). The Directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

### Financial risk management

### Liquidity risk

The company ensures availability of funding for its operations through an appropriate amount of committed facilities on a group wide basis.

### Credit risk

Debtors are monitored on an ongoing basis and risks are limited because receivables with group undertakings are supported by the Unite Group plc.

### **Auditor**

Each of the directors in office at the date of approval of this annual report confirm that:

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

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Deloitte LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditor and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed as auditor in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

# DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

### Going concern

The Company is part of The Unite Group plc ('Unite') from which it receives working capital funding. Unite has provided the Company with an undertaking that for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, it will continue to make available such funds as are needed by the Company, and in particular, will not seek repayment of the amounts currently made available. In determining the Company's Going Concern assessment the Directors have, therefore, considered the wider Unite Group's future performance.

The Directors have considered a range of scenarios for future performance through the remainder of the 2021/22 and 2022/23 academic years, with a focus on forecast liquidity and ICR covenant performance. This included a base case assuming cash collection and performance for the 2021/22 academic year remains in line with current trends and a return to 97% occupancy for the 2022/23 academic year; and a reasonable worst case scenario where income for the 2022/23 academic year was impacted by reduced sales broadly equivalent to the 2020/21 academic year where occupancy was 88%. Under each of these scenarios, the Directors are satisfied that the Group has sufficient liquidity and will maintain covenant compliance over the next 12 months.

To further support the Directors going concern assessment, a 'Reverse Stress Test' was performed to determine the level of performance at which adopting the going concern basis of preparation may not be appropriate. This involved assessing the minimum amount of income required to ensure financial covenants would not be breached. Within the tightest covenant, occupancy could fall to approximately 60% before there would be a breach.

As at the date of this report, whilst the global outlook as a result of Covid-19 is improving, it continues to be uncertain and the range of potential outcomes is significant. In particular, should the impact on trading conditions be more prolonged or severe than currently forecast by the Directors, namely if there is a further sustained national lockdown that results in Universities not opening physically and students either not arriving at University or returning home, the Group's going concern status may be dependent on its ability to seek interest cover covenant waivers from its lenders. The Directors are satisfied that the possibility of such an outcome is sufficiently remote that adopting the going concern basis of preparation is appropriate.

Accordingly, after making enquiries and having considered forecasts and appropriate sensitivities, the Directors have formed a judgement, at the time of approving the financial statements, that there is a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, being at least 12 months from the date of authorisation of these financial statements.

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

### D Faulkner

D Faulkner **Director** 28 June 2022

# DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial 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), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make 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 LDC (NAIRN STREET) GP4 LTD

### Report on the audit of the financial statements

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion the financial statements of LDC (Nairn Street) GP4 Ltd (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- · the statement of total comprehensive income;
- · the balance sheet;
- · the statement of changes in equity; and
- · the related notes 1 to 12.

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 Financial Reporting Council's (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.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

### Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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 (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF LDC (NAIRN STREET) GP4 LTD

#### 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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

We considered the nature of the company's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of Management, internal audit and the company's internal legal counsel about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included the Companies Act 2006 and tax legislation; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF LDC (NAIRN STREET) GP4 LTD

We discussed among the audit engagement team regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud:
- enquiring of Management, internal audit and legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- · reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and reviewing internal audit reports.

### Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

### 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 year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

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

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters 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; and
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF LDC (NAIRN STREET) GP4 LTD

### 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.

Mark Boxall (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Jark Boxall

**Statutory Auditor** 

Bristol United Kingdom

28 June 2022

# STATEMENT OF TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Investment income	5	1,053	226
Profit before taxation		1,053	226
Taxation	6	-	-
Profit for the financial year attributable	e	<del></del>	
to the equity shareholders of the company		1,053	226
Total comprehensive income for the year	ear	1,053	226
			====

The statement of total comprehensive income has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

		2021	2020
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Loans due from group undertakings	7	4,262	3,209
Total assets less current liabilities		4,262	3,209
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	1	1
Profit and loss account		4,261	3,208
Total equity		4,262	3,209
		<del></del>	

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 June 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

### D Faulkner

D Faulkner **Director** 

Company Registration No. 07808919

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2020	1	2,982	2,983
Year ended 31 December 2020:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	226	226
Balance at 31 December 2020	1	3,208	3,209
Year ended 31 December 2021:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	1,053	1,053
Balance at 31 December 2021	1	4,261	4,262
	=====		===

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

LDC (Nairn Street) GP4 Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and registered in England and Wales. The registered office is South Quay, Temple Back, Bristol, BS1 6FL.

### 1.1 Accounting convention

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have been applied consistently throughout the year and to the preceding year.

The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report on page 1.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The functional currency of LDC (Nairn Street) GP4 Ltd is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

LDC (Nairn Street) GP4 Ltd meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its separate financial statements. LDC (Nairn Street) GP4 Ltd is consolidated in the financial statements of its ultimate parent, The Unite Group plc, which may be obtained at South Quay, Temple Back, Bristol, BS1 6FL. Exemptions have been taken in these separate Company financial statements in relation to presentation of a cash flow statement, financial instruments, intra-group transactions and remuneration of key management personnel.

### 1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which the directors believe to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The Company is dependent for its working capital on funds provided to it by The Unite Group plc ('Unite'). Unite has provided the Company with an undertaking that for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, it will continue to make available such funds as are needed by the Company, and in particular, will not seek repayment of the amounts currently made available. As with any entity placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the Company acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue, although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Based on this understanding the directors therefore have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence; thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Further details can be found in page 1 and 2 of the Directors' Report.

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### 1 **Accounting policies**

(Continued)

### 1.3 Financial instruments or financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

#### i. Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the balance sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Debt instruments which meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method:

- a. The contractual return to the holder is (i) a fixed amount; (ii) a positive fixed rate or a positive variable rate; or (iii) a combination of a positive or a negative fixed rate and a positive variable rate.
- b. The contract may provide for repayments of the principal or the return to the holder (but not both) to be linked to a single relevant observable index of general price inflation of the currency in which the debt instrument is denominated, provided such links are not leveraged.
- c. The contract may provide for a determinable variation of the return to the holder during the life of the instrument, provided that (i) the new rate satisfies condition (a) and the variation is not contingent on future events other than (1) a change of a contractual variable rate; (2) to protect the holder against credit deterioration of the issuer; (3) changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law; or (ii) the new rate is a market rate of interest and satisfies condition (a).
- d. There is no contractual provision that could, by its terms, result in the holder losing the principal amount or any interest attributable to the current period or prior periods.
- e. Contractual provisions that permit the issuer to prepay a debt instrument or permit the holder to put it back to the issuer before maturity are not contingent on future events, other than to protect the holder against the credit deterioration of the issuer or a change in control of the issuer, or to protect the holder or issuer against changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law.
- f. Contractual provisions may permit the extension of the term of the debt instrument, provided that the return to the holder and any other contractual provisions applicable during the extended term satisfy the conditions of paragraphs (a) to (c).

Debt instruments that are classified as payable or receivable within one year on initial recognition and which meet the above conditions are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

With the exception of some hedging instruments, other debt instruments not meeting these conditions are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Commitments to make and receive loans which meet the conditions mentioned above are measured at cost (which may be nil) less impairment.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

### Financial instruments or financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the Company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the Company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

#### ii. Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct issue costs.

#### 1.4 Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for timing differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the timing difference and it is probable that it will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax relating to property, plant and equipment measured using the revaluation model and investment property is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to sale of the asset.

Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if: a) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and b) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

#### 1.5 Investment income

Investment income is recognised from the Limited Partnership by distributions received in respect of management services carried out during the year, in accordance with the partnership agreement.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.6 Dividends

Dividends unpaid at the balance sheet date are only recognised as a liability at that date to the extent that they are appropriately authorised and are no longer at the discretion of the company. Unpaid dividends that do not meet these criteria are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

#### 1.7 Reserves

The Company's reserves are as follows:

- · Called up share capital reserve contains the nominal value of the shares issued; and
- Profit and loss reserve represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments

### 2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

There are no estimates and judgements which have significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities.

### 3 Auditor's remuneration

Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates:	2021 £	2020 £
For audit services Audit of the company's financial statements	1,048	998
	==	

All auditor remuneration was borne by another group company.

There were no fees in either year for services other than statutory audit of the company paid to the company's auditor, Deloitte LLP and its associates.

### 4 Employees

There were no employees during either year.

Directors' remuneration was borne by another group company in both years.

The Directors did not perform any qualifying services for the company in either year.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

5	Investment income	2021 £	2020 £
	Distributions received	1,053	226

### 6 Taxation

The taxation charge that would arise at the standard rate of UK corporation tax is reconciled to the actual tax charge below. The reconciliation below has been calculated at the main rate of corporation tax of 19% (2020: 19%).

As a member of a UK REIT, the company is exempt from UK corporation tax on the profits from its property rental business. Accordingly, the element of the company's profit before tax relating to its property rental business has been separately identified in the reconciliation below.

Although the company does not pay UK corporation tax on the profits from its property rental business, the Group is required to distribute 90% of the profits from its property rental business after accounting for tax adjustments as a Property Income Distribution ("PID"). PIDs are charged to tax in the same way as property income in the hands of the recipient.

The Finance Bill 2021 includes provisions to increase the main rate of corporation tax to 25% with effect from 1 April 2023. This is not expected to have a material impact on the company's tax charge.

There is no expiry date in respect of timing differences, unused tax losses or tax credits.

	2021 £	2020 £
Profit before taxation	1,053	226 ——
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020: 19%)  Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit  Share of partnership income	200 (200) 136	43 (43) 111
Property rental business profits exempt from tax in the REIT Group  Taxation charge for the year	(136)	(111) ——————————————————————————————————

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

# 7 Loans due from group undertakings 2021 2020 £ £ Loans due from group undertakings 4,262 3,209 4,262 3,209

Amounts due from group and related undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand, but are intended for use on a continuing basis.

### 8 Called up share capital

	2021	2020
	£	£
Ordinary called up share capital		
Authorised, issued and fully paid		
1 Ordinary share of £1	1	1
	==	===

Shares carry rights to vote and rights to income distributions.

### 9 Capital commitments

The Company had no capital commitments at 31 December 2021 (2020: £nil).

#### 10 Contingent liabilities

The Company had no contingent liabilities at 31 December 2021 (2020: £nil).

### 11 Related party transactions

No guarantees have been given or received.

#### 12 Controlling party

The company's immediate parent undertaking is LDC (Nairn Street) Holdings Limited.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking is The Unite Group plc.

The largest and smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by The Unite Group plc. The consolidated accounts of this company and the company's parent company are available to the public and can be obtained from the registered office South Quay, Temple Back, Bristol, BS1 6FL.