

Brad Estates Limited

**Directors' report and financial
statements**

Registered number 3001669

31 March 2020



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Directors' report

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

This report has been prepared taking advantage of the exemptions for small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Business review

Principal activities, risks and uncertainties

The company's principal activity during the year was property investment.

The company is the principal employer in relation to certain past employees' pension entitlements.

The principal uncertainties associated with this business are rental and occupancy levels, investment returns relating to pension plan assets and the sensitivity of the pension scheme liability to changes in the underlying assumptions.

The directors do not consider the business to be severely affected by Covid-19 but acknowledge that there are uncertainties in the wider economy which may impact all UK companies going forward and the value of pension assets.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year is £521,000 (2019: £460,000) and has been transferred to reserves. The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2019: £nil).

Directors and directors' interests

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

J C Kay
M L Widders

Going concern

The directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements, as set out in note 1.

Auditors

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditors will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

By order of the board



M L Widders
Director

Lynton House
Ackhurst Park
Chorley
PR7 1NY

30th July 2020

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the directors' report and the financial statements

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and Section 1A of FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities).

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 estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.



KPMG LLP

1 St Peter's Square
Manchester
M2 3AE
United Kingdom

Independent auditor's report to the members of Brad Estates Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Brad Estates Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 March 2020, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards applicable to smaller entities, including Section 1A of FRS 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.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the company's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period. We have nothing to report in these respects.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Brad Estates Limited *(continued)*

Directors' report

The directors are responsible for the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover that report and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in that report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion that report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required 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 exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

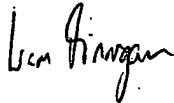
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee that an audit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

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Brad Estates Limited *(continued)*

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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.



Liam Finnigan (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
One St Peter's Square
Manchester
M2 3AE

30th July 2020

Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 31 March 2020

		2020			2019		
	Note	Before investment property revaluation £000	Investment Property Revaluation £000	Total £000	Before investment property revaluation £000	Investment Property Revaluation £000	Total £000
Turnover	1	312	-	312	311	-	311
Cost of sales		(13)	-	(13)	(8)	-	(8)
Gross profit		299	-	299	303	-	303
Administrative expenses	2	(182)	-	(182)	(157)	-	(157)
Investment property revaluation	7	-	68	68	-	25	25
Operating profit		117	68	185	146	25	171
Interest receivable and similar income	3	678	-	678	694	-	694
Interest payable and similar charges	4	(237)	-	(237)	(239)	-	(239)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		558	68	626	601	25	626
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	5	(92)	(13)	(105)	(162)	(4)	(166)
Profit for the year		466	55	521	439	21	460
Other comprehensive income							
Re-measurement of net defined pension liability	10	1,173	-	1,173	(1,799)	-	(1,799)
Deferred tax on pension scheme liability	11	(119)	-	(119)	306	-	306
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,520	55	1,575	(1,054)	21	(1,033)

All the results are from continuing activities.

The notes on pages 8 to 16 form part of the financial statements.

Balance Sheet

at 31 March 2020

	Note	2020	2019
		£000	£000
Non-current assets			
Investment property	7	4,253	4,185
Deferred tax assets	11	1,516	1,711
		<u>5,769</u>	<u>5,896</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	8	20,952	21,313
Cash at bank and in hand		352	346
		<u>21,304</u>	<u>21,659</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	0	0
Net current assets		<u>21,304</u>	<u>21,659</u>
Total assets		<u>27,073</u>	<u>27,555</u>
Pension deficit	10	(7,982)	(10,068)
Provisions for liabilities and charges – deferred tax	11	(167)	(138)
Net assets including pension deficit		<u>18,924</u>	<u>17,349</u>
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	12	50	50
Profit and loss account	13	18,874	17,299
Equity shareholders' funds	14	<u>18,924</u>	<u>17,349</u>

The notes on pages 8 to 16 form part of the financial statements.

The financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006, were approved by the board of directors on 30th July 2020 and signed on its behalf.



M L Widders
Director

Registered number 3001669

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

Brad Estates Limited (the "Company") is a private company incorporated, domiciled and registered in England and Wales in the UK. The registered number is 3001669 and the registered address is Lynton House, Ackhurst Park, Chorley, PR7 1NY.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities). The presentation currency of these financial statements is sterling. All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest £1,000.

The Company's immediate parent undertaking, Northern Trust Group Limited, includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Northern Trust Group Limited are prepared in accordance with FRS 102 and are available to the public and may be obtained from The Registrar of Companies, Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the financial statements throughout the current and preceding year, except as noted below.

The directors, in the application of these accounting policies, have made certain judgments and estimates that may have significant effect on the financial statements, including in connection with the valuation of investment properties and in valuing the defined benefit pension obligations.

Going concern

The company is a subsidiary of Northern Trust Group Limited and is party to a group banking arrangement with that Group. The Directors of Northern Trust Group Limited have considered the going concern status of the Group, which include the forecasts for this company, and have concluded that it remains appropriate to prepare the financial statements of the Group on a going concern basis.

The financial statements of Northern Trust Group Limited include the following disclosures;

The Group's activities are funded through a combination of bank facilities and cash generated from operations. The bank facilities have financial covenants associated with them. In the current and prior years, the Group has complied with the terms of its bank facility.

The Directors have prepared cash flow forecasts for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements, which also consider the impact of COVID-19. As part of this the Directors have considered downside scenarios which include incorporating higher levels of customer default on debts and decreased levels of occupancy. Specifically, they have considered a downside including assumed 10% reductions in rental income for the financial year to March 2021, as well as further significant impact on cash collections from rent deferments, neither of which are expected to occur, given the experience of previous recessions and the robust nature of the Group's business. These forecasts indicate that, even in the downside scenario, the Group will be able to operate within the terms of its available facilities and comply with the associated covenants and will therefore be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due for payment.

Consequently, the Directors are confident that the Group will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis

The Directors of this Company are satisfied that the forecasts and assumptions applied by the Directors of Northern Trust Group Limited in forming that conclusion, which include consideration of the impact of Covid-19, are reasonable and as such have continued to prepare these financial statements on a going concern basis.

Turnover

Turnover consists of rental income relating to the Company's investment property. All turnover is wholly attributable to the principal activity of the company and arises solely in the United Kingdom.

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (*continued*)

Investment property

Investment properties are properties which are held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both. Investment properties are recognised initially at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition:

- i. investment properties whose fair value can be measured reliably without undue cost or effort are held at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value are recognised in profit or loss in the period that they arise; and
- ii. no depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties applying the fair value model.

In determining the value of the investment property portfolio at 31 March 2020, the Directors have considered the possible effect of Covid-19 which they do not believe has had a material effect on the value.

Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income. Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. The following timing differences are not provided for: differences between accumulated depreciation and tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset if and when all conditions for retaining the tax allowances have been met; and to the extent that it is not probable that they will reverse in the foreseeable future and the reporting entity is able to control the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Pensions

Defined benefit plans

The company operates a defined benefit pension scheme and the pension charge is based on a 'best estimate' basis, reflecting market expectations of financial yields and related factors at the balance sheet date. The fair value of any plan assets is deducted. The company determines the (net interest expense)/income on the net defined benefit (liability)/asset for the period by applying the discount rate as determined at the beginning of the annual period to the net defined benefit (liability)/asset taking account of changes arising as a result of contributions and benefit payments.

The discount rate is the yield at the balance sheet date on AA rated corporate bonds that have maturity dates approximating to the terms of the Company's obligations. A valuation is performed annually by a qualified actuary. The company recognises net defined benefit plan assets to the extent that it is able to recover the surplus either through reduced contributions in the future or through refunds from the plan.

Changes in the net defined benefit liability arising from the net interest on net defined benefit liability during the period are recognised in profit or loss.

Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset is recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which it occurs.

Notes (continued)

2 Expenses and auditor's remuneration

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Auditor's remuneration:		
- in respect of the statutory audit of these financial statements	11	10
- in respect of tax services provided	3	3
	<u>14</u>	<u>13</u>

3 Interest receivable and similar income

	2020 £000	2019 £000
On loans to group undertakings	678	694
	<u>678</u>	<u>694</u>

4 Interest payable and similar charges

	2020 £000	2019 £000
On loans from group undertakings	9	14
Net financing costs in respect of pension scheme	228	225
	<u>237</u>	<u>239</u>

5 Taxation on profit on ordinary activities

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Deferred tax charge to profit and loss account (note 11)	105	166
	<u>105</u>	<u>166</u>
Deferred tax charge / (credit) to other comprehensive income (note 11)	119	(306)
	<u>119</u>	<u>(306)</u>

A corporation tax rate of 19% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020, reversing the previously enacted reduction in the rate from 19% to 17%. This will increase the company's future current tax charge accordingly. The deferred tax liability at 31 March 2020 has been calculated at 19% (2019: 17%).

Notes (continued)

5 Taxation on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Profit for the year	521	460
Total tax charge	105	166
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit excluding taxation	626	626
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2019: 19%)	119	119
Impact of tax rate differences	(81)	(19)
Group relief surrendered	67	66
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total tax charge included in profit and loss	105	166
	<hr/>	<hr/>

6 Staff numbers and costs

The company has recorded pension obligations in respect of previous employees as disclosed in note 10. The only persons employed by the company during the year were the directors, none of whom received any remuneration from the company (2019: £nil).

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Employee Costs	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>

7 Investment property

	Freehold land and buildings £000	Total £000
<i>Cost or valuation</i>		
At 1 April 2019	4,185	4,185
Revaluations	68	68
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2020	4,253	4,253
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2020	4,253	4,253
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 1 April 2019	4,185	4,185
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The above freehold land and buildings are not depreciated. At 31 March 2020 the investment properties were revalued to open market value by the directors.

Notes (continued)

8 Debtors

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Amounts due from group companies	20,908	21,257
Other debtors	44	56
	<u>20,952</u>	<u>21,313</u>

9 Creditors

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Trade creditors	0	0
Other creditors	0	0
	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

10 Pension scheme commitments

Defined benefit pension scheme

The company operates a defined benefit pension scheme in respect of previous employees. The assets of the scheme are administered by trustees in a fund separate from those of the company. The contributions are determined by a qualified actuary on the basis of triennial valuations using the projected unit method.

At the date of the latest actuarial valuation at 31 December 2019, the market value of the assets of the scheme were £30,578,000 and the actuarial value of the assets represented 84% of the benefits accrued to members, after allowing for expected future increases in earnings. There was a deficit of £6,028,000.

In the year the company made deficit shortfall contributions of £1,300,000 (2019: £1,300,000).

The results of the formal actuarial valuation as at 31 December 2019 have been updated to 31 March 2020 by an independent qualified actuary in accordance with FRS 102.

The overall deficit in the scheme may be analysed as follows:

Net pension liability

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Defined benefit obligation	(31,668)	(38,126)
Plan assets	23,686	28,058
	<u>(7,982)</u>	<u>(10,068)</u>

At 31 March 2020 both the defined benefit pension scheme's assets and liabilities had been subject to significant movements as a result of COVID-19, with the value of both the assets and liabilities decreasing in the period prior to the year-end. Post year-end and to the date of signing the financial statements, further movements have occurred in respect of both asset and liability values, which are expected to partially offset but have not been subject to further actuarial valuation. There continues to be an uncertain future impact of COVID-19 on the scheme's overall net liability.

Notes (continued)

10 Pension scheme commitments (continued)

Movements in present value of defined benefit obligation

	2020 £000	2019 £000
At 1 April 2019	38,126	35,887
Interest cost	900	918
(Gain) / loss on benefit obligation	(1,032)	114
Changes to demographic assumptions	(1,798)	305
Changes to financial assumptions	(3,252)	2,100
Benefits paid	(1,276)	(1,198)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2020	31,668	38,126
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Movements in fair value of plan assets

	2020 £000	2019 £000
At 1 April 2019	28,058	26,667
Return on plan assets less interest	(4,909)	720
Administration costs	(159)	(124)
Contributions by employer	1,300	1,300
Benefits paid	(1,276)	(1,198)
Interest on assets	672	693
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2020	23,686	28,058
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Expense recognised in the profit and loss account

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Administration costs	(159)	(124)
Net financing costs in respect of pension scheme	(228)	(225)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total expense recognised in profit or loss	(387)	(349)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The expense is recognised in the following line items in the profit and loss account:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Interest payable and similar charges	(228)	(225)
Administrative expenses	(159)	(124)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The total amount recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income in respect of actuarial gains / losses is a gain of £1,173,000 (2019: £1,799,000 loss).

Notes (continued)

10 Pension scheme commitments (continued)

Scheme assets

The fair values of the scheme's assets, which are not intended to be realised in the short term and may be subject to significant change before they are realised, were:

	Value at 2020 £000	Value at 2019 £000
Equities	10,962	15,191
Bonds	2,110	3,025
Property	5,740	4,735
Other – Cash	273	835
Other and alternatives	4,601	4,272
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total market value of assets	23,686	28,058
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Actual return on plan assets	(4,396)	1,289
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Principal actuarial assumptions used by the actuary in this valuation at the year-end were as follows:

	2020 %	2019 %
Discount rate	2.30	2.40
Inflation assumption (RPI)	2.75	3.55
Rate of increase in pensions in payment and deferred pensions	2.65	3.40
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The assumptions used by the actuary are the best estimates chosen from a range of possible actuarial assumptions which, due to the timescale covered, may not necessarily be borne out in practice.

In valuing the liabilities of the pension fund at 31 March 2020, mortality assumptions have been made as indicated below.

The assumptions relating to longevity underlying the pension liabilities at the balance sheet date are based on standard actuarial mortality tables and projections. The assumed future life expectancies are as follows:

Current male pensioner aged 60:	24.5 years
Future male pensioner aged 40:	26.2 years

Notes (continued)

11 Deferred tax

	2020 £000	2020 £000	2019 £000	2019 £000
<i>Deferred tax assets:</i>				
Short term timing differences		(1,516)		(1,711)
		<u>(1,516)</u>		<u>(1,711)</u>
Total deferred tax assets		<u>(1,516)</u>		<u>(1,711)</u>
<i>Deferred tax liabilities:</i>				
Capital gains		167		138
		<u>167</u>		<u>138</u>
Total deferred tax liabilities		<u>167</u>		<u>138</u>
Movement				
At start of period		(1,573)		(1,433)
Deferred tax charged to the income statement in the period				
Deferred tax on pension scheme liability	92		162	
Deferred tax on revaluation	13		4	
	<u>105</u>		<u>166</u>	
Deferred tax charged to the P&L in the period		105		166
Deferred tax on pension scheme liability charged/(credited) to OCI		119		(306)
		<u>(1,349)</u>		<u>(1,573)</u>
Total deferred tax asset		<u>(1,349)</u>		<u>(1,573)</u>

12 Share capital

	Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid
	2020 £000
	2019 £000
50,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	50
	<u>50</u>

13 Reserves

	Profit and loss account £000
At 1 April 2019	17,299
Profit for the year	521
Actuarial gain	1,173
Deferred tax charge on pension scheme liability	(119)
	<u>18,874</u>
At 31 March 2020	<u>18,874</u>

Notes (continued)

14 Reconciliation of movement in shareholders' funds

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Profit for the financial year	521	460
Actuarial gains / (losses)	1,173	(1,799)
Deferred tax (charge) / credit on pension scheme liability	(119)	306
Opening shareholders' funds	17,349	18,382
Shareholders' funds at the end of the year	<u>18,924</u>	<u>17,349</u>

15 Operating Leases

Leases as lessee:

The company has no operating leases payable.

Leases as lessor:

The company's investment property is let under operating leases. The future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable leases are as follows:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Less than one year	308	301
Between one and five years	614	855
More than five years	41	91
	<u>963</u>	<u>1,247</u>

16 Contingent liabilities

The company is party to group banking arrangements for Northern Trust Company Limited. Consequently, it is jointly and severally liable for the loans and overdrafts of Northern Trust Company Limited and certain of its fellow subsidiary undertakings. At 31 March 2020, the liability under this guarantee amounted to £213,513,000 (2019: £219,609,000).

17 Ultimate parent company

The ultimate parent company in the UK is Northern Trust Group 1 Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Northern Trust Group 1 Limited, registered office address Lynton House, Ackhurst Park, Foxhole Road, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 1NY. The smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Northern Trust Group Limited, registered address Lynton House, Ackhurst Park, Foxhole Road, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 1NY. The consolidated financial statements of Northern Trust Group 1 Limited and Northern Trust Group Limited are available to the public and may be obtained from:

The Registrar of Companies
Companies House
Crown Ways
CARDIFF
CF14 3UZ