Company Registration No. 04925174

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019



Report and Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2019

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Company Information

Directors G W Mackinlay (resigned 24 April 2019)

P J Sheldrake (resigned 2 May 2018)

P Tipping R J Coates C S E Douglass L A Dadge

K O'Brien (appointed 2 May 2018) A N Duck (appointed 24 April 2019)

Company Secretary M Ahmed (appointed 1 April 2018; resigned 30

September 2018)

M Duggan (appointed 30 September 2018)

Registered Office Unit G1 Ash Tree Court

Nottingham

Nottingham Business Park

NG8 6PY

Registered Number 04925174

Auditor BDO LLP

55 Baker Street

London W1U 7EU

Directors' Report For the year ended 31 March 2019

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019.

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 dividends during the year of £106,000 (2018: £nil).

Directors

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

Grt Nottingham 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.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

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

Going concern

The company had net liabilities of £7,564,000 (2018: £7,748,000), which includes the negative fair value of the interest rate swaps of £14,240,000 (2018: £14,471,000) and negative fair value of RPI swaps of £4,800,000 (2018: £4,354,000) within liabilities, and net current assets of £7,659,000 (2018: liabilities of £31,912,000), including cash of £9,974,000 (2018: £12,869,000), at 31 March 2019. It is noted that a significant element of the net current liabilities position in 2018 was 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, and 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.

Directors' Report (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2019

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; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

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 has expressed a willingness to continue in office as the company auditor.

On behalf of the board

C Douglass Director

Date: 30/09/2019

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

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Grt Nottingham LIFT Project Company (No. 1) Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 March 2019, 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 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GRT NOTTINGHAM 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006 as applied to qualifying partnerships

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial 31 March 2019 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 in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 as applied to qualifying partnerships 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
- 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.

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

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.

Alexander Tapp (senior statutory auditor)

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

Date: 30 STPTGMSER 2019

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 2019

	Note	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Turnover	1	2,734	2,670
Cost of sales		(1,483)	(1,687)
Gross profit	_	1,251	983
Administrative expenses	·	(701)	(555)
Operating profit	_	550	428
Interest receivable and similar income	5	3,624	3.753
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(3,329)	(3,380)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	_	845	801
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7	(377)	(329)
Profit for the financial year		468	472
Movement in cash flow hedge		(215)	3,938
Taxation in respect of items of other comprehensive income	7	37	(670)
Other comprehensive income for the year		(178)	3,268
Total comprehensive income for the year	. =	290	3,740

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

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position As at 31 March 2019

	Note	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Non-current assets Financial assets	8	49,326	51,522
Current assets Debtors – due within one year Debtors – due after more than one year Cash at bank and in hand	9 9 10	126 718 9,974 10,818	342 1,012 12,869 14,223
Creditors Amounts falling due within one year	11	(3,159)	(46,135)
Net current assets / (liabilities)	•	7,659	(31,912)
Total assets less current liabilities		56,985	19,610
Creditors Amounts falling due after more than one year	11	(64,549)	(27,358)
Net liabilities		(7,564)	(7,748)
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account Cash flow hedge reserve	14 15	7,569 (15,133)	7,207 (14,955)
Shareholders' deficit		(7,564)	(7,748)

The financial statements of Grt Nottingham LIFT Project Company (No. 1) Limited, registered number 04925174, were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 30 September 2019.

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

C Douglass Director

Date: 30/09/2019

The notes on pages	The notes on pages 11 to 22 form part of these financial statements.				
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Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 31 March 2019

	Issued share capital £'000	Cash flow hedge reserve £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total 2018 £'000
1 April 2018	-	(14,955)	7,207	(7,748)
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year		<u> </u>	468	468
Hedge effective portion of change in fair value of designated hedging	-	(215)	-	(215)
Taxation in respect of other comprehensive loss		37	-	37
Other comprehensive loss for the year		(178)	-	(178)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	•	(178)	468	290
Dividends paid 31 March 2019	-	(15,133)	(106) 7,569	(106) (7,564)
	Issued share capital £'000	Cash flow hedge reserve £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total 2018 £'000
1 April 2017	-	(18,223)	6,735	(11,488)
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	-	-	472	472
Hedge effective portion of change in fair value of designated hedging	-	3,938	-	3,938
Taxation in respect of other comprehensive loss		(670)	<u>-</u>	(670)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	· -	(3,268)	-	(3,268)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	•	(3,268)	472	(2,794)
31 March 2018		(14,955)	7,207	(7,748)

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

Net cash used in operating activities

Cash flows from investing activities

Net increase in cash & cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents at end of year

Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year

Interest received

For the year ended 31 March 2019		•	
		2019	2018
	Note	£'000	£'000
Cash flows from operating activities		·	
Profit for the financial year		468	472
Adjustments for:			
Interest receivable	5	(3,624)	(3,753)
Interest payable	6	3,329	3,380
Service margin	8	(2,315)	(2,131)
Taxation expense	7	377	329
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other debtors		216	(199)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other creditors		(253)	(88)
Cash used in operating activities		(1,802)	(1,990)
Group relief received			

Net receipts on finance assets	8	<u>8,199</u>	7,756
Net cash from investing activities	_	8,280	7,802
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of bank loans		(2,094)	(1,822)
Repayment of other loans		(914)	=
Interest paid		(6,259)	(2,903)
Dividends paid		(106)	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities	_	(9,373)	(4,725)

(1,802)

(9,373)

(2,895)

12,869

9,974

81

(1,990)

(4,725)

1,087

11,782

12,869

46

Cash and cash equivalents comprise: Cash at bank and in hand 9,974 12,869 10 9,974 12,869

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

Principal Accounting Policies For the year ended 31 March 2019

Grt Nottingham LIFT Project Company (No. 1) Limited is incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit G1, Ash Tree Court, Nottingham Business Park, Nottingham, NG8 6PY.

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 had net liabilities of £7,564,000 (2018: £7,748,000), which includes the negative fair value of the interest rate swaps of £14,240,000 (2018: £14,471,000) and negative fair value of RPI swaps of £4,800,000 (2018: £4,354,000) within liabilities, and net current assets of £7,659,000 (2018: liabilities of £31,912,000), including cash of £9,974,000 (2018: £12,869,000), at 31 March 2019. It is noted that a significant element of the net current liabilities position in 2018 was 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, and 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 income 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 2019

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 infrastructure 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 at the reporting date 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 margin which relates to lifecycle maintenance and facilities income and ad hoc property related services income.

c. Other revenue items

Rental income from operating leases is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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 2019

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial instruments are derecognised on the 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 profit or loss 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 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 2019 is 7.21% (2018: 7.21%) 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 2019 is 35.64% (2018: 32.98%) 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 2019

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

Turnover in the year is analysed as follows:

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Cost recoveries	371	466
Service margin	2,315	2,131
Rental income (third party)	48	73
	2,734	2,670

2. Audit costs

Auditor's remuneration of £3,000 is borne by Grt Nottingham LIFT Company Limited for the current year. The fee for previous year was £2,900.

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

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Bank interest receivable	81	46
Financial asset interest receivable	3,543	3,707
	3,624	3,753
6. Interest payable and similar charges		
	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Bank interest payable	2,940	2,935
Loan note interest payable	389	569
Ineffective portion of interest rate swaps		(124)
	3,329	3,380

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2019

For	the year ended 31 March 2019		
7.	Tax on profit on ordinary activities	2019	2018
	a) Analysis of tax on ordinary activities	£'000	£,000
	Group relief Adjustments in respect of previous years	46	(36)
	Total current tax		(36)
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	331	344
	Adjustment in respect of prior years Adjustment in respect of ineffective swap movement	-	- 21
	Total deferred tax	331	365
	Tax on profit on ordinary activities	377	329
	Taxation in respect of other comprehensive income/(loss)		
	Cash flow hedge reserve	37	(670)
	Total taxation in respect of other comprehensive income/(loss)	37	(670)
	The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standar (2018: 19%). The differences are explained below:	d rate of corporation tax in	n the UK (19%)
		£'000	£'000
	 b) Factors affecting the tax charge for the year Profit on ordinary activities before tax 	845	801
	Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (19%) (2018: 19%)	160	152
	,	100	102
	Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	256	141
	Adjustment for change in tax rates	(39)	15
	Adjustment in respect of ineffective swap movement	<u> </u>	21
	Current tax charge for the year	377	329

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2019

8. Financial assets

· manaia, aggara		
	2019	2018
	£'000	£,000
Balance at 1 April	51,522	53,440
Income recognised in the income statement		
	2,315	2,131
- financial asset interest receivable	3,543	3,707
	5,858	5,838
Other movements		
- cash expenditure	145	73
	(8,199)	(7,829)
·	(8,054)	(7,756)
Balance at 31 March	49,326	51,522
Debtors		
	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	49	2
Amounts owed by group undertakings	77	77
Amounts owed by related parties	-	101
	-	135
Prepayments and accrued income	<u> </u>	27
	126	342
Due after more than one year		
Deferred tax (note 13)		1,012
	<u>718</u>	1,012
	Income recognised in the income statement - service margin - financial asset interest receivable Other movements - cash expenditure - receipts on financial assets Balance at 31 March Debtors Due within one year Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings Amounts owed by related parties Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income	## Style="background-color: red; color: white; color: whit

10. Cash at bank and in hand

Included in cash at bank and in hand is cash of £9,974,000 (2018: £12,869,000), which is restricted for use in pre-described circumstances by the bank.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2019

11. Creditors

•		2019 £'000	2018 £'000
	Amounts falling due within one year	•	•
	Bank loans (note 12)	1,794	41,103
	Trade creditors	78	2
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	7
	Amounts owed to related parties	242	1,122
	Other taxation and social security	450	395
	Other creditors	-	1
	Accruals and deferred income	595_	3,505
	•	3,159	46,135
	Amounts falling due after more than one year		
	Bank loans (note 12)	37,215	-
	Amounts owed to related parties	6,040	6,284
	Accruals and deferred income	2,254	2,249
	Cash flow hedge - Interest rate/RPI SWAP (note 15)	19,040	18,825
		64,549	27,358
12.	Loans		
	(a) Bank loans		
	•	2019	2018
		£'000	£'000
	The bank loans are repayable as follows		
	Within one year	1,794	41,103
	Between one and two years	1,516	-
	Between two and five years	5,427	-
	After more than five years	30,272	-
		39,009	41,103

In 2018 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 were aware of the potential default under the loan agreement relating to under lease compliance issues. This was situation was remedied during 2019.

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

The amounts drawn under the Senior Debt Facility are repayable on an agreed repayment profile commencing on 31 December 2008 and ending on 31 March 2034, together with bullet instalments totalling £5,796,243 payable on 31 March 2034.

The company has entered into an interest rate swap agreement whereby it pays fixed rates of 5.64% and 4.64% per annum in respect of amounts drawn under the Amortising Senior Debt Facility, and receives LIBOR. The company has also entered into an interest rate swap agreement whereby it pays fixed rates of 5.53% and 4.58% per annum in respect of amounts drawn under the Bullet Senior Debt Facility, and receives LIBOR. The company has also entered into an interest rate swap agreement whereby it pays fixed rates of 5.61% and 4.64% per annum in respect of amounts drawn under the Mezzanine Debt Facility. The swaps expire on 31 March 2034.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2019

12. Loans (continued)

The Senior Debt Facility is secured by a first floating charge over the assets of the company under a debenture agreement and a floating charge over the other assets both current and future. The mezzanine debt is secured by a second floating charge over the assets of the company under a debenture agreement. The subordinated debt is unsecured.

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

(b) Subordinated loan due to related parties

•	2019	2018
	£'000	£,000
The loans are repayable as follows	•	
Within one year	458	362
Between one and two years	107	95
Between two and five years	410	364
After more than five years	2,249	2,766
	3,224	3,587_

The subordinated loan notes carry a coupon of 12%, and are repayable in pre-determined semiannual instalments commencing on 31 March 2005 and ending on 31 December 2032. The loans are unsecured.

(c) Mezzanine loan due to related parties

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
The loans are repayable as follows		
Within one year	703	550
Between one and two years	129	147
Between two and five years	409	393
After more than five years	1,817	2,519
	3,058	3,609

The mezzanine loan notes carry a coupon of LIBOR plus 4.75%, and are repayable in predetermined semi-annual instalments commencing on 31 December 2008 and ending on 31 December 2032. The aforementioned swaps on the Mezzanine Debt Facility, means the effective interest paid on the two tranches of this loan are 10.36% and 9.39% per annum. The loan is unsecured.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2019

13. **Deferred tax**

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Deferred tax		
Balance at beginning of year	(1,012)	(2,047)
Charge to profit for the financial year (note 7a)	331	365
Charge to other comprehensive income (note 7a)	(37)	670
Balance at end of year	(718)	(1,012)

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

		£'000	£'000
	Accelerated capital allowances	2,519	2,599
	UK property business losses	-	(357)
	Non-trade loan relationship losses	-	(54)
	Cash flow hedge reserve	(3,237)_	(3,200)
		(718)	(1,012)
14.	Called up share capital	2019	2018
		2019	
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	t , '	£
	1 ordinary share of £1	1	1
15.	Financial instruments		

The company's financial instruments may be analysed as follows: 2019 2018 £'000 £'000 Financial assets Financial assets measured at amortised cost 59,427 64.721 59,427 64,721 Financial liabilities Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost (54,732)(54,233)Derivative financial instruments designated as hedges of (19,040)(18,825)variable interest rate/RPI risk (73,273)(73,557)

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.

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2019

15. Financial instruments (continued)

Historically, the company borrowed funds from its bankers under four tranches of £27,000,000, £19,850,000, £4,730,000 and £2,920,000, which are repayable in 2034.

To hedge the potential volatility in future interest cash flows arising from movements in LIBOR, the company has entered into floating to fixed interest rate swaps with a nominal value equal to the 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 5.64%, 4.64%, 5.53%, 4.58%, 5.61% and 4.64% per annum, for the Amortising, Bullet and Mezzanine loans (see note 12), respectively, and receiving LIBOR, (though cash flows are settled on a net basis). The company pays LIBOR, plus margins of 1.05% and 1.20%, on the Amortising and Bullet loans, respectively, effectively fixing the total interest cost on loans and interest rates swaps at 6.69% and 5.69% per annum on the Amortising loan and 6.73% and 5.78% per annum on the Bullet loans. The Mezzanine swaps, the loans of which are in two separate tranches, both with margins of 4.75%, have effectively fixed the interest rates at 10.36% and 9.39% per annum.

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 £14,240,000 (2018: £14,471,000) at the reporting 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 decrease of £231,000 (2018: increase of £3,100,000), with the ineffective portion of the hedge recognised in the profit and loss and the effective element of the fair value movement recognised within other comprehensive income. The Bullet element of the loan is over-hedged, being 106% effective.

In 2004 and 2005, the company entered into six LPA agreements having fixed contractual terms which cause their revenue 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 LPA contracts and RPI re-pricing dates identical to those of the LPA contract. These result in the company 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 £4,800,000 (2018: £4,354,000) at the reporting date. The cash flows arising from the interest rate swap will continue until their maturity in March 2035, coincidental with the LPA contractual terms. The change in fair value in the period was a decrease of £446,000 (2018: increase of £962,000), 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 Grt Nottingham LIFT Midco (No.1) Limited, which is in turn a wholly owned subsidiary of Grt Nottingham LIFT Company Limited. Both are registered in England and Wales. Grt Nottingham LIFT Company Limited is owned by Primary Plus Holdings Limited (60%), Nottingham City Council (4%) and Community Health Partnerships Limited (36%), which are all 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 2019

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 which 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	Relationship	Nature of transaction	Transaction amount £'000	Amount owed (to)/by related parties at 31 March 2019 £'000
Community Health Partnerships Limited	Shareholder in Grt Nottingham LIFT Company Limited	Provision of services	8,962	(21)
Limited	Company Limited	Loan interest/loan	(199)	(2,372)
Nottingham City Council	Shareholder in Grt Nottingham LIFT	Provision of services	1,253	. 107
	Company Limited	Loan interest/loan	(22)	(264)
Primary Plus Holdings Limited	Shareholder in Grt Nottingham LIFT Company Limited	Loan interest/loan	(331)	(3,954)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2019

17. Related party transactions (continued)

Name of party	Relationship	Nature of transaction	Transaction amount £'000	Amount owed (to)/by related parties at 31 March 2018 £'000
Community Health Partnerships Limited	Shareholder in Grt Nottingham LIFT Company Limited	Provision of services	6,967	(210)
Limitod	·	Loan interest/loan	(208)	(2,644)
Nottingham City Council	Shareholder in Grt Nottingham LIFT Company Limited	Provision of services	1,088	101
	Company Limited	Loan interest/loan	(20)	(252)
Primary Plus Holdings Limited	Shareholder in Grt Nottingham LIFT Company Limited	Loan interest/loan	(341)	(4,343)