Registered No: 06409008

Spire Property 13 Limited

Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

COMPANIES HOUSE

Company Information

Directors

D F Toner

J J Ash

P J Corfield

Company secretary

D F Toner

Registered office

3 Dorset Rise London EC4Y 8EN

Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP Apex Plaza Forbury Road Reading RG1 1YE

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2017.

1. Principal activities and review of the business

The principal activity of the Company is the leasing of hospital property.

The Company leases Spire Norwich Hospital to Spire Healthcare Limited under a long lease, further details of which are contained in note 10. There were no changes in its activities during the year.

Results

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £2,867,000 (2016: £2,734,000).

Key performance indicators

In view of the straight forward nature of the business, the Directors do not consider the use of key performance indicators necessary to provide an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

2. Principal risks and uncertainties

Credit risk

Credit risk arises principally from the Company's receivables of rent from Spire Healthcare Limited, a fellow group undertaking of Spire Healthcare Group plc, which, as the principal operating company of the Group, has leased the hospital property for a term of up to 35 years, which commenced on 21 December 2007.

Overall risk management

Overall risk is managed with reference to Spire Healthcare Group plc and its subsidiaries (the "Group") and the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Company are therefore integrated with those facing the Group as a whole. Further information is provided in the Annual Report of Spire Healthcare Group plc, which is available at www.spirehealthcare.com.

Approved by the Board on 26 September 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

D F Toner

Company secretary and director

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Directors' of the company

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

S Gordon (resigned 1 March 2018)

D F Toner - Company secretary and director

A W N White (deceased 22 July 2017)

C L Mason (appointed 6 February 2017 and resigned 13 October 2017)

A C Goldsmith (appointed 27 June 2017 and resigned 27 October 2017)

J J Ash (appointed 30 October 2017)

The following director was appointed after the year end:

P J Corfield (appointed 22 March 2018)

Dividends

An ordinary dividend of £4,997,000 was paid in the year (2016: £5,007,000).

Future developments

The Directors do not foresee any changes in the Company's activities in the foreseeable future.

Going concern

Due to the Company being in a net current liability position, the Directors have received notice from a fellow group undertaking Spire Healthcare Holdings 3 Limited that it will support the needs of the Company for at least twelve months following the date of signing these financial statements in order to allow it to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due.

After making enquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Directors' indemnity

As at the date of this report and during the year, the Company had in force an indemnity provision in favour of one or more directors of the Company, against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in section 234 of the Companies Act 2006.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditor is unaware.

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

Reappointment of auditors

The auditor, Ernst & Young LLP, was the Company's auditor during the year and are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the Board on 26 September 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

D F Toner

Company secretary and director

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities 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 Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ('FRS 101'). 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 apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether FRS 101 has been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Spire Property 13 Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Spire Property 13 Limited for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Balance Sheet, the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes 1 to 15, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2017and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- 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 below. 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.

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.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Spire Property 13 Limited (continued)

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 the 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 the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and directors' report have 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 strategic report or 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 5 the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Spire Property 13 Limited (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in 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 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.

Obst o Young Luf Debbie O'Hanlon (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor

Apex Plaza Forbury Road Reading RG1 1YE

28 September 2018

Income Statement for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £ 000	2016 £ 000
Rental income		4,880	4,782
Depreciation	7	(1,074)	(1,091)
Operating profit	•	3,806	3,691
Profit before tax		3,806	3,691
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	6	(939)	(957)
Profit for the year		2,867	2,734

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

Statement of Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 31 December 2017

	2017	2016
	£ 000	£ 000
Profit for the year	2,867	2,734
Total comprehensive income for the year	2,867	2,734

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £ 000	2016 £ 000
Fixed assets			
Investment properties	7	54,460	55,535
Debtors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	8	_	9
		54,460	55,544
Current assets			
Debtors amounts falling due within one year	8	1,185	1,265
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	12	(1,966)	(1,000)
Net current (liabilities)/assets		(781)	265
Net assets		53,679	55,809
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	9	1,000	1,000
Retained earnings		52,679	54,809
Equity shareholders' funds		53,679	55,809

Approved by the Board on 26 September 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

J J Ash Director

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

	Share capital £ 000	Retained earnings £ 000	Total equity £ 000
At 1 January 2017	1,00	0 54,809	55,809
Profit for the year		- 2,867	2,867
Total comprehensive income		- 2,867	2,867
Dividends		- (4,997)	(4,997)
At 31 December 2017	1,00	0 52,679	53,679
	Share capital £ 000	Retained earnings £ 000	Total £ 000
At 1 January 2016	1,00	0 57,082	58,082
Profit for the year		- 2,734	2,734
Total comprehensive income		- 2,734	2,734
Dividends		- (5,007)	(5,007)
At 31 December 2016	1,00	0 54,809	55,809

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017

1 General information

Statement of compliance

Spire Property 13 Limited ("the Company") is a limited company incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is disclosed in the Company Information.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with 'Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101)' and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The Company's financial statements are presented in Sterling, which is also the Company's functional currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand pounds (£'000) except where otherwise indicated.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have, unless otherwise stated, been consistently applied to all periods presented.

2 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 (FRS 101) 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' and the Companies Act 2006.

Summary of disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- (a) the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- (b)the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- (c) the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
- (d) the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member; and
- (e) the requirements of paragraphs 62, B64(d), B64(e), B64(g), B64(h), B64(j) to B64(m), B64(n)(ii), B64(o)(ii), B64(p), B64(p)(ii), B66 and B67of IFRS 3 Business Combinations.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Going concern

The Company's business activities and the factors affecting its performance, position and future development are set out within the Strategic Report.

Due to the Company being in a net current liability position, the Directors have received notice from a fellow group undertaking Spire Healthcare Holdings 3 Limited that it will support the needs of the Company for at least twelve months following the date of signing these financial statements in order to allow it to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due.

After making enquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Rental income

Rent arising on leased properties is accounted for on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Tax

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 is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be received from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax is recognised on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements where the initial recognition exemption does not apply.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, carried forward tax credits or tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured in an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related asset is realised or liability is settled, based on tax rates and laws enacted at the balance sheet date.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is review at each balance sheet date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset, only if a legally enforcement right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, the deferred income taxes relates to the same taxation authority and that authority permits the company to make a single net payment.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Investment property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties continue to be accounted for at cost less accumulated depreciation, depreciated over their useful economic lives, as follows:

Freehold buildings - 10-50 years Fixtures and fittings - 10 years No depreciation is provided on freehold land

Impairment of non-financial assets

Investment property is tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the company's shareholders.

Significant judgements and estimates

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make estimates about the carrying amounts 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 following accounting policies have been identified as involving particularly complex judgements or subjective estimates:

Leases

In the determination of the classification of the lease as an operating lease, assumptions have been made about the discount rate applied to minimum lease payments over the remainder of the lease term and of the useful economic life of the hospitals.

Investment property disclosed values

In valuing investment properties judgements are required about the assumptions, in particular regarding the market rent and market yield. Further details are provided in note 7.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

3 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Spire UK Holdco 4 Limited, a company is registered in England and Wales. The Company's ultimate parent undertaking is Spire Healthcare Group plc, a company registered in England and Wales. The largest and smallest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that held by Spire Healthcare Group plc.] Copies of the consolidated financial statements of Spire Healthcare Group plc may be obtained from the Spire Healthcare website or Company Secretary (www.spirehealthcare.com or 3 Dorset Rise, London EC4Y 8EN).

4 Staff costs and directors' remuneration

The company had no employees during the year (2016: nil) and consequently incurred no staff costs.

Emoluments for the directors of the Company are paid for by Spire Healthcare Limited, a fellow subsidiary of Spire Healthcare Group plc. Spire Healthcare Limited has not recharged any amount to the company (2016: £nil) on the basis that the amount attributable to the Company is negligible.

5 Auditors' remuneration

	2017	2016	
	£ 000	£ 000	
Estimated money value of benefits in kind for audit services	3		3
Fees for the audit of the company are borne by other group companies.			_

6 Income tax

(i) Analysis of tax charge in year

Tax charged in the income statement

	£ 000	£ 000
Current taxation UK corporation tax on profits of the year	930	_
Deferred taxation Origination and reversal of temporary differences	9	957
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	939	957

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

6 Income tax (continued)

(ii) Factors affecting the tax charge

The tax on profit before tax for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2016 - the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19.25% (2016 - 20%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2017 £ 000	2016 £ 000
Profit before tax	3,806	3,691
Corporation tax at standard rate	733	738
Increase (decrease) from effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss)	207	219
Deferred tax expense (credit) relating to changes in tax rates or laws	(1)	_
Total tax charge	939	957

7 Investment properties

	Freehold land & buildings £ 000	Fixtures and fittings £ 000	Total £ 000
Cost or valuation At 1 January 2017	65,104	312	65,416
At 31 December 2017	65,104	312	65,416
Depreciation At 1 January 2017 Charge for the year	9,578 1,066	304	9,882 1,074
At 31 December 2017	10,644	312	10,956
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2017	54,460	_	54,460
At 31 December 2016	55,527	8	55,535

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

7 Investment properties (continued)

Fair value of investment property

Valuations are the responsibility of the directors. They are prepared and reviewed internally by senior management and property managers within the Group, after taking advice from external advisors about key market conditions, including yields. This includes discussions of the key assumptions used, as well as a review of the resulting valuations.

The fair value of investment properties is determined using the income capitalisation approach. Under this approach, forecast earnings are used to estimate the sustainable market rents applicable to the hospital property, which together with the estimated costs are discounted at market derived capitalisation rates to produce the director's opinion of the fair value of the property.

The capitalisation rate which, if applied to rental cashflows would produce the fair value, is described as the equivalent yield.

The company considers its investment property falls within 'Level 3', as defined by IFRS 13. There has been no transfer of the property within the fair value hierarchy in the financial year.

The table below summarises the key unobservable inputs used in the valuation of the company's wholly owned investment property at 31 December 2017.

investment property at 31 December 2017.			
	Market value 2017 £ 000	Estimated rental value 2017 £ 000	Equivalent yield 2017 %
Hospital property:	N.		
Spire Norwich Hospital	86,816	4,868	5.25%
	Market value 2016 £ 000	Estimated rental value 2016 £ 000	Equivalent yield 2016 %
Hospital property:			
Spire Norwich Hospital	79,382	4,663	5.5%
8 Debtors			
Amounts falling due within one year:		2017 £ 000	2016 £ 000
Accrued income relating to intercompany rent		1,185	1,265
Included in accrued income is £1,185,000 (2016: £1,26	65,000) that will rever	se in more than one	year.
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		2017 £ 000	2016 £ 000
Deferred tax assets			9
		-	9

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

9 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2017 £ 000	2016 £ 000
1,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000

10 Operating lease arrangements - as lessor

The company has entered into an operating lease on its investment property. The lease has a term of 35 years up to December 2042, which, subject to due notice being provided, may be extended by the tenant for a further period of 35 years.

The total future value of minimum lease rent receivables is as follows:

	2017	2016
	£ 000	£ 000
Within one year	5,066	4,865
After one year but not more than five years	20,275	19,460
In over five years	102,151	102,167
	127,492	126,492

11 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

2016	Asset £ 000	
Provisions	•	9

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

11 Deferred taxation (continued)

Deferred tax movement during the year:

	At 1 January 2017 £ 000	Recognised in income £ 000	At 31 December 2017 £ 000
Provisions	9 (9) -		
Deferred tax movement during the prior year:		V.,	At
	At 1 January 2016	Recognised in income	31 December 2016
	£ 000	£ 000	£ 000
Provisions	966	(957)	9

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realised or the liability settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted, or substantively enacted, at the balance sheet date. The Finance Act 2016, which included a further reduction in the UK corporate tax rate from 18.0% to 17.0% on 1 April 2020, has been enacted and so deferred tax assets and liabilities have been calculated at this rate unless the temporary difference is expected to reverse sooner than 1 April 2020 in which case the applicable rate of 18.00% to 19.25% has been used.

12 Creditors - amounts falling due within one year

930 1,036 1,966	1,000 1,000
1,036	
1,966	1,000
2017 £ 000	2016 £ 000
4,997	5,007
	£ 000

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

14 Contingent liabilities

On 11 July 2014, Spire Healthcare Group plc entered into a Senior Facility Agreement in the amount of £525,000,000 which has been guaranteed by the Company and other material subsidiaries of the Group. In addition, the Company and a number of other material subsidiaries have charges their shareholding, by way of a fixed charges, in favour of HSBC Bank plc as Security Agent for and on behalf of the Lenders. The loan amounts outstanding at the balance sheet date were £425,000,000 (2016: £425,000,000).

15 Events after the reporting period

There are no events arising after the reporting date that require recognition or disclosure in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.