Company Registration No. 04925162

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

L7CK2QTD LD4 17/08/2018 #1 COMPANIES HOUSE

Report and Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2018

Contents	Page
COMPANY INFORMATION	1
DIRECTORS' REPORT	2
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	4
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	7
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	8
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	9
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	10
PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES	11
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	14

Company Information

Directors

P J Sheldrake

(resigned 2 May 2018) (resigned 1 August 2017)

J L Crouch M W Grinonneau

G W Mackinlay

S J Prema

(appointed 1 August 2017) (appointed 3 May 2018)

C S E Douglass K O'Brien

(appointed 3 May 2016)
(appointed 25 October 2017; resigned 12

S F Murphy

March 2018)

R J Coates

(appointed 3 July 2018)

Company Secretary

C Sheridan M Ahmed (resigned 1 April 2018)

(appointed 1 April 2018)

Registered Office

10-11 Charterhouse Square

London

EC1M 6EH

Registered Number

04925162

Auditor

BDO LLP

55 Baker Street

London W1U 7EU

Directors' Report For the year ended 31 March 2018

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018.

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

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is to design, build, finance and manage premises under the Government's LIFT initiative.

The company's principal tenant is Community Health Partnerships Limited. The directors are confident that the principal tenant will continue to meet the obligations set out under the lease agreement.

The results for the year are included on page 7.

Dividends

The company paid no dividends during the year (2017: £nil).

Directors

The current directors of the company, who served throughout the period and subsequently unless otherwise stated, are shown on page 1.

Leicester LIFT Project Company (No.1) Limited has adopted Articles of Association, the provisions of which do not require the directors to retire by rotation or to retire at the first Annual General Meeting after their appointment.

Going concern

The company has net liabilities of £4,339,000 (2017: £6,929,000), which includes the negative fair value of the interest rate swaps of £9,389,000 (2017: £11,384,000) and RPI swap of £2,838,000 (2017: £3,496,000) within liabilities, and net current liabilities of £24,410,000 (2017: £25,620,000), include cash of £3,534,000 (2017: £3,014,000), at 31 March 2018. It is noted that a significant element of net current liabilities is due to the bank debt covenant breach position as discussed further in note 12.

The directors have reviewed the future liquidity requirements and have considered the cash flow forecasts of the company. The company produces long-term financial forecasts which show the company is able to operate and meet its financial obligations as they fall due, including compliance with all loan covenants. Based on this review, the comments detailed in note 12 in relation to the current covenant breach and the future business prospects of the company, despite the current economic conditions the directors believe the company will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

Having regard to the above and after making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

Qualifying third party Indemnity provisions

The directors of Leicester LIFT Project Company (No. 1) Limited have qualifying third party indemnity provisions put in place through other companies of which they are also directors.

Directors' Report (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2018

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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.

Auditor and disclosure of information to auditor

In the case of each of the persons who are directors of the company at the date when this report is approved:

- so far as each of the directors is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- each of the directors has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

BDO LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as the company's auditor.

On behalf of the board

G W Mackinlay

Director

12/8/18

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LEICESTER LIFT PROJECT COMPANY (NO.1) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Leicester LIFT Project Company (No. 1) Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 March 2018, which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows, and related notes. 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 March 2018 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LEICESTER LIFT PROJECT COMPANY (NO.1) LIMITED (continued)

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements and the directors' report in accordance with the small companies' regime and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LEICESTER LIFT PROJECT COMPANY (NO.1) LIMITED (continued)

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.

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.

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.

BOU LUP

Paul Bailey (senior statutory auditor)

For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor 55 Baker Street London W1U 7EU

15 August 2018

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

Statement of Comprehensive Income For the year ended 31 March 2018

	Note	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Turnover	1	1,223	1,823
Cost of sales	•	(377)	(854)
Gross profit		846	969
Administrative expenses		(483)	(374)
Operating profit		363	595
Interest receivable and similar income	5	2,623	2,671
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(2,400)	(2,498)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	-	586	768
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7	(198)	(164)
Profit for the financial year	_	388	604
Movement in cash flow hedge		2,653	(2,230)
Taxation in respect of items of other comprehensive income/(loss)	7	(451)	253
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		2,202	(1,977)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		2,590	(1,373)

The results for the current and previous financial year derive from continuing operations.

Statement of Financial Position As at 31 March 2018

	Note	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Non-current asset Financial assets	8	39,200	40,106
Current assets Debtors – due within one year Debtors – due after more than one year	9 9	825 1,198	335 1,852
Cash at bank and in hand Creditors	10	3,534 5,557	<u>3,014</u> 5,201
Amounts falling due within one year Net current liabilities	11	(29,967)	(30,821)
Total assets less current liabilities Creditors	•	14,790	14,486
Amounts falling due after more than one year Net liabilities	11	(19,129)	(21,415)
		(4,339)	(6,929)
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account Cash flow bodgs reserve	14 15	525 5,284 (10,148)	525 4,896 (12,350)
Cash flow hedge reserve Shareholders' deficit	13	(4,339)	(12,350)

The financial statements of Leicester LIFT Project Company (No.1) Limited, registered number 04925162, were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 15/8/18

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to small companies entitled to the small companies' exemption.

G W Mackinlay

Director

Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 31 March 2018

	Issued share capital £'000	Cash flow hedge reserve £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total 2018 £'000
1 April 2017 Comprehensive income for the year	525	(12,350)	4,896	(6,929)
Profit for the year	-	-	388	388
Hedge effective portion of change in fair value of designated hedging	- -	2,653	-	2,653
Taxation in respect of other comprehensive income	•	(451)	-	(451)
Other comprehensive income for the year		2,202		2,202
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	2,202	388	2,590
31 March 2018	525	(10,148)	5,284	(4,339)
	Issued share capital	Cash flow hedge reserve	Profit and loss account	Total 2017
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
1 April 2016 Comprehensive income for the year	525	(10,373)	4,292	(5,556)
Profit for the year	_	-	604	604
Hedge effective portion of change in fair value of designated hedging	-	(2,230)	•	(2,230)
Taxation in respect of other comprehensive loss	-	253	-	253
Other comprehensive loss for the year	=	(1,977)	-	(1,977)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	•	(1,977)	604	(1,373)
31 March 2017	525	(12,350)	4,896	(6,929)

Statement of Cash Flows For the year ended 31 March 2018

	Note	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the financial year		388	604
Adjustments for:			
Net interest receivable	_	(223)	(173)
Service remuneration	8	(1,264)	(1,322)
Taxation expense	7	198	164
Lease premium amortisation		(16)	(17)
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other debtors		(390)	270
(Decrease) in trade and other creditors		(28)	(46)
Cash used in operating activities	,	(1,335)	(520)
Group relief received		38	26
Net cash used in operating activities		(1,297)	(494)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Receipts on financial asset	8	4,834	4,697
Interest received	5	6	9
Net cash from investing activities		4,840	4,706
Cash flows from financing activities			
Loan repayment		(1,088)	(1,104)
Interest paid		(1,935)	(2,865)
Net cash used in financing activities	•	(3,023)	(3,969)
	•	(0,020)	(0,000)
Net increase in cash & cash equivalents		520	243
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		3,014	2,771
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	•	3,534	3,014
Cach and each equivalents comprise:			
Cash and cash equivalents comprise: Cash at bank and in hand		2 524	2.044
Cash at Dank and in hand	40	3,534	3,014
	10	3,534	3,014

Principal Accounting Policies For the year ended 31 March 2018

Leicester LIFT Project Company (No.1) Limited is incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 10-11 Charterhouse Square, London, EC1M 6EH.

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

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland.

The functional currency is pounds sterling and rounded to the nearest £'000.

Going concern

The company has net liabilities of £4,339,000 (2017: £6,929,000), which includes the negative fair value of the interest rate swaps of £9,389,000 (2017: £11,384,000) and RPI swap of £2,838,000 (2017: £3,496,000) within liabilities, and net current liabilities of £24,410,000 (2017: £25,620,000), include cash of £3,534,000 (2017: £3,014,000), at 31 March 2018. It is noted that a significant element of net current liabilities is due to the bank debt covenant breach position as discussed further in note 12.

The directors have reviewed the future liquidity requirements and have considered the cash flow forecasts of the company. The company produces long-term financial forecasts which show the company is able to operate and meet its financial obligations as they fall due, including compliance with all loan covenants. Based on this review, the comments detailed in note 12 in relation to the current covenant breach and the future business prospects of the company, despite the current economic conditions the directors believe the company will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

Having regard to the above and after making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

Taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

- 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.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Principal Accounting Policies (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2018

Turnover

a. Public to private concession arrangements

A substantial portion of the company's assets are used within the framework of concession contracts granted by public sector customers ('grantors'). Under these contracts, the company constructs primary care centres that are leased to the NHS on a 25 year lease.

To fall within the scope of section 34 of FRS 102, a contract must satisfy the following two criteria:

- the grantor controls or regulates what services the operator must provide using the infrastructure, to whom, and at what price; and
- the grantor controls, through ownership, beneficial entitlement or otherwise, any significant residual interest in the infrastructure at the end of the term of the arrangement.

Pursuant to section 34 of FRS 102, such infrastructures is not recognised in assets of the operator as property, plant and equipment but as financial assets ('financial asset model').

b. Financial asset model

The financial asset model applies when the operator has an unconditional right to receive cash or another financial asset from the grantor.

In the case of concession services, the operator has such an unconditional right if the grantor contractually guarantees the payment of:

- Amounts specified or determined in the contract or
- The shortfall, if any, between amounts received from users of the public service and amounts specified or determined in the contract

Financial assets resulting from the application of section 34 of FRS 102 are recorded in the statement of financial position under the heading financial assets and measured at amortised cost.

Pursuant to section 23 of FRS 102, revenue associated with this financial model comprises of service remuneration which relates to lifecycle maintenance and facilities income and ad hoc property related services income.

Financial Asset

The financial asset is stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset.

Financial instruments

The company classifies financial instruments, or their component parts, on initial recognition as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Financial instruments are recognised on the trade date when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of a financial instrument not at fair value through profit and loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial instrument.

Principal Accounting Policies (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2018

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial instruments are derecognised on trade date when the company is no longer a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities and equity

Financial liabilities and equity are classified according to the substance of the financial instrument's contractual obligations, rather than the financial instrument's legal form.

Hedge Accounting

The company has entered into variable to fixed rate interest swaps and RPI swaps to manage its exposure to interest rate cash flow risk on its variable rate debt and inflation rate risk, respectively. These derivatives are measured at fair value at each reporting date. To the extent the hedge is effective, movements in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in a separate cash flow hedge reserve. Any ineffective portions of those movements are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for the period.

Finance costs

Finance costs that were accrued during construction of the fixed assets were expensed as they were incurred.

Loan arrangement fees

Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument. The capitalised fees are then released to the statement of comprehensive income account on a straight line basis over the term of the loan.

Accounting estimates and judgments

The estimates and judgements that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the financial year are as follows:

a. Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Financial asset — The calculation of the amortised cost of the financial asset requires an estimate of the residual value of the property at the end of the lease term. This estimate has been based on the residual value allocated to the contract in the financial models, which form the basis for the calculation of rent charged to the lessees.

Financial asset interest rate – The financial asset interest income is based on the WACC of the project and is applied to the carrying value of the financial asset on a quarterly basis. The interest rate used in 2018 is 6.74% (2017: 6.74%) per annum.

Service Margin – After the property is constructed, the company provides property management services. The remuneration for these services is recognised at cost plus an estimated mark up for profit on property management services. The service margin rate used in 2018 is 25.32% (2017: 29.71%) per annum. It is the policy of the directors that the service margin is reviewed annually on 1 April each year to generate a new service margin rate, which is to be applied in the proceeding financial year.

b. Critical judgements

Concession arrangements – The concession arrangements undertaken by the company are considered to fall within the scope of section 34 of FRS 102 "Service Concession Arrangements", as described in the Turnover note. This judgement has been based on a consideration of the nature and terms of the agreements and, in all contracts, the existence of an option for the grantor to purchase the properties at the end of the contract.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2018

1. Analysis of turnover and profit on ordinary activities before taxation

Turnover in the year is analysed as follows:

	2018	2017
	£,000	£'000
Cost recoveries	(194)	351
Service margin	1,264	1,322
Rental income (third party)	137	132
Other income	16	18
	1,223	1,823

2. Audit costs

The audit fee for the company amounted to £2,827 (2017: £2,718). This has been borne by the parent company.

3. Directors' remuneration

The directors did not receive any remuneration from the company for their services to the company during the year or the previous year. The directors are remunerated by the shareholding companies for their services to the group as a whole. It is not practicable to apportion their remuneration for their services to this company.

4. Staff numbers

The company had no employees during the year or the previous year.

5. Interest receivable and similar income

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Bank interest receivable Financial asset interest receivable	6	9
Financial asset interest receivable	2,617 2,623	2,662 2,671
6. Interest payable and similar charges		
. ,	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Bank interest payable	1,892	1,985
Loan note interest payable	508	513
	2,400	2,498

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2018

Current tax charge for the year

7.

Tax on profit on ordinary activities	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
a) Analysis of tax on ordinary activities		
UK corporation tax payable at 19.00% (2017: 20.00%	•	
Group relief payment	<u>(5)</u>	(8)
Total current tax	(5)	(8)
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences:		
- current year	203	172
Total deferred tax	203	172
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	198	164
Taxation in respect of other comprehensive income/(loss)		
Cash flow hedge reserve	451	(253)
Total taxation in respect of other comprehensive		
income/(loss)	451	(253)
the tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard ra 2017: 20.00%). The differences are explained below:	ate of corporation tax in th	ne UK 19.00%
	£'000	£'000
b) Factors affecting the tax charge for the year	500	200
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	586	690
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK 19.00%		
(2016: 20.00%)	111	138
Effects of:		
Effects of,		_
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	105	89
	105 5 (23)	89 - (63)

The change in the corporation tax rate to 17% from 1 April 2020 is not anticipated to materially affect the future tax charge.

198

164

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2018

8. Financial assets

	· irimiraimi maaaaa		
		2018	2017
		£'000	£'000
	Balance at 1 April	40,106	40,781
	Income recognised in the income statement		
	- service remuneration	1,264	1,322
	- interest income	2,617	2,662
		3,881	3,984
	Other movements		
	- cash expenditure	47	38
	- cash received	(4,834)	(4,697)
		(4,787)	(4,659)
	Balance at 31 March	39,200	40,106
9.	Debtors		
		2040	0047
		2018 £'000	2017
	Due within one year	£ 000	£'000
	Trade debtors	37	125
	Amounts owed by related parties	154	112
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	246	37
	Other debtors	128	31
	Prepayments and accrued income	260	30
		825	335
	Due after more than one year		
	Deferred tax (note 13)	1,198	1,852
		1,198	1,852
			.,

10. Cash at bank and in hand

Included in cash at bank and in hand is cash of £3,534,000 (2017: £3,014,208), which is restricted for use in pre-described circumstances by the bank.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2018

11. Creditors

	2018	2017
	£'000	£,000
(a) Amounts falling due within one year		
Trade creditors	1	59
Bank loans (note 12)	29,183	30,268
Mezzanine debt (note 12)	100	61
Subordinated debt (note 12)	161	74
Other taxation and social security	246	218
Other creditors	30	32
Accruals and deferred income	246	109
	29,967	30,821
	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
(b) Amounts falling due after more than one year		
Mezzanine debt (note 12)	2,066	2,103
Subordinated debt (note 12)	3,150	3,237
Accruals and deferred income	1,686	279
Amounts owed to related parties	•	916
Cash flow hedge - Interest rate and RPI SWAP (note 15)	12,227	14,880
	19,129	21,415

The amounts shown within accruals and deferred income include accrued interest on the subordinated and mezzanine debts of £1,423,000. In prior year, this was £916,000, which was show within amounts owed to related parties. The subordinated and mezzanine debts shown above are balances owing to related parties.

12. Loans

(a) Bank loans

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
The bank loans are repayable as follows		
Within one year	29,183	30,268
•	29,183	30,268

The company has categorised all debt due to senior lenders as falling due within one year as a result of a breach in the loan covenants as at the year-end reporting date. The lenders are aware of the potential default under the loan agreement relating to under lease compliance issues and that remedial plans are in place to remedy the matters in so far as the Directors are able to do so. The Directors are not aware of any proposals by the senior lenders to seek early repayment of the outstanding loan amounts

Bank borrowings relate to a Senior Debt Facility granted by Bank of Scotland.

The amounts drawn under the Senior Debt Facility are repayable on an agreed repayment profile of six-monthly instalments that commenced on 31 March 2009 and are due to end on 31 March 2034, with a final instalment of £1,300,000.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2018

12. Loans (continued)

Interest charges on amounts borrowed are based on floating LIBOR. The company has entered into an interest rate swap agreement whereby it pays a fixed rate 5.391%, 5.377%, 4.871%, 4.871%, 5.278%, 4.714%, 4.822%, 4.695%, 4.793%, 4.573%, 4.768%, and 4.597% per annum in respect of amounts drawn under the senior debt facility. The swap expires on 31 March 2033.

The Senior Debt Facility is secured by fixed and floating charges on the assets of the company.

In addition, the company has entered into RPI swap agreements at of 2.70%, 2.77%, 2.93% and 2.85% to mitigate its risk in respect of inflation linked income.

Issue costs of debt have been offset against the loans and will be amortised over the duration of the facilities.

(b) Mezzanine debt owed to related parties	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
The loans are repayable as follows		
Within one year	100	61
Between one and two years	74	68
Between two and five years	273	247
After more than five years	1,719	1,788
	2,166	2,164
(c) Subordinated debt due to related parties		
	£'000	£'000
The loans are repayable as follows		•
Within one year	161	74
Between one and two years	140	±'
Between two and five years	303	403
After more than five years	2,707	2,834
·	3,311	3,311

The loan notes represent amounts borrowed under the Loan Note Agreement. The loans are unsecured and carry a coupon of 12% and are repayable in predetermined 6 monthly instalments commencing on 31 December 2004 and ending on 31 March 2032.

13. Deferred tax

2018 2 £'000 £'	000
Deferred tax	
Balance at beginning of year 1,852 1,	771
	172)
	253
income/(loss) (note 7a)	
Balance at end of year1,1981,	852

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2018

13. Deferred tax (continued)

An analysis of the deferred taxation provided in the financial statements is as follows:

		£'000	£'000
	Fixed assets timing differences	(1,726)	(1,725)
	UK property business losses	157	157
	Non trade loan relationship deficit losses	688	890
	Cash flow hedge reserve	2,079	2,530
		1,198	1,852
			1,002
14.	Called up share capital		
	•	2018	2017
		£	£
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>525,001</u>	525,001
15.	Financial instruments The company's financial instruments may be analysed.	d as follows:	
		2018	2017
		£'000	£'000
	Financial assets	2 000	2000
	Financial assets measured at amortised cost	43,555	43,452
	i individu assets measured at amortised cost	43,555	43,452
		40,000	75,752
	Financial liabilities		
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(36,442)	(36,946)
	Derivative financial instruments designated as	(12,227)	(14,880)
	hedges of variable interest rate and RPI risk	·	· ,
	•	(48,669)	(51,826)

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise financial asset, cash at bank and in hand, trade debtors, amounts owed by related parties and group undertakings, other debtors and accrued income.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise bank loans and overdrafts, trade creditors, amounts owed to related parties, other creditors and accruals.

Derivative financial instruments designated as hedges of variable interest rate risk comprise interest rate swaps and RPI swaps.

The fair values of the interest rate swaps have been determined by reference to prices available from the markets on which the instruments involved are traded.

In 2009, the company borrowed funds from its bankers under two term loans of £30,841,000 and £4,916,000, repayable 31 March 2033 and 31 March 2034, respectively.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2018

15. Financial instruments (continued)

To hedge the potential volatility in future interest cash flows arising from movements in LIBOR, the company has entered into fixed interest rate swaps with a nominal value equal to that initial borrowings, the same term as the loans and interest re-pricing dates identical to those of the variable rate loans. These result in the company paying a fixed rate of 5.391%, 5.377%, 4.871%, 4.871%, 5.278%, 4.714%, 4.822%, 4.695%, 4.793%, 4.573%, 4.768%, and 4.597% per annum and receiving LIBOR (though cash flows are settled on a net basis) and effectively fixing the total interest cost on loans.

The derivatives are accounted for as a hedge of variable rate interest rate risks, in accordance with FRS 102 and had a negative fair value of £9,389,000 (2017: £11,384,361) as at the year-end date. The cash flows arising from the interest rate swaps will continue until their maturity in 2034, coincidental with the repayment of the term loans. The change in fair value in the period was an increase of £1,995,361 (2017: £95,250), with the entire charge being recognised in other comprehensive income as the swaps were 100% effective hedges.

In 2009, the company entered into five LPA agreements having fixed contractual terms which caused their turnover to increase with RPI on a yearly basis.

To hedge the potential volatility in future revenue cash flows arising from movements in RPI, the company has entered into RPI swaps with a nominal value below that of the LPA contract but having the same term as the loans and RPI re-pricing dates identical to those of the LPA contract. These result in the company paying 2.77% per annum and receiving actual RPI and effectively fixing the inflation on a determined portion of the LPA contract.

The derivatives are accounted for as a hedge of variable rate RPI rate risks, in accordance with FRS 102 and had a negative fair value of £2,838,000 (2017: £3,496,076) at the year-end date. The cash flows arising from the interest rate swaps will continue until their maturity in 2034, coincidental with the LPA contractual terms. The change in fair value in the period was an increase of £658,076 (2017: decrease of £2,324,152), with the entire charge being recognised in other comprehensive income as the swaps were 100% effective hedges.

16. Ultimate parent company and controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Leicester LIFT Midco (No.1) Limited, which is in turn a wholly owned subsidiary of Leicester LIFT Company Limited. Both companies are registered in England and Wales.

As at 31 March 2018, Leicester LIFT Company Limited was owned by Primary Plus Holdings Limited (60%) and Community Health Partnerships (40%), which are both registered in England and Wales.

The directors are of the opinion that there is no ultimate parent undertaking or controlling party by virtue of the company's joint ownership and control.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2018

17. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption provided in FRS102 not to disclose transactions with companies within the group of which it is a member, where these transactions occur between entities that are 100% owned members of that group.

The directors consider the material transactions undertaken by the company during the year with related parties were as follows:

Name of party	Relation- ship	Nature of transaction	Transaction amount 2018	Amount owed (to)/by related party at 31 March 2018	Transaction amount 2017	Amount owed (to)/by related party at 31 March 2017
			£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Primary Plus Holdings Limited	Indirect shareholder	Interest Loan	(304)	(3,306)	(308)	(550) (3,285)
Community	Indirect	Services	4,334		4,524	
Health Partnership	shareholder	Debtor Interest Loan	(204)	154 - (2,204)	(205)	112 (366) (2,190)