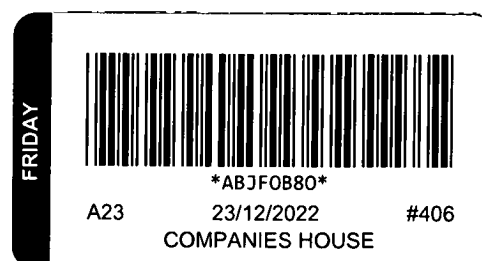


The Grange (2016) Ltd

Audited Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

Company Registration No. 10106614



Queen Elizabeth's
Foundation for
Disabled People



Enabling Potential

THE GRANGE (2016) LTD
LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION
YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

DIRECTORS	TIMOTHY JASON DAVIES EDWARD JOHN DENNING ELIZABETH SHARP
REGISTERED OFFICE	THE GRANGE THE GREEN BENENDEN, CRANBROOK KENT TN17 4DN
BANKERS	HSBC 100 HIGH STREET TUNBRIDGE TN9 1AN
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS	MOORE KINGSTON SMITH LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS 9 APPOLD STREET LONDON EC2A 2AP
COMPANY SECRETARY	PHILIP KIRK

THE GRANGE (2016) LTD

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THE GRANGE (2016) LTD
DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2022.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND BUSINESS REVIEW

The principal activity of the Company is the provision of accommodation-based services for adults with learning disabilities based in Cranbrook, Kent. These are provided for up to 25 people across two residential services regulated by the Care Quality Commission (CQC) and one Supported Living accommodation. Maximum occupancy levels were increased from 24 to 25 at the end of the financial year following investment in one of the properties.

The COVID-19 pandemic was well managed within the services with specific purchases made in relation to the management of the environments as a result of the Infection Control Funds received in locations and with support of the Friends of Benenden Grange charity.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

It is the intention of the directors that the Company will continue to create a profit. The aim is to retain a minimum occupancy of 90% through continued positive working relationships with commissioners in the locality with further exploration of increasing Supported Living occupancy.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Maintaining and increasing occupancy levels - Local authority preference is Supported Living Accommodation and therefore the referral pool to residential services is limited. This is coupled with the need for futures referrals to be independently mobile due to the nature of the properties.

Recruitment and Retention - The sector continues to face challenges in relation to the recruitment and retention of staff. Within the Company, this is further challenged by services being placed within affluent and rural areas.

The impact of COVID-19 continues to have an effect on the services. The emotional and social well-being of individuals is a top priority to enable people to continue to maintain relationships with friends and family and regain their social independence at a time when it is safe to do so.

THE GRANGE (2016) LTD
DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

RESULTS

The operating profit for the year increased to £187k (2021: £115k). After donations of £223k to QEF, the parent company (2021: £77k), the net effect on the balance sheet was a decrease in net assets of £36k from £921k as at 31 March 2021 to £885k as at 31 March 2022.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS ("KPIs")

Operating Profit – During 2021/2022, the Company achieved an operating profit of £187k (2021: £115k).

Quality – The Grange and 17 Wheatfield Drive have maintained their "Good" rating with the CQC with one domain of the Grange rated "Outstanding". The Grange received an Infection Prevention and Control Inspection in 2021 and the CQC were assured by the service's infection protection control (IPC) measures.

Despite the challenges of receiving referrals to residential services, the residential services increased occupancy levels from 86% to 95% over the course of the financial year. Including supported living, overall occupancy averaged 88% throughout the year, just below target of 90%, with a rise in overall occupancy to 91% offset by the increase in capacity at the end of the financial year following the completion of the building works.

GOING CONCERN

After making enquiries, the Directors have concluded that there is a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and therefore that the Company is a going concern.

COVID-19 has had a financial impact on the Company as the usage and cost of PPE equipment remains high, however the Company continued to benefit from funds provided by the government to contribute towards these costs in 2021-22. Overall the effects of COVID-19 were not significant enough to impact on the going concern assessment in 2021-22.

DIRECTORS

The directors who held office during the period and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

T. J. Davies
E. J. Denning
E. Sharp

THE GRANGE (2016) LTD
DIRECTORS' REPORT (Contd.)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

AUDITORS

In accordance with the Company's articles, a resolution proposing that Moore Kingston Smith LLP be reappointed as auditors of the Company will be put at the next Annual General meeting.

STATEMENT OF DISCLOSURE TO AUDITORS

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware. Additionally, the directors individually, have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board on 29 November 2022


E J Denning
Director

THE GRANGE (2016) LTD

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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 period. 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 and loss of the company for that period. In preparing those 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;
- 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.

THE GRANGE (2016) LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE GRANGE (2016) LTD FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Grange (2016) LTD for the year ended 31st March 2022 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 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 31st March 2022 and of its profit for the period 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

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.

THE GRANGE (2016) LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE GRANGE (2016) LTD FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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.

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 Directors' report.

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

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

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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

THE GRANGE (2016) LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE GRANGE (2016) LTD FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK) we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. the risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered 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.

The objectives of our audit in respect of fraud, are; to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses to those assessed risks; and to respond appropriately to instances of fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both management and those charged with governance of the company.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the company and considered that the most significant are the Companies Act 2006 and UK financial reporting standards as issued by the Financial Reporting Council.
- We obtained an understanding of how the company complies with these requirements by discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We assessed the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, including the risk of material misstatement due to fraud and how it might occur, by holding discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We inquired of management and those charged with governance as to any known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- Based on this understanding, we designed specific appropriate audit procedures to identify instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. This included making enquiries of management and those charged with governance and obtaining additional corroborative evidence as required.

THE GRANGE (2016) LTD

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE GRANGE (2016) LTD
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, 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 or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

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.

moore kingston smith LLP

[Date]

5/12/2022

Neil Finlayson (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Moore Kingston Smith LLP, Statutory Auditor

9 Appold Street
London
EC21 2AP

THE GRANGE (2016) LTD
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2022 £000's	2021 £000's
Turnover		1,312	1,315
Administrative expenses		<u>(1,125)</u>	<u>(1,200)</u>
Profit before taxation		<u>187</u>	<u>115</u>
Taxation		-	-
Donations Paid		(223)	(77)
Profit/(loss) for the financial period		<u><u>(36)</u></u>	<u><u>38</u></u>

THE GRANGE (2016) LTD
BALANCE SHEET as at 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	£000's	31 March 2022 £000's	31 March 2021 £000's
Fixed Assets				
Tangible assets	4		809	781
Current Assets				
Debtors	5	55		128
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>130</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>133</u>
		185	261	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(109)	(121)	
Net Current Assets			<u>76</u>	<u>140</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>885</u>	<u>921</u>
Capital and Reserves				
Called up share capital	8		660	1,250
Profit and loss reserves			225	(329)
Total equity			<u>885</u>	<u>921</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 November 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:



E J Denning
Director

Company Registration No. 10106614

THE GRANGE (2016) LTD
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Notes	Share Capital £000's	Profit and Loss Reserves £000's	Total £000's
<u>Balance at 1 April 2020</u>		1,250	-367	883
<u>Year ended 31 March 2021</u>				
Profit and total comprehensive income		-	38	38
<u>Balance at 31 March 2021</u>		<u>1,250</u>	<u>(329)</u>	<u>921</u>
<u>Year ended 31 March 2022</u>				
Profit and total comprehensive income		-	(36)	(36)
Reduction of shares	8	(590)	590	-
<u>Balance at 31 March 2022</u>		<u>660</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>885</u>

**THE GRANGE (2016) LTD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

COMPANY INFORMATION

THE GRANGE (2016) LTD is a limited company, limited by shares, domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Grange, The Green, Benenden, Cranbrook, Kent, TN17 4DN

(a) ACCOUNTING CONVENTION

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 have been prepared in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the Company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest thousand pound.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

(b) TURNOVER

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. The company recognises revenue based upon the period in which the care service was delivered.

(c) GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received. A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions, it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

(d) TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses. All fixed assets, with a value over £1,500 are capitalised.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following basis:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment	1 to 5 years on a straight line basis
Motor vehicles	2% per annum on a straight line basis
Land and Buildings	Not depreciated

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, is recognised in the profit and loss account.

THE GRANGE (2016) LTD

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (cont'd)**

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

(e) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and balances held at call with banks.

(f) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The company only has financial instruments classified as basic and measured at amortised cost. The company has no financial instruments that are classified as 'other' or financial instruments measured at fair value.

(g) EQUITY INSTRUMENTS

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

(h) TAXATION

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

CURRENT TAX

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the period. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other periods and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

DEFERRED TAX

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit or loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

THE GRANGE (2016) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (cont'd)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

(i) PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

(j) EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

(k) RETIREMENT BENEFITS

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay any further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

(l) LEASES

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to expenditure on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

(m) GOING CONCERN

The directors have assessed whether the use of the going concern basis is appropriate and have considered possible events or conditions that might cast significant doubt on the ability of the company to continue as a going concern. The directors have made this assessment for a period of at least one year from the date of the approval of these financial statements, with consideration to the company's forecasts and projections. After making enquiries, the directors have concluded that there is a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

THE GRANGE (2016) LTD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (cont'd)

1. TURNOVER

Turnover in the year ended 31 March 2022 includes government grants of £59k (2021: £65k) comprising income from the Infection Control Grant scheme. In the year ended 31 March 2021, the Company received income from the Infection Control Grant scheme of £50k and the Coronavirus Job Retention scheme of £15k.

2. OPERATING PROFIT

	2022 £000's	2021 £000's
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:		
Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's financial statements	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>

3. EMPLOYEES

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the Company during the period was:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	<u>32</u>	<u>32</u>

Remuneration paid to directors during the period amounted to £nil (2021: nil).

Key management personnel in 2022 included the Managing Director, the Registered Manager and the Admin Manager. The remuneration for the key management personnel during the year was £117k (2021: £130k).

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Land and buildings £000's	Furniture fittings and equipment £000's	Motor Vehicles £000's	Total £000's
Cost				
At 1 April 2021	725	76	28	829
Additions	36	5	13	54
At 31 March 2022	<u>761</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>883</u>
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 April 2021	-	33	15	48
Charge for year	-	16	10	26
At 31 March 2022	<u>-</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>74</u>
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2022	<u>761</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>809</u>
At 31 March 2021	<u>725</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>781</u>

THE GRANGE (2016) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (cont'd)

5. DEBTORS

	2022 £000's	2021 £000's
Trade debtors	28	1
Loan to parent company	14	123
Prepayments and accrued income	13	4
	<u>55</u>	<u>128</u>

The amount due from the parent organisation is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022 £000's	2021 £000's
Trade creditors	20	28
Other creditors	6	21
Tax and social security	14	16
Amounts due to parent company	-	9
Accruals and deferred income	69	47
	<u>109</u>	<u>121</u>

The amount due to parent organisation in 2021 was unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

7. PENSION COMMITMENTS

A third party pension provider holds the assets of the defined contribution scheme. The pension charge for the year was £12k (2021: £10k).

8. SHARE CAPITAL

Issued and full paid ordinary shares of £1 each	Number 000s	£'000
At 1 April 2021	1,250	1,250
Reduction in share capital	(590)	(590)
At 31 March 2022	<u>660</u>	<u>660</u>

By way of written resolution, a special resolution was passed during the year to reduce the issued share capital of the Company from £1,250,000 to £660,000 by cancelling and extinguishing £590,000 of the issued ordinary shares of £1.00 each, each of which is fully paid up. The amount of capital has been credited to the Company's profit and loss account.

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102") from the requirement to disclose transactions with wholly owned group companies on the grounds that consolidated financial statements are prepared by the ultimate parent Company.

THE GRANGE (2016) LTD

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 (cont'd)**

10. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Queen Elizabeth's Foundation for Disabled People, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The immediate and ultimate controlling party is Queen Elizabeth's Foundation for Disabled People, which is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements. These accounts can be obtained from The Company Secretary, Leatherhead Court, Woodlands Road, Leatherhead, Surrey KT22 0BN.