# SOUTHERN DERBYSHIRE LIFT COMPANY LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023



### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

A N Duck

M W Grinonneau

P J Harding

S P Tipping S P Crowther

(Appointed 1 October 2022)
(Appointed 9 September 2022)

Secretary

M G Duggan

Company number

04925179

Registered office

Unit G1

Ash Tree Court

Nottingham Business Park

Nottingham NG8 6PY

**Auditor** 

Goodman Jones LLP

29-30 Fitzroy Square

Fitzrovia London W1T 6LQ

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#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

#### **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of providing management services to its subsidiaries, Southern Derbyshire LIFT Project Company (No.1) Limited and Southern Derbyshire LIFT Project Company (No.2) Limited

#### Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

Ordinary dividends were paid totalling £549,000 (2022: £127,000). The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

#### **Directors**

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

A N Duck

M W Grinonneau

P J Harding

(Appointed 1 October 2022)

S P Tipping

S P Crowther

(Appointed 9 September 2022) (Resigned 1 October 2022)

C S E Douglass

(Nesigned 1 October 2022)

W T Jones

(Resigned 28 May 2022)

#### Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors during the year. These provisions remain in force at the reporting date.

#### **Auditor**

UHY Hacker Young resigned as auditors during the year. Goodman Jones LLP were appointed as auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be reappointed will be put at a General Meeting.

# DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

### Statement of directors' responsibilities

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.

#### Statement of disclosure to auditor

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

#### Small companies exemption

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

On behalf of the board

A N Duck

27-09-23 Date: .....

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

#### TO THE MEMBERS OF SOUTHERN DERBYSHIRE LIFT COMPANY LIMITED

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Southern Derbyshire LIFT Company Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2023 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including 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 2023 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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

#### Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF SOUTHERN DERBYSHIRE LIFT COMPANY LIMITED

#### 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 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- · the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

#### 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the Company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of noncompliance with laws and regulations related to industry sector regulations and unethical and prohibited business practices, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006 and UK Tax Legislation. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls). Appropriate audit procedures in response to these risks were carried out. These procedures included:

- Discussions with management, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud:
- · Reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Obtaining and reading correspondence from legal and regulatory bodies including HMRC;
- Identifying and testing journal entries:
- · Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF SOUTHERN DERBYSHIRE LIFT COMPANY LIMITED

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members; and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on 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.

Goodnan Jones LLP

Paul Bailey
Senior Statutory Auditor
For and on behalf of Goodman Jones LLP

27-09-23 Date: .....

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

29-30 Fitzroy Square Fitzrovia London W1T 6LQ

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Notes	2023 £000	2022 £000
Turnover Cost of sales	<b>3</b>	882 (185)	895 (199)
Gross profit		697	696
Administrative expenses		(369)	(326)
Operating profit		328	370
Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses	7	549 22	127 
Profit before taxation		899	497
Tax on profit	8	(67)	<u>(70)</u>
Profit for the financial year		832	427 ====

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

# BALANCE SHEET

### **AS AT 31 MARCH 2023**

		2023		2022 as restated	
	Notes	£000	£000	£000	£000
Fixed assets					
Investments	10		5		5
Current assets					
Debtors	12	229		472	
	12				
Cash at bank and in hand		1,176		788	
		1,405		1,260	
Creditors: amounts falling due within		.,		-,	
one year	13	(353)		(491)	
•		<del></del>		<del></del>	
Net current assets			1,052		769
Net assets			1,057		774
			<del></del>		====
Capital and reserves					
	14		100		100
Called up share capital	14				100
Profit and loss reserves			957		674
T-4-1 - 4			4.057		
Total equity			1,057		774
			====		

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

A N Duck Director

Company Registration No. 04925179

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

		Share capital	Profit and loss	Total
	<b>N</b> I - 4	•	reserves	0000
	Notes	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April 2021		100	374	474
Year ended 31 March 2022:	•			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	427	427
Dividends	9		(127)	(127)
Balance at 31 March 2022		100	674	774
Year ended 31 March 2023:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	832	832
Dividends	9		(549)	(549)
Balance at 31 March 2023		100	957	1,057

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Southern Derbyshire LIFT Company Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit G1, Ash Tree Court, Nottingham Business Park, Nottingham, NG8 6PY

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £000.

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

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

#### 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

#### 1.4 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

#### 1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### 1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

#### Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.7 Equity instruments

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

#### 1.8 Taxation

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

#### Current tax

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

#### Deferred tax

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

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

#### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

There were no significant judgements and estimates in the reporting period.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

3	Turnover and other revenue		
	·	2023	2022
		£000	£000
	Turnover analysed by class of business		
	Recovery of development costs	165	198
	Management fee income	717	691
	Pass through revenue	•	6
	, ass an ong., reconstruction		
		882	895
		===	===
		2023	2022
		£000	£000
	Other revenue		
	Dividends received	549	127
			===
4	Auditor's remuneration		
		2023	2022
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	£000	£000
	For audit services		
	Audit of the financial statements of the company	12	16
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>	===
5	Employees		
•	·		
	The average monthly number of persons ( <b>not</b> including directors) employed by was:	the company dur	ing the year
		2023	2022
			Number
		Number	Number
	Total		
	iotai		
		<del></del>	
_	Blood and an arranged to		
6	Directors' remuneration	0000	2225
		2023	2022
	•	0003	£000
	P. C. Chille Polyaber		25
	Remuneration paid to directors	60	60

The directors did not receive any remuneration from the company for their services to the company during the year or the previous year. These 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. The total directors' fees that were received by their respective companies is £60,000 (2022: £60,000).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

7	Interest receivable and similar income		
•	meres reservable and similar moonie	2023 £000	2022 £000
	Income from fixed asset investments		
	Income from shares in group undertakings	549	127
			===
8	Taxation	0000	2222
		2023 £000	2022 £000
	Current tax		
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	67 <del></del>	70 ===
	The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:	year based on th	ne profit or
		2023	2022
		£000	£000
	Profit before taxation	899	497
		<b>—</b>	==
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2022: 19.00%)	171	94
	Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	(4)	-
	Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised	4	-
	Dividend income	(104)	(24)
	Taxation charge for the year	67	70
		=	===
9	Dividends		
		2023 £000	2022 £000
	Final paid	_	26
	Interim paid	549	101
		<del></del>	427
		549 ——	127 <del>==</del>
10	Fixed asset investments		
		2023	2022
		£000	£000
	Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	5	5
			===

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

#### 11 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 March 2023 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Address	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct Indirect
South Derbyshire LIFT (Midco) Limited	*	Intermediate Holding Company	Ordinary	100.00 -
South Derbyshire LIFT Project Company (No. 1) Limited	* .	To design, finance and manage premises under the Government's LIFT initiative	Ordinary	- 100.00
South Derbyshire LIFT (Midco) (No. 2) Limited	*	Intermediate Holding Company	Ordinary	100.00 -
South Derbyshire LIFT Project Company (No. 2) Limited	*	To design, finance and manage premises under the Government's LIFT initiative	Ordinary	- 100.00

<sup>\*</sup> The registered address of the subsidiaries noted above is the same as the parent company.

The aggregate capital and reserves and the result for the year of the subsidiaries noted above was as follows:

	Name of undertaking	Capital and Reserves	Profit/(Loss)
		£000	£000
	South Derbyshire LIFT (Midco) Limited	-	549
	South Derbyshire LIFT Project Company (No. 1) Limited	3,679	3,173
	South Derbyshire LIFT (Midco) (No. 2) Limited	-	-
	South Derbyshire LIFT Project Company (No. 2) Limited	(618)	3,402
12	Debtors		
		2023	2022
			As restated
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£000	£000
	Trade debtors	125	161
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	311
	Other debtors	9	-
	Prepayments and accrued income	95	-
		229	472
		=	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

13	Creditors: amounts falling due within one	year			
	•	•		2023	2022
					As restated
				£000	£000
	Trade creditors			47	54
	Corporation tax		•	137	70
	Other taxation and social security			5	12
	Other creditors			-	311
	Accruals and deferred income		•	164	44
				353	491
14	Called up share capital				
		2023	2022	2023	2022
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£000	£000
	Issued and fully paid				
	Ordinary "A" Shares of £1 each	20,000	20,000	20	20
	Ordinary "B" Shares of £1 each	20,000	20,000	20	20
	Ordinary "C" Shares of £1 each	60,000	60,000	60	60
		100,000	100,000	100	100
		====			

All shares rank pari passu.

#### 15 Prior Year Adjustment

\*\* [0

One prior year adjustment has been provided in relation to Intercompany Debtors and Creditors. The prior year accounts showed an amount of £834k for dividends receivable from subsidiaries and payable to the parent entity. Of this amount, £522k was paid during FY22 but this receipt and payment were not reflected in the accounts.

An adjustment has been made to the 2022 debtors and creditors balance. This has had no impact to the reported results or net asset position.

#### 16 Related party transactions

#### Transactions with related parties

The company has taken advantage of the exemption provided in FRS 102 not to disclose transactions with companies within the group of which it is a member, where these transactions occur between entities who are 100% owned members of that group.

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

#### 16 Related party transactions

\*1 (:4

(Continued)

The following companies, together with undertakings within their individual groups of companies, are considered to be related parties to the company during the year:

- · Community Health Partnerships Limited
- · Equitix Healthcare 2 Limited
- · North Nottinghamshire LIFT Company Limited
- Leicester LIFT Company Limited

Services received during the year amounted to £36k (2022: £36k) and £nil (2022: £24k) from Equitix Healthcare 2 Limited and Community Health Partnerships Limited respectively.

Services provided during the year amounted to £nil (2022: £nil) receivable from Equitix Healthcare 2 Limited.

Services provided during the year amounted to £23k (2022: £22k) receivable from Community Health Partnerships Limited. As at the balance sheet date, amounts of £7k (2022: £nil) were receivable from Community Health Partnerships Limited.

Equitix Healthcare 2 Limited is part of the group that controls Primary Plus Holdings Limited. North Nottinghamshire LIFT Company Limited and Leicester LIFT Company Limited are companies with the same ownership as Southern Derbyshire LIFT Company Limited.

#### 17 Ultimate Controlling Party

The company is owned by Primary Plus Holdings Limited (60%) and Community Health Partnerships Limited (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.