Company Registration No. 04928314

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

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Report and Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2015

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Company Information

Directors

G W Mackinlay J E Haan P J Sheldrake P Tipping M Grinonneau

S P Crowther (appointed 23 April 2014 and resigned 29

March 2015)

Company Secretary

Asset Management Solutions Limited (resigned 30 April 2015)

Clare Sheridan (appointed 1 May 2015)

Registered Office

Kent House

14 - 17 Market Place

London W1W 8AJ

Auditor

BDO LLP

55 Baker Street

London W1U 7EU

Directors' Report For the year ended 31 March 2015

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2015.

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 6.

Dividends

The company paid no dividends during the year (2014: £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. 2) 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. 2) Limited have qualifying third party indemnity provisions put in place through other companies of which they are also directors.

Going concern

The company has net liabilities of £6,770,000 (2014: £4,749,000), which includes the fair value of the interest rate swaps of £9,476,000 (2014: £4,784,000) within liabilities, and net current assets of £4,338,000 (2014: £3,220,000), including cash of £2,113,000 (2014: £2,470,000) at 31 March 2015.

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 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 2015

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.

On behalf of the board

John Haan Director

30/07/2015

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GRT NOTTINGHAM LIFT PROJECT COMPANY (NO. 2) LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Grt Nottingham LIFT Project Company (No. 2) Limited for the year ended 31 March 2015 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 (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

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.

Respective 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. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Financial Reporting Council's (FRC's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2015 and of its loss 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.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GRT NOTTINGHAM LIFT PROJECT COMPANY (NO. 2) LIMITED (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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.

Alexander Tapp (senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor
55 Baker Street
London
W1U 7EU

31/07/2015

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 2015

	Note	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Turnover	1	861	948
Cost of sales		(651)	(680)
Gross profit		210	268
Administrative expenses		(46)	(71)
Operating profit	•	164	197
Interest receivable and signilar income	5	1,847	1,804
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(1,959)	(1,983)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	•	52	18
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7	(49)	(21)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	-	3	(3)
Movement in cash flow hedge		(2,530)	3,195
Taxation in respect of items of other comprehensive income	7	506	(639)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(2,024)	2,556
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	-	(2,021)	2,553

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

Statement of Financial Position As at 31 March 2015			
	Note	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Non-current asset Financial assets	8	25,279	25,584
Current assets Debtors – due within one year Debtors – due after more than one year Cash at bank and in hand	9 9 10	417 2,657 2,113 5,187	82 1,610 2,470 4,162
Creditors Amounts falling due within one year	11	(849)	(942)
Net current assets		4,338	3,220_
Total assets less current liabilities		29,617	28,804
Creditors Amounts falling due after more than one year	11	(36,387)	(33,553)
Net liabilities		(6,770)	(4,749)
Capital and reserves Called up share capital	14	. 1	1
Profit and loss account Cash flow hedge reserve	15	338 (7,109)	335 (5,085)
Shareholders' deficit		(6,770)	(4,749)

The financial statements of Grt Nottingham LIFT Project Company (No. 2) Limited, registered number 04928314, were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 30/07/2015.

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

DB4-	Director
John Haan	

Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 31 March 2015

	Issued share capital £'000	Cash flow hedge reserve £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total 2015 £'000
1 April 2014	1	(5,085)	335	(4,749)
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	<u>.</u>	-	3	3
Hedge effective portion of change in fair value of designated hedging	-	(2,530)	-	(2,530)
Taxation in respect of other comprehensive income	-	506	-	506
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	(2,024)	•	(2,024)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(2,024)	3	(2,021)
31 March 2015	1	(7,109)	338	(6,770)
	Issued share capital £'000	Cash flow hedge reserve £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total 2014 £'000
1 April 2013	share capital	hedge reserve	and loss account	2014
1 April 2013 Comprehensive income for the year Loss for the year	share capital £'000	hedge reserve £'000	and loss account £'000	2014 £'000
Comprehensive income for the year Loss for the year Hedge effective portion of change in fair	share capital £'000	hedge reserve £'000	and loss account £'000	2014 £'000 (7,302)
Comprehensive income for the year Loss for the year	share capital £'000	hedge reserve £'000 (7,641)	and loss account £'000	2014 £'000 (7,302)
Comprehensive income for the year Loss for the year Hedge effective portion of change in fair value of designated hedging Taxation in respect of other comprehensive	share capital £'000	hedge reserve £'000 (7,641)	and loss account £'000	2014 £'000 (7,302) (3) 3,195
Comprehensive income for the year Loss for the year Hedge effective portion of change in fair value of designated hedging Taxation in respect of other comprehensive income Other comprehensive income for the	share capital £'000	hedge reserve £'000 (7,641) - 3,195 (639)	and loss account £'000 338 (3)	2014 £'000 (7,302) (3) 3,195 (639)

Statement of Cash Flows For the year ended 31 March 2015			
		2015	2014
	Note	£'000	£'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the financial year		3	(3)
Adjustments for:			` ,
Interest receivable		(1,847)	(1,804)
Interest paid		1,959	1,983
Turnover on mark-up on costs		(477)	(611)
Taxation expense		49	21
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other debtors		(184)	315
(Decrease)/increase in trade creditors		(353)	129
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating		(050)	00
activities		(850)_	30
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		2	2
Receipts on finance asset		2,654	2,585
Net cash from investing activities		2,656	2,587
, tot daan men mireeling activities			
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of loans		(206)	(189)
Interest paid		(1,957)	(1,987)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(2,163)	(2,176)
Ni-A (dannana Nimanana in anah 9 asah			
Net (decrease)/increase in cash & cash equivalents		(357)	441
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		2,470	2,029
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		2,113	2,470
Jasii aliu tasii equivalents at begiining of year		2,113	2,410
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:			
Cash at bank and in hand		2,113	2,470
•	10	2,113	2,470

Principal Accounting Policies For the year ended 31 March 2015

Grt Nottingham LIFT Project Company (No. 2) Limited is incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 14 – 17 Kent House, London, W1W 8AJ.

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.

FRS 102 is mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015 but may be applied early to periods ending on or after 31 December 2012. Grt Nottingham LIFT Project Company (No. 2) Limited has taken the option to apply the standard early in the preparation of these financial statements. Information on the impact of first-time adoption of FRS 102 is given in note 18.

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

Going concern

The company has net liabilities of £6,770,000 (2014: £4,749,000), which includes the fair value of the interest rate swaps of £9,476,000 (2014: £4,784,000) within liabilities, and net current assets of £4,338,000 (2014: £3,220,000), including cash of £2,113,000 (2014: £2,470,000) at 31 March 2015.

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 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. Fax 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 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 2015

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 remuneration 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 expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments 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 to 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 2015

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 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 2015 is 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 2015 is 34.18% per annum.

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 2015

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

All turnover and profit on ordinary activities before taxation relates to one class of business, the company's principal activity carried out in the UK.

2. Audit costs

Auditor's remuneration of £2,500 (2014: £2,500) is borne by Community Solutions Partnership Services Limited for the current and prior financial years.

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

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Bank interest receivable	2	2
Financial asset interest receivable	1,845	1,802
	1,847	1,804
6. Interest payable and similar charges	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Bank interest payable	1,605	1,632
Loan note interest payable	354	351
·	1,959	1,983

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2015

Effects of:

Expenses not deductible for tax purposes

Adjustment for change in tax rates

affect the future tax charge.

7.

r	the year ended 31 Warch 2015		
	Tax on profit on ordinary activities	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
	a) Analysis of tax on ordinary activities		
	UK corporation tax payable at 21% (2014: 23%)	-	-
	Total current tax	-	
	Deferred tax	40	. 24
	Origination and reversal of timing differences Total deferred tax	49 49	21
	Tax on profit on ordinary activities	49	21
	Taxation in respect of other comprehensive		
•	income Cash flow hedge reserve	(506)	639
	Total taxation in respect of other comprehensive income	(506)	639
	The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standa (2014: 23%). The differences are explained below:	rd rate of corporation tax ir	n the UK (21%)
		£000	£000
	b) Factors affecting the tax charge for the year Profit on ordinary activities before tax	52	18
	Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (21%) (2014: 23%)	11	4

Current tax charge for the year 49 21

The reduction in the corporation tax rate to 20% from 1 April 2015 is not anticipated to materially

41

(3)

20

(3)

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2015

8. Financial assets

Balance at 1 April 25,584 25,723 Income recognised in the income statement - service remuneration 477 611 - interest income 1,845 1,802 - 2,322 2,413 Other movements - cash expenditure 27 33 - cash received (2,654) (2,585) - (2,627) (2,552) Balance at 31 March 25,279 25,584 9. Debtors 2015 £'000 Due within one year 7 2014 Amounts owed by group undertakings 392 34 Prepayments and accrued income 10 1 Amounts owed by group undertakings 392 34 Prepayments and accrued income 10 1 Due after more than one year 2015 590 Cash flow hedge - RPI SWAP (note 15) 590 Deferred tax (note 13) 2,067 1,610 Cash flow hedge - RPI SWAP (note 15) 2,067 1,610 Cash flow			2015 £'000	2014 £'000
- service remuneration		Balance at 1 April	25,584	25,723
- interest income 1,845 2,322 2,413 Other movements		Income recognised in the income statement		
Qther movements - cash expenditure 27 33 - cash received (2,654) (2,585) (2,627) (2,552) Balance at 31 March 25,279 25,584 9. Debtors 2015 2014 £'000 £'000 Due within one year 15 47 Amounts owed by group undertakings 392 34 Prepayments and accrued income 10 1 417 82 Due after more than one year 2 590 - Cash flow hedge - RPI SWAP (note 15) 590 - Deferred tax (note 13) 2,067 1,610		- service remuneration	477	611
Other movements		- interest income	1,845_	1,802
- cash expenditure 27 33 - cash received (2,654) (2,585) (2,627) (2,552) Balance at 31 March 25,279 25,584 9. Debtors 2015 2014 £'000 £'000 Due within one year Trade debtors 15 47 Amounts owed by group undertakings 392 34 Prepayments and accrued income 10 1 Prepayments and accrued income 10 1 Due after more than one year Cash flow hedge - RPI SWAP (note 15) 590 Deferred tax (note 13) 2,067 1,610			2,322	2,413
- cash received (2,654) (2,585) (2,627) (2,552) Balance at 31 March 25,279 25,584 9. Debtors 2015 2014 £'000 £'000 Due within one year 7 Trade debtors 15 47 Amounts owed by group undertakings 392 34 Prepayments and accrued income 10 1 1		Other movements		
Balance at 31 March (2,627) (2,552) 9. Debtors 25,279 25,584 9. Debtors 2015 2014 £'000 £'000 £'000 Due within one year 15 47 Amounts owed by group undertakings 392 34 Prepayments and accrued income 10 1 Due after more than one year 417 82 Due after more than one year 590 - Cash flow hedge - RPI SWAP (note 15) 590 - Deferred tax (note 13) 2,067 1,610		- cash expenditure	27	33
Balance at 31 March 25,279 25,584 9. Debtors 2015 2014 £'000 £'000 £'000 Due within one year 15 47 Trade debtors 15 47 Amounts owed by group undertakings 392 34 Prepayments and accrued income 10 1 417 82 Due after more than one year 2 590 - Cash flow hedge - RPI SWAP (note 15) 590 - - Deferred tax (note 13) 2,067 1,610		- cash received	(2,654)_	(2,585)
9. Debtors 2015 £'000 2014 £'000 £'000 £'000 Due within one year 15 47 Trade debtors 15 47 Amounts owed by group undertakings 392 34 Prepayments and accrued income 10 1 417 82 Due after more than one year Cash flow hedge - RPI SWAP (note 15) 590 - Deferred tax (note 13) 2,067 1,610			(2,627)	(2,552)
2015 2014 £'000 £'000 Due within one year Trade debtors 15 47 Amounts owed by group undertakings 392 34 Prepayments and accrued income 10 1 417 82 Due after more than one year Cash flow hedge - RPI SWAP (note 15) 590 - Deferred tax (note 13) 2,067 1,610		Balance at 31 March	25,279	25,584
Due within one year £'000 £'000 Trade debtors 15 47 Amounts owed by group undertakings 392 34 Prepayments and accrued income 10 1 417 82 Due after more than one year 2 590 - Cash flow hedge - RPI SWAP (note 15) 590 - - Deferred tax (note 13) 2,067 1,610	9.	Debtors		
Due within one year £'000 £'000 Trade debtors 15 47 Amounts owed by group undertakings 392 34 Prepayments and accrued income 10 1 417 82 Due after more than one year 2 590 - Cash flow hedge - RPI SWAP (note 15) 590 - - Deferred tax (note 13) 2,067 1,610			2015	2014
Due within one year Trade debtors 15 47 Amounts owed by group undertakings 392 34 Prepayments and accrued income 10 1 417 82 Due after more than one year Cash flow hedge - RPI SWAP (note 15) 590 - Deferred tax (note 13) 2,067 1,610			£'000	
Trade debtors 15 47 Amounts owed by group undertakings 392 34 Prepayments and accrued income 10 1 417 82 Due after more than one year Cash flow hedge - RPI SWAP (note 15) 590 - Deferred tax (note 13) 2,067 1,610		Due within one year		
Due after more than one year 590 - Cash flow hedge - RPI SWAP (note 15) 2,067 1,610			15	47
Due after more than one year 590 - Cash flow hedge - RPI SWAP (note 15) 590 - Deferred tax (note 13) 2,067 1,610		Amounts owed by group undertakings	392	34
Due after more than one year 590 - Cash flow hedge - RPI SWAP (note 15) 590 - Deferred tax (note 13) 2,067 1,610		Prepayments and accrued income	10	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Cash flow hedge - RPI SWAP (note 15) 590 - Deferred tax (note 13) 2,067 1,610			417	82
Cash flow hedge - RPI SWAP (note 15) 590 - Deferred tax (note 13) 2,067 1,610		Due after more than one year		
Deferred tax (note 13) 2,067 1,610			590	_
2,657 1,610			2,067	1,610
			2,657	1,610

10. Cash at bank and in hand

Included in cash at bank and in hand is cash of £2,113,000 (2014: £2,470,000) which is restricted for use in pre-described circumstances by the bank.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2015

11. Creditors

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans (note 12)	222	177
Trade creditors	75	171
Amounts owed to related parties (note 12)	175	23
Amounts owed to group undertakings	17	24
Other taxation and social security	121	120
Other creditors	10	35
Accruals and deferred income	229	392
-	849	942
Amounts falling due after more than one year		
Bank loans (note 12)	23,738	23,960
Amounts owed to related parties (note 12)	2,763	2,787
Accruals and deferred income	410	450
Cash flow hedge - Interest rate/RPI SWAP (note 15)	9,476	6,356
· · · · ·	36,387	33,553

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2015

12. Loans

(a) Bank loans

	2015	2014
ı	£'000	£'000
The bank loans are repayable as follows		
Within one year	222	177
Between one and two years	241	197
Between two and five years	1,081	820
After more than five years	22,416	22,943
·	23,960	24,137

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

The amounts drawn under the Senior Debt Facility are repayable on an agreed repayment profile commencing on 31 March 2012 and ending on 30 November 2036, together with bullet instalment totalling £6,400,000 payable on 31 December 2036.

Interest charges on amounts drawn are based on floating LIBOR plus an 8.54% margin. The company has entered into an interest rate swap agreement whereby it pays a fixed rate of 4.53%, and 4.82% per annum in respect of amounts drawn under the Senior Debt Facility. The company paid interest of £967,000 (2014: £1,000,000) in relation to these agreements. The swaps expire on 31 December 2036.

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

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 parent undertaking

·	2015	2014
	£'000	£,000
The loans are repayable as follows		
Vithin one year	24	23
Between one and two years	28	24
Between two and five years	109	96
After more than five years	2,626	2,667
	2,787	2,810
Between one and two years Between two and five years	28 109 2,626	2,6

The loan notes carry a coupon of 12.5%, and are repayable in pre-determined semi-annual instalments commencing on 30 June 2013 and ending on 31 March 2037. The loans are unsecured.

	es to the Financial Statements the year ended 31 March 2015		
13.	Deferred tax	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
	Deferred tax Balance at beginning of year Charge to profit for the financial year Charge to other comprehensive income Balance at end of year An analysis of the deferred taxation provided in the	(1,610) 49 (506) (2,067) e financial statements is as follows:	(2,270) 21 639 (1,610)
		£'000	£'000
	Accelerated capital allowances UK property business losses Non-trade loan relationship losses Provisions Cash flow hedge reserve	889 (105) (988) (86) (1,777) (2,067)	793 (105) (937) (90) (1,271) (1,610)
14.	Called up share capital	2015	2014
	Allotted, called up and fully paid 1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	£'000	£'000
15.	Financial instruments		
	The Company's financial instruments may be analy	/sed as follows:	
	Financial coacts	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
	Financial assets Financial assets measured at amortised cost Derivative financial instruments designated as hedges of variable RPI risk	27,809	28,136
		590 28,399	- 28,136
	Financial liabilities Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost Derivative financial instruments designated as hedges of variable interest rate/RPI risk	(27,198)	(27,897)
		(9,476)	(6,356) (34,253)

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2015

15. Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise cash at bank and in hand, trade debtors, other debtors and accrued income.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise bank loans and overdrafts, trade creditors, other creditors and accruals.

Historically, the company borrowed funds from its bankers under two term loans of £21,900,000 and £6,400,000, which are repayable in 2036.

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 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 4.53%, and 4.82% per annum, and receiving LIBOR (though cash flows are settled on a net basis) and effectively fixing the total interest cost on loans and interest rates swaps at 4.53%, and 4.82% 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 £9,476,000 (2014: £4,784,000) at the reporting date. The cash flows arising from the interest rate swaps will continue until their maturity in 2036, coincidental with the repayment of the term loans. The change in fair value in the period was a decrease of £4,692,000 (2014: increase of £2,417,000) with the entire charge being recognised in other comprehensive income as the swaps were 100% effective hedges.

In 2010, the company entered into two 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 positive fair value of £590,000 (2014: negative fair value of £1,572,000) 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 an increase of £2,162,000 (2014: £778,000) 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 For the year ended 31 March 2015

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 2015 £'000
Nottingham City Council	Shareholder in Grt Nottingham LIFT Company Limited	Provision of services	2,255	392
		Interest	(40)	(312)
Primary Plus Holdings Limited	Shareholder in Grt Nottingham LIFT Company Limited	Interest	(212)	(1,672)
Community Health Partnerships Limited	Shareholder in Grt Nottingham LIFT Company Limited	Provision of services	1,262	(151)
		Interest	(102)	(803)
Name of party	Relationship	Nature of transaction	Transaction amount £'000	Amount owed (to)/by related parties at 31 March 2014 £'000
Name of party Nottingham City Council	Shareholder in Grt Nottingham LIFT		amount	(to)/by related parties at 31 March 2014
Nottingham City	Shareholder in Grt	transaction Provision of	amount £'000	(to)/by related parties at 31 March 2014 £'000
Nottingham City	Shareholder in Grt Nottingham LIFT	transaction Provision of services	amount £'000 1,525	(to)/by related parties at 31 March 2014 £'000
Nottingham City Council Primary Plus	Shareholder in Grt Nottingham LIFT Company Limited Shareholder in Grt Nottingham LIFT	Provision of services Interest	amount £'000 1,525 (39)	(to)/by related parties at 31 March 2014 £'000 46

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 March 2015

18. First time adoption of FRS 102

	Note	Equity as at 1 April 2013	Profit for year 31 March 2014	Equity as at 31 March 2014
	Note	£'000	£'000	£'000
As previously stated under former UK GAAP		(874)	(389)	(1,263)
Transitional adjustments Conversion of the tangible fixed assets to the financial asset	a	852	408	1,260
Financial derivatives Deferred tax	b c	(9,551) 2,271	3,195 (661)	(6,356) 1,610
As stated in accordance with FRS 102		(7,302)	2,553	(4,749)

Explanation of changes to previously reported profit and equity

- a. FRS 102 requires that infrastructure assets, that are part of "Service Concession Arrangements", are to be recognised as financial assets and no longer in assets of the operator as property, plant and equipment. Adjustments required to transition the infrastructure assets to a financial asset model include substituting the unitary charge income for service remuneration, recognising a financial asset interest receivable, and reversing, the asset revaluation reserve, accumulated depreciation and capitalised borrowing costs.
- b. FRS 102 requires that all derivatives must be shown at fair value within the statement of financial position.
- c. Deferred Tax adjustments on conversion have arisen on both timing differences from adjustments in point 'a' above and financial derivatives recognised from adjustments in point 'b' above.