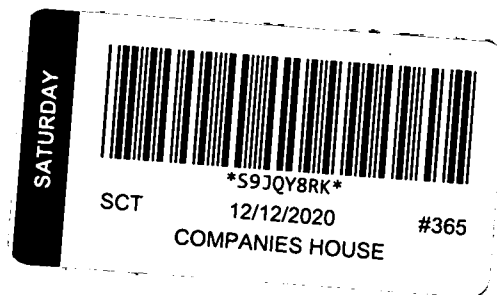


Registered number: 09729915

Hollyblue Healthcare (Spring) Limited

Directors' report and audited financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2019



Hollyblue Healthcare (Spring) Limited

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Hollyblue Healthcare (Spring) Limited

Company information

Directors	M C Glowasky P A Smith J C Diaz-Sanchez
Registered number	09729915
Registered office	2 Merchants Drive Parkhouse Carlisle Cumbria England CA3 0JW
Independent auditor	BDO LLP 4 Atlantic Quay 70 York Street Glasgow G2 8JX

Hollyblue Healthcare (Spring) Limited

Directors' report For the year ended 31 December 2019

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of Hollyblue Healthcare (Spring) Limited ("the company") for the year to 31 December 2019.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of an investment property company operating in the care sector.

Results

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £439,304 (2018: £1,847,837).

During the year the company's only tenant breached the conditions of their lease and were subsequently put into administration. The directors are currently assessing various options available to them, which include continuing to operate the care home for a period, leasing to another tenant or selling the asset.

Going concern

The directors have considered the impact of COVID-19 on their business – see note 2.3.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year and up to the date of approval of this report were:

M C Glowasky
P A Smith (appointed 9 July 2019)
J C Diaz-Sanchez (appointed 9 July 2019)

Disclosure of information to the auditor

The directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved have confirmed that:

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

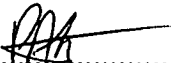
Independent auditor

The auditor, BDO LLP, has indicated its willingness to continue in office. A resolution concerning its re-appointment will be put to the directors at the board meeting approving these financial statements.

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by sections 414A and 414B of the Companies Act 2006.

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


.....

P A Smith

Director

Date: 8 December 2020.

Hollyblue Healthcare (Spring) Limited

Directors' responsibilities statement For the year ended 31 December 2019

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 period. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A). 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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the company's financial statements 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. The directors 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.

Hollyblue Healthcare (Spring) Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of Hollyblue Healthcare (Spring) Limited For the year ended 31 December 2019

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Hollyblue Healthcare (Spring) 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 the 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; and
- 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.

Hollyblue Healthcare (Spring) Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of Hollyblue Healthcare (Spring) Limited (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2019

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' 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.

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 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 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.

Hollyblue Healthcare (Spring) Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of Hollyblue Healthcare (Spring) Limited (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2019

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

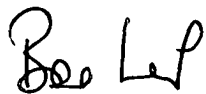
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee 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 at 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.



Martin Gill (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor
Glasgow, United Kingdom

Date:

8 December 2020

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

Hollyblue Healthcare (Spring) Limited

Statement of comprehensive income For the year ended 31 December 2019

	<i>Note</i>	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	4	1,117,449	1,090,511
Cost of sales		(26,927)	(25,458)
Gross profit		1,090,522	1,065,053
Administrative expenses (including gain on revaluation of investment properties)	5	(199,757)	2,337,402
Provision for group debtors	5	(219,658)	(920,325)
Operating profit	5	671,107	2,482,130
Interest payable and similar charges	7	(34,319)	(100,507)
Profit before taxation		636,788	2,381,623
Tax on profit	8	(197,484)	(533,786)
Profit after taxation		439,304	1,847,837
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		439,304	1,847,837

The notes on pages 10 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Hollyblue Healthcare (Spring) Limited

Statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2019
Registered Number: 09729915

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Investment property	9	5,580,000	5,513,000
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	10	144,819	77,856
Cash and cash equivalents	11	139,189	365,137
		<u>284,008</u>	<u>442,993</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(91,016)	(15,739)
Net current assets		<u>192,992</u>	<u>427,254</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>5,772,992</u>	<u>5,940,254</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13	(131,735)	(785,563)
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	14	(453,838)	(406,576)
Net assets		<u><u>5,187,419</u></u>	<u><u>4,748,115</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	17	2,068,735	2,068,735
Retained earnings		3,118,684	2,679,380
Total equity		<u><u>5,187,419</u></u>	<u><u>4,748,115</u></u>

The company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 section 1A – small companies.

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



P A Smith

Director

Date: 8 December 2020

The notes on pages 10 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Hollyblue Healthcare (Spring) Limited

Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
At 31 December 2017	2,068,735	831,543	2,900,278
Profit for the year	-	1,847,837	1,847,837
At 31 December 2018	<u>2,068,735</u>	<u>2,679,380</u>	<u>4,748,115</u>
Profit for the year	-	439,304	439,304
At 31 December 2019	<u>2,068,735</u>	<u>3,118,684</u>	<u>5,187,419</u>

The notes on pages 10 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Hollyblue Healthcare (Spring) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

1. General information

Hollyblue Healthcare (Spring) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is 2 Merchants Drive Parkhouse, Carlisle, Cumbria, England, CA3 0JW.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of freehold investment property measured at fair value through the Statement of comprehensive income, and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and the Companies Act 2006, as applicable to the small companies regime.

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

The presentational currency is pound sterling.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

2.3 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

During the year the company's only tenant breached the conditions of their lease and were subsequently put into administration. The directors are currently assessing various options available to them, which include continuing to operate the care homes for a period, leasing to another tenant or selling the asset.

Whilst assessing these various options, the directors are of the opinion that the ability of the company to continue as a going concern is dependent on the ongoing financial support of certain related parties, who have provided a letter of support in writing to the entity.

The directors consider the going concern basis to be appropriate following their assessment of the Company's financial position and its ability to meet its obligations as and when they fall due given this level of financial support from its related parties. In making the going concern assessment, the directors have taken into account the following:

- The capital structure and liquidity of the Company and its related parties;
- A number of scenarios to the base case cash flow forecasts for the next twelve months (from date of approval of the financial statements) and the resulting level of additional funding required during that period; and
- The ability of the related parties to provide the necessary financial support and the availability of resources at their disposal.

**Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Going concern (continued)

Specifically in relation to the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the company, the directors have considered:

- The current trading performance of both this entity, its wider group, and the underlying assets operationally, following lockdown measures introduced by the government; and
- Market intelligence and government economic forecasts around the short to medium term economic impacts due to the COVID-19 pandemic on both the property sector and more specifically on the care home sector in which the underlying asset operates.

The directors are satisfied that given the financial support of the entity's related parties, the company is able to meet its obligations as they fall due over the next twelve months and as such they consider it appropriate to prepare the company's financial statements on the going concern basis. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would arise if the financial support of the related parties was withdrawn and the entity was not able to continue as a going concern.

2.4 Turnover

Turnover, comprised of rental income, is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

2.5 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually on the basis of reports compiled by external valuers. These reports provide both a market value and range of values around this with a degree of sensitivity. These are derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, and are adjusted if necessary, for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset, including where events occurring since the balance sheet date provide additional information about the condition of the asset at the balance sheet date including any offers that have been received for the assets. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transactions costs and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.8 Financial instruments***Financial assets*

Basic financial instruments, including trade and other debtors, and cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price, less any impairment.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, and loans from related parties are initially recognised at transaction price, less any impairment.

Financial liabilities that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.9 Creditors

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

2.10 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income and is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

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

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

2.11 Operating leases

Leases of investment properties where the company retains substantially all risks and rewards incidental to ownership are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating leases (net of any incentives given to the lessees) is recognised as profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Hollyblue Healthcare (Spring) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2019

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

In applying the company's accounting policies, the directors may be required to make judgements and estimates that could impact the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the Statement of financial position date and the amounts reported for revenue and expenses during the year.

The directors have not been required to use a significant degree of judgement in determining the timing and value of amounts recognised in the financial statements, other than that relating to the valuation of the investment properties. Their fair value is determined annually by the directors, based on information provided by quarterly valuations made by Cushman & Wakefield, the company's independent property advisers. The reports provide both a market value and range of values around this with a degree of sensitivity and are derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate. Consideration is also taken by the directors of tenant being in administration and the volatility of the market from quarter to quarter, including where events occurring since the balance sheet date provide additional information about the condition of the asset at the balance sheet date including any offers that have been received for the assets.

The directors are not aware of any significant sources of estimation uncertainty in the preparation of the financial statements.

4. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company being that of an investment property company operating in the care sector.

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2019 £	2018 £
Unrealised gain on property revaluation	(67,000)	(2,372,000)
Rental income not recoverable	181,977	-
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's annual financial statements	3,625	2,375

The operating profit for the year includes an exceptional expense of £219,658 (2018: £920,325) being a provision against group debtors.

During the year, the company's only tenant breached the conditions of their lease and were subsequently put into administration. Rental income not recoverable during the year ended 31 December 2019 was £181,977, which has been provided for within the profit for the year.

6. Employees

The company has no employees (2018: nil) other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2018: £nil).

Hollyblue Healthcare (Spring) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2019

7. Interest payable and similar charges

	2019 £	2018 £
Interest payable on loans from group undertakings	34,319	100,507
Total interest payable and similar charges	<u>34,319</u>	<u>100,507</u>

8. Tax on profit

	2019 £	2018 £
Current tax		
Total current tax	149,995	176,690
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	227	(49,480)
Total current tax	<u>150,222</u>	<u>127,210</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	47,262	406,576
Total deferred tax	<u>47,262</u>	<u>406,576</u>
Tax on profit	<u>197,484</u>	<u>533,786</u>

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2018: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018: 19%). The calculation is below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit before taxation	<u>636,788</u>	<u>2,381,623</u>
Profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018: 19%)	120,990	452,508
Effects of:		
Income not taxable	(12,730)	(450,680)
Expenses not deductible	41,735	174,862
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	227	(49,480)
Origination and reversal of timing differences	47,262	406,576
	<u>197,484</u>	<u>533,786</u>

In the 2017 Finance Bill, the government enacted legislation to keep the corporation tax rate at 19% until 31 March 2020 and to reduce it to 17% from 1 April 2020. However, the government's 2020 budget announced that legislation will be introduced in April 2020 to retain the current 19% rate.

Hollyblue Healthcare (Spring) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2019

8. Tax on profit (continued)

Certain properties are stated at less than historic cost. The loss on revaluation of these properties of £742,135 (2018: £nil) could give rise to a potential deferred tax asset of £141,006 (2018: £nil) which can only be utilised when there are sufficient capital gains against which the loss can be offset. At this point it is uncertain that there will be sufficient capital gains for this loss to be offset.

9. Investment property

	£
Valuation	
As at 31 December 2018	5,513,000
Revaluation gain	<u>67,000</u>
As at 31 December 2019	<u>5,580,000</u>

During the year, the company's only tenant breached the conditions of their lease and were subsequently put into administration. The directors are currently assessing various options available to them, which include continuing to operate the care home for a period, leasing to another tenant or selling the asset.

The 2019 valuations are based on the market values from quarterly valuations prepared by Cushman & Wakefield, the company's independent property advisers, on an open market value for existing use basis, and take into account the tenant is in administration and also take into account any offers received for these assets.

10. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Other debtors	21,457	222
Amounts owed from group undertakings	120,000	-
Prepayments and accrued income	3,362	4,212
Corporation tax	-	73,422
	<u>144,819</u>	<u>77,856</u>

Amounts due from group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand. Although these amounts are repayable on demand, they are unlikely to be fully recovered within twelve months.

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>139,189</u>	<u>365,137</u>

Hollyblue Healthcare (Spring) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2019

12. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	19,520	-
Amounts due to group undertakings	41,793	-
Corporation tax	16,758	-
Accruals and deferred income	12,945	15,739
	<u>91,016</u>	<u>15,739</u>

13. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Loans from group undertakings	<u>131,735</u>	<u>785,563</u>
	<u>131,735</u>	<u>785,563</u>

Loans from parent undertakings charged interest at a rate of 9% per annum. Interest is payable semi-annually on the initial draw-down amount. The loan is repayable in full on 30 September 2026.

During the year, a bank loan with the company's immediate parent was secured in part by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company. The extent of this loan at the Statement of financial position date was £17,050,000 (2018: £22,100,000). Following the year end, the bank loan was repaid in full, and the charges satisfied.

14. Deferred tax

	2019 £
Opening balance	406,576
Charge to the profit or loss	47,262
At 31 December	<u>453,838</u>

The deferred tax provision is made up as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Unrealised gains on property revaluation	<u>453,838</u>	<u>406,576</u>
	<u>453,838</u>	<u>406,576</u>

Hollyblue Healthcare (Spring) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2019

15. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due after more than 5 years		
Loans from group undertakings	<u>131,735</u>	<u>785,563</u>

16. Operating lease arrangements

The company as a lessor

As at 31 December 2019 the company had contracted with tenants for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases of:

	2019 £	2018 £
Not later than 1 year	1,114,255	1,087,078
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	<u>915,052</u>	<u>1,979,811</u>
	<u>2,029,307</u>	<u>3,066,889</u>

As disclosed in note 5, the tenants are currently in administration, therefore these lease payments may not be recoverable by the company.

17. Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
2,068,735 (2017: 2,068,735) Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>2,068,735</u>	<u>2,068,735</u>

No dividends were proposed for the year ended 31 December 2019 (2018: £nil).

18. Related party transactions

As a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking, the company has taken advantage of the exemption in paragraph 33.1A of FRS 102 from disclosing transactions with other group companies that are wholly owned within the group.

Consultancy fees of £30,007 (2018: £nil) were paid to a third party in respect of P A Smith, director of the Company. Included within trade creditors is an amount due to the third party of £10,800 (2018: £nil).

Hollyblue Healthcare (Spring) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2019

19. Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking of the company is Hollyblue Healthcare (Finance) Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The ultimate controlling party of the company is Monarch Master Funding Limited, a company registered in the Cayman Islands.

20. Events after the reporting period

In early 2020, the existence of a new coronavirus, now known as COVID-19, was confirmed and since this time COVID-19 has spread across a significant number of countries. COVID-19 has caused disruption to businesses and economic activity which has been reflected in recent fluctuations in global securities markets. COVID-19 is a non-adjusting post balance sheet event. Given the inherent uncertainties, it is not practicable at this time to determine the impact of COVID-19 on the Company or to provide a quantitative estimate of this impact. The directors consider that the impact of COVID-19 would not affect the ability of the Company to generate value in the long-term and that any potential impairment of investment properties cannot be quantified at this stage.