

Registered number: 8756725

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020



CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' Report	1
Directors' Responsibilities Statement	2
Independent Auditor's Report	3 - 6
Statement of Comprehensive Income	7
Statement of Financial Position	8
Statement of Changes in Equity	9
Notes to the Financial Statements	10 - 17

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The company acts as the general partner to Braeburn Estates (B4B) Limited Partnership.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £2,513 (2019 - loss £48).

No dividends have been paid or proposed (2019 - £NIL).

DIRECTORS

The directors who served during the year were:

T K A A Al-Abdulla
A Al-Attiyah
R D S Archer (resigned 29 January 2020)
M Ashraf
C T Bryant (appointed 29 January 2020, resigned 31 December 2020)
Sir George Iacobescu CBE
A S Jordan (resigned 31 March 2020)
A R J Vallintine (appointed 31 December 2020)
B Vickers (appointed 31 March 2020)

The company provides an indemnity to all directors (to the extent permitted by law) in respect of liabilities incurred as a result of their office. The company also has in place liability insurance covering the directors and officers of the company. Both the indemnity and insurance were in force during the year ended 31 December 2020 and at the time of the approval of this Directors' Report. Neither the indemnity nor the insurance provide cover in the event that the director is proven to have acted dishonestly or fraudulently.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITOR

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report was approved by the board on 19 May 2021 and signed on its behalf.

Docusigned by:
Ohiver Tierney
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Secretary

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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 are required to prepare the financial statements in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the IASB. 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 for the company's financial statements 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 to 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 BRAEBURN ESTATES B4B (GP) LIMITED

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OPINION

In our opinion the financial statements of Braeburn Estates B4B (GP) Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with international reporting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRSs') as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB'); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the statement of financial position;
- the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 13.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and IFRSs as issued by the IASB.

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 Financial Reporting Council's (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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BRAEBURN ESTATES B4B (GP) LIMITED

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.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS

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

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

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BRAEBURN ESTATES B4B (GP) LIMITED

EXTENT TO WHICH THE AUDIT WAS CONSIDERED CAPABLE OF DETECTING IRREGULARITIES, INCLUDING FRAUD

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.

We considered the nature of the company's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
 These included UK Companies Act and tax legislation; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty.

We discussed among the audit engagement team including relevant internal specialists regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management and legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BRAEBURN ESTATES B4B (GP) LIMITED

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

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 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.

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 any material misstatements in the directors' report.

MATTERS ON WHICH WE ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT BY EXCEPTION

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters 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 take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

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.

Valerie Main (Senior statutory auditor) For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor

London, United Kingdom

19 May 2021

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 . £
Share of profit/(loss) in partnership	7	3,095	(58)
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX	_	3,095	(58)
Tax on profit/(loss)	6	(582)	10
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		2,513	(48)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	=		
Unrealised (deficit)/surplus on revaluation of fixed assets investment		(25)	2,709
Tax on revaluation of fixed asset investments		(54)	(460)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		(79)	2,249
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	=	2,434	2,201

BRAEBURN ESTATES B4B (GP) LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:8756725

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
FIXED ASSETS		-	-
Investments	7	5,723	2,653
		5,723	2,653
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	. 8	1	1
		1	1
Trade and other payables	9	(534)	. (2)
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES	_	(533)	(1)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		5,190	2,652
Deferred tax	11	(554)	(450)
NET ASSETS		4,636	2,202
CAPITAL AND RESERVES	_		
Called up share capital	12	1	1
Revaluation reserve		2,363	2,442
Retained earnings		2,272	(241)
		4,636	2,202

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 19 May 2021.

1. Vicken

B Vickers Director 9. Kmf

M Ashraf Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Called up share capital	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2020	1	2,442	(241)	2,202
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR Profit for the year		<u>-</u>	2,513	2,513
Deficit on revaluation of other fixed assets	-	(79)	-	(79)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		(79)	-	(79)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE			 .	
YEAR	-	(79)	2,513	2,434
AT 31 DECEMBER 2020	1	2,363	2,272	4,636

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

·	Called up share capital £	Revaluation reserve £	Retained earnings	Total equity £
At 1 January 2019	· 1	193	(193)	1
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR Loss for the year			(48)	(48)
Surplus on revaluation of other fixed assets	-	2,249	-	2,249
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	-	2,249		2,249
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE				
YEAR		2,249	(48)	2,201
AT 31 DECEMBER 2019	1	2,442	(241)	2,202

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Braeburn Estates B4B (GP) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the UK under the Companies Act 2006 and registered in England and Wales at One Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London, E14 5AB.

The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors Report.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the IASB.

The following new and revised accounting standards and interpretations have been adopted by the company in 2020. Their adoption has not had any significant impact on the amounts reported in these financial statements, but may impact the accounting for future transactions and arrangements:

- · Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations: Definition of a business
- · Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8: Definition of Material
- · Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards
- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (amendments to IFRS9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7)
- COVID-19 Related Rent Concessions (amendments to IFRS 16).

At 31 December 2020, a number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued by the IASB but are not effective for this year end.

The directors anticipate that the adoption of these standards in future periods will not have a material impact on the financial statements of the company.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies (see Note 3).

The principal accounting policies are summarised below:

2.2 Going concern

At the year end, the company is in a net asset position, but has net current liabilities.

The company is a member of the Braeburn Estates Limited Partnership group, which manages its cash flows on a unified basis.

Having made the requisite enquiries and assessed the resources at the disposal of the company, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will have adequate resources to continue its operation for the foreseeable future. Accordingly they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

The impact of COVID-19

Since March 2020 the UK economy has been significantly impacted by the COVID-19 virus which has caused widespread disruption and economic uncertainty. The crisis had no material impact on the assets, liabilities or performance of the company during the year.

2.3 Cash flow statement

The company had no cash flows during the year or prior period and accordingly, has not produced a cash flow statement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.4 Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less any provision for impairment.

Investments in partnerships are stated at fair value. The fair value is calculated by reference to the company's share of the net assets of the investment, as adjusted for assets and liabilities which are not carried at fair value. The movement that relates to income earned from partnership is taken to the income statement. The remaining fair value movement is recognised in other comprehensive income unless the carrying amount of the investment falls below its original cost, after which the deficit is recognised in the income statement.

Income from investments is recognised as the company becomes entitled to receive payment. Dividend income from investments in companies is recognised when received or irrevocably declared. Revenue profits and losses in partnerships are recognised on an accruals basis.

2.5 Financial instruments

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value. A provision for impairment is established where there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtor concerned.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are stated at cost.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.6 Taxation

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid or recovered using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is provided in full using the balance sheet liability method on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for tax purposes.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying temporary differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of temporary difference. Deferred tax relating to investment property is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to the sale of the asset.

Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expenses or income.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, event or actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates. The preparation of financial statements also requires use of judgements, apart from those involving estimation, that management makes in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies.

Valuation of investments

Investments in partnerships are carried at fair value. The directors have valued the investment at the company's share of the partnership's net asset value, as adjusted for the fair value of the partnership's property interest.

Valuation of development properties

The company uses valuations performed by independent valuers as the fair value of properties. The valuations are based upon assumptions including future rental income, anticipated void costs, the appropriate discount rate or yield and the estimated costs to completion. The valuers also make reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

For the year ended 31 December 2020, the financial statements of the company did not contain any significant items that required the application of judgements, apart from those involving estimation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

4. AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

Auditor's remuneration of £560 (2019 - £560) for the audit of the company has been borne by Braeburn Estates Limited Partnership.

5. EMPLOYEES

The Company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2019 - £NIL).

6. TAXATION

	2020 £	2019 £
CORPORATION TAX		
Current tax on profits for the year	532	-
TOTAL CURRENT TAX	532	-
DEFERRED TAX		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	50	(10)
TOTAL DEFERRED TAX	50	(10)
TAXATION ON PROFIT/(LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	582	(10)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

6. TAXATION (CONTINUED)

FACTORS AFFECTING TAX CHARGE FOR THE YEAR

The tax assessed for the year is different to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2020 £	2019 £
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	3,095	(58)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%) EFFECTS OF:	588	(11)
Changes to the rates of tax	(6)	1
TOTAL TAX CHARGE/(CREDIT) FOR THE YEAR	582	(10)

FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT FUTURE TAX CHARGES

Enacted in the Finance Act 2020 is a provision to hold the rate of corporation tax at 19.0% on 1 April 2020.

Following the year end, in the 2021 Budget, HM Treasury announced their intention to raise corporation tax to 25% in 2023 for entities with profits greater than £250,000.

7. INVESTMENTS

	Investments in subsidiary companies £	Investments in partnership £	Total £
COST OR VALUATION			
At 1 January 2020	2	2,651	2,653
Revaluations	-	(25)	(25)
Share of profit/(loss)	-	3,095	3,095
At 31 December 2020	2-	5,721	5,723
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 December 2020	2	5,721	5,723

As a general partner, the company has contributed 1p of the capital of the Braeburn Estates (B4B) Limited Partnership, an English Limited Partnership, which equates to 0.01% of the Partnership capital. The Partnership was established to develop one of the buildings at Southbank Place in London.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

7. INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

SUBSIDIARY UNDERTAKINGS

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the company:

Name	Principal activity	Class of shares	Holding
Braeburn Estates (B4B) T1 Limited Braeburn Estates (B4B) T2 Limited	Trustee company Trustee company	ordinary £1 ordinary £1	100% 100%

The subsidiaries are registered at One Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London, E14 5AB.

8. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2020	2019 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings	- 1	1
Amounto once by group undertakings	1	1

Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

9. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

2020 £	2019 £
2	2
532	-
534	2
	£ 2 532

Amounts owed to subsidiary undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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I MANUAL INDITIONILITIO		
·	2020	2019
FINANCIAL ASSETS	£	£
		4
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1	1
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
	(0)	(0)
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(2)	(2)
Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise group receivables.		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise group payables.		
DEFERRED TAXATION		
•		
		2020 £
		_
At beginning of year		(450)
Charged to the profit or loss		(50)
Charged to other comprehensive income		(54)
AT END OF YEAR	-	(554)
The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
	2020	2019
	£	£
Tax losses carried forward	-	50
Revaluation surplus	(554)	(500)
	(554)	(450)
At 31 December 2020 there was an unprovided tax asset of £Nil (2019 carrying forward of £Nil (2019: £288).	£49) relating	to tax losses
SHARE CAPITAL		
	2020	2019
Allotted, called up and fully paid	£	£
1 (2019 - 1) ordinary share of £1.00	1	1
· (mo to) ordinary ordinary or a 1.00	•	i

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

13. CONTROLLING PARTY

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Braeburn Estates (GP) Limited for and on behalf of Braeburn Estates Limited Partnership.

As at 31 December 2020, the smallest and largest group of which the company is a member and for which group financial statements are drawn up is consolidated financial statements of Braeburn Estates Limited Partnership. Braeburn Estates Limited Partnership is a joint venture between Project Russet Property Unit Trust and Canary Wharf (PB) Unit Trust. Copies of the financial statements may be obtained from the Company Secretary, One Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London, E14 5AB.



Registered number: LP15867

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

CONTENTS

	Page
General Partner's Responsibilities Statement	1
Independent Auditors' Report	2 - 5
Statement of Comprehensive Income	6
Statement of Financial Position	7
Statement of Changes in Equity	8
Statement of Cash Flows	9
Notes to the Financial Statements	10 - 19

GENERAL PARTNER'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The Braeburn Estates (B4B) Limited Partnership was registered as an English limited partnership on 7 January 2014 and comprises one General Partner and one Limited Partner. The Partners are incorporated in England and Wales.

The Limited Partnership Deed dated 3 January 2014 requires that the General Partner prepares financial statements for each financial period.

In preparing these financial statements, the General Partners 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 the Partnership will continue in existence.

The General Partner is also responsible for ensuring that proper accounting records are maintained which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Partnership.

The General Partner is responsible for ensuring that the Partnership has complied at all times with its obligations under the Agreement and has a general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to it to safeguard the assets of the Partnership and to prevent and detect fraud, errors and other irregularities.

These financial statements have been prepared under Regulation 7 of the Partnerships (Accounts) Regulations 2008.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BRAEBURN ESTATES (B4B) LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE NON-STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OPINION

In our opinion the non-statutory financial statements of Braeburn Estates (B4B) Limited Partnership (the 'Partnership'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Partnership's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRSs') as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB'); and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the Partnership Deed.

We have audited the non-statutory financial statements which comprise:

- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the statement of financial position;
- the statement of changes in equity;
- · the cash flow statement;
- the related notes 1 to 20.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the relevant IFRSs as issued by the IASB and the Partnership Deed.

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 non-statutory financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the partnership in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the non-statutory financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (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 partners' 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 partnership'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 partners with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BRAEBURN ESTATES (B4B) LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

OTHER INFORMATION

The other information comprises the information included in the financial statements, other than the non-statutory financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The general partners are responsible for the other information contained within the financial statements. Our opinion on the non-statutory financial statements does not cover the other information and 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 non-statutory 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 non-statutory 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.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARTNERS

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

In preparing the non-statutory financial statements, the general partner is responsible for assessing the partnership'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 General Partner either intends 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 NON-STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the non-statutory 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 non-statutory financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the non-statutory financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BRAEBURN ESTATES (B4B) LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

EXTENT TO WHICH THE AUDIT WAS CONSIDERED CAPABLE OF DETECTING IRREGULARITIES, INCLUDING FRAUD

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.

We considered the nature of the partnership's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the partnership's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the Partnership operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements;
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the Partnership's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty.

We discussed among the audit engagement team including relevant internal specialists regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

As a result of performing the above, we identified the greatest potential for fraud to be in the assumptions in relation to the valuations of Development property which are carried within the Work In Progress balance at the lower of cost and net realisable value ('NRV'). To address the fraud risk we used our internal real estate specialists to benchmark yields, estimated rental values and capital values to external market data, including recent property transactions. In conjunction with our specialists, we challenged the external valuers on the key estimates and assumptions that underpin their valuation.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management and in-house legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BRAEBURN ESTATES (B4B) LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

USE OF OUR REPORT

This report is made solely for the exclusive use of the partners and solely for the purpose set out in our engagement letter. Our report is not to be used for any other purpose, recited or referred to in any document, copied or made available (in whole or in part) to any other person without prior written express consent. We accept no duty, responsibility or liability to any other party in connection with the report or this engagement.

Deloitte LLP

London, United Kingdom

Deloite LN

19 May 2021

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover	4	179,474,074	• •
Cost of sales		(146,866,138)	-
GROSS PROFIT		32,607,936	-
Administrative expenses	•	(355,529)	(454,328)
Other operating income		487,140.	5,000
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)		32,739,547	(449,328)
Interest receivable and similar income	7	5,662	8,220
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(1,823,617)	(13)
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX		30,921,592	(441,121)
Tax on profit/(loss)	9		-
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		30,921,592	(441,121)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR			
Fair value movement of effective hedging instrument		32,595	(29,429)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		32,595	(29,429)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		30,954,187	(470,550)

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2020 or 2019 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

BRAEBURN ESTATES (B4B) LIMITED PARTNERSHIP REGISTERED NUMBER:LP15867

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
FIXED ASSETS	11010	~	~
Investments	10	1	1
·		1	1
CURRENT ASSETS			
Work in progress	11	59,212,214	189,577,278
Trade and other receivables	12	14,530,842	19,830,709
Cash and cash equivalents	13	15,012,106	771,669
	,	88,755,162	210,179,656
Trade and other payables	14	(60,713,336)	(213,092,017)
NET CURRENT ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)		28,041,826	(2,912,361)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		28,041,827	(2,912,360)
NET ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)		28,041,827	(2,912,360)
EQUITY			
Capital accounts	18	100	100
Hedging reserve	18	-	(32,595)
Current accounts	18	28,041,727	(2,879,865)
	,	28,041,827	(2,912,360)

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the general partner and were signed on its behalf on 19 May 2021.

Docusigned by:

B Vickers Director DocuSigned by:

M Ashraf Director

On behalf of Braeburn Estates B4B (GP) Limited

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

At 1 January 2020	Capital accounts £ 100	Hedging reserve £ (32,595)	Current accounts £ (2,879,865)	Total equity £ (2,912,360)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR Profit for the year Fair value movement of effective hedging instrument TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	- - -	32,595	30,921,592	30,921,592 32,595 30,954,187
AT 31 DECEMBER 2020	100	-	28,041,727	28,041,827
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019	Capital	Hedging	Current	Takal aguite
	accounts £	reserve £	accounts £	Total equity
At 1 January 2019	100	(3,166)	(2,438,744)	(2,441,810)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR Loss for the year Fair value movement of effective hedging		•	(441,121)	(441,121)
instrument TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE	-	(29,429)	<u>.</u>	(29,429)
YEAR	-	(29,429)	(441,121)	(470,550)
AT 31 DECEMBER 2019	100	(32,595)	(2,879,865)	(2,912,360)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	2020 £	2019 £
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit/(loss) for the year ADJUSTMENTS FOR:	30,921,592	(441,121)
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	130,365,064	(50,511,661)
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	5,299,867	(290,578)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(77,270,093)	8,034,772
NET CASH GENERATED FROM/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	89,316,430	(43,208,588)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Bank loan drawdowns	11,940,145	40,445,809
Repayment of loans	(87,016,138)	
NET CASH (USED IN)/FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(75,075,993)	40,445,809
INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	14,240,437	(2,762,779)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	771,669	3,534,448
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF YEAR	15,012,106	771,669
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF YEAR COMPRISE:		
Cash at bank and in hand	15,012,106	771,669
	15,012,106	771,669

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Braeburn Estates (B4B) Limited Partnership is an English Limited Partnership registered at One Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5AB.

The Partnership is the developer for a residential development at Southbank Place, London.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the IASB.

The following new and revised accounting standards and interpretations have been adopted by the Partnership in 2020. Their adoption has not had any significant impact on the amounts reported in these financial statements, but may impact the accounting for future transactions and arrangements:

- · Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations: Definition of a business
- · Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8: Definition of Material
- · Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards
- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (amendments to IFRS9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7)
- COVID-19 Related Rent Concessions (amendments to IFRS 16).

At 31 December 2020, a number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued by the IASB but are not effective for this year end.

The partners anticipate that the adoption of these standards in future periods will not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Partnership.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Partnership's accounting policies (see Note 3).

The principal accounting policies are summarised below:

2.2 Going concern

Having made the requisite enquiries and assessed the resources at the disposal of the Partnership, the Partners have a reasonable expectation that the Partnership will have adequate resources to continue its operation for the foreseeable future. Accordingly they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

The impact of COVID-19

Since March 2020 the UK economy has been significantly impacted by the COVID-19 virus which has caused widespread disruption and economic uncertainty. Although the crisis has had a significant impact on the business as a result of reduced availability of labour and supplies impacting on the ability to complete remaining projects on schedule, it has not affected the Partnership's ability to continue its operations for the foreseeable future.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3 Revenue

Revenue from property sales is recognised, net of VAT, on completion, when the significant risks and returns pass to the acquirer.

Revenue from service charges includes recoverable expenditure together with any chargeable management fees and is recognised as it falls due.

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

2.4 Investments

Loans to investments which only entitle the Partnership to an interest in residual assets once the investment has completed its principal activity are treated as additional investments.

Investments are stated at cost less any provision for impairment.

Income from investments is recognised as the Partnership becomes entitled to receive payment.

2.5 Work in progress

Work in progress is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes construction costs and development expenditure directly related to the development, including attributable employee and related costs.

Net realisable value is calculated as the amount estimated to be recovered from the development once development work has been completed and the development leased, less costs to complete.

2.6 Financial instruments

Trade and other receivables

Debtors are recognised initially at fair value. A provision for impairment is established where there is objective evidence that the Partnership will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtor concerned.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances, deposits held with banks and other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of 3 months or less, which are held for the purpose of meeting short term cash commitments.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other creditors are stated at cost.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

Borrowings

Loans payable are recognised initially at transaction price including transaction costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition, loans payable are stated at amortised cost with any difference between the amount initially recognised and the redemption value being recognised in the Income Statement over the period of the loan, using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows (including all fees that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability.

Derivative financial instruments

The Partnership uses interest rate derivatives to help manage its risks of changes in interest rates. The Partnership does not hold or issue derivatives for trading purposes.

In order for a derivative to qualify for hedge accounting, the Partnership is required to document the relationship between the item being hedged and the hedging instrument. The Partnership is also required to demonstrate an assessment of the relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument for its economic relationship, effects of credit risk and hedge ratio. This shows that the hedge will be effective on an on-going basis. The effectiveness testing is re-performed at each balance sheet date to ensure that the hedge remains effective.

The changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments that are designated and effective as hedges of future cash flows are recognised directly in other comprehensive income. The changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments that are designated and effective as fair value hedges are recognised against the item being hedged. The changes in the fair value of any ineffective portions of hedges or undesignated financial instruments are recognised in the profit and loss account

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the Partnership revokes the hedging relationship, the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. At that time, any cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognised in equity is retained until the forecast transaction occurs. If the hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gain or loss recognised in equity is transferred to net profit or loss for the period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, event or actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates. The preparation of financial statements also requires use of judgements, apart from those involving estimation, that management makes in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies.

Work in progress

The Partnership uses valuations performed by independent valuers in determining the net realisable value of the Partnership's work in progress. At the year end the net realisable value exceeded the historical cost.

Derivative financial instruments

The fair values of derivative financial instruments are provided by counter party financial institutions, which is level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

For the year ended 31 December 2020, the financial statements of the company did not contain any significant items that required the application of judgements, apart from those involving estimation.

4. TURNOVER

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Ground rent	53,510	-
Service charges	811,369	-
Residential sales	178,609,195	-
	179,474,074	-

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

Residential sales relate to the sale of 138 apartments in 30 Casson Square, Southbank Place, London.

5. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

The auditor's remuneration of £6,240 (2019: £6,265) for the audit of the Partnership has been borne by Braeburn Estates Limited Partnership.

6. EMPLOYEES

No staff were employed by the Partnership during the year or the prior year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

7. INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank interest receivable	5,662	8,220
	5,662	8,220
8. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES	2020 £	2019 £
Bank interest payable Bank interest capitalised	2,401,229 (577,612)	4,432,046 (4,432,033)
	1,823,617	13

9. TAXATION

No provision for tax has been made as the income earned by the Partnership is taxable in the accounts of the partners.

10. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

	Investments £
COST	
At 1 January 2020	1
At 31 December 2020	1
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2020	1
At 31 December 2019	1

On 12 September 2014, the Partnership subscribed for 1 A Share in Braeburn Estates Management Company Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. Braeburn Estates Management Company Limited is jointly owned by members of the Braeburn Estates Limited Partnership group.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

11. WORK IN PROGRESS AT COST

	2020 £	2019 £
Work in progress at cost	59,212,214	189,577,278
	59,212,214	189,577,278
Work in progress movements in the year are as follows:		
	2020 £	2019 £
Brought forward	189,577,278	139,065,617
Additions	11,617,670	50,511,661
Release to cost of sales	(141,982,734)	-
	59,212,214	189,577,278

The Partnership and its partners are wholly owned subsidiaries of Braeburn Estates Limited Partnership. In July 2015, Braeburn Estates Limited Partnership acquired a 5.25 acre site at Southbank Place on a 999 year lease. The Partnership then acquired from Braeburn Estates Limited Partnership a 999 year lease over a residential development site for a consideration of £41,836,139. The building comprises 167 apartments for private sale. Sales of apartments commenced in March 2016. The building reached practical completion in December 2019 and the first apartment sales completed in January 2020.

During the year, the sale of 138 apartments completed at a total consideration of £178.6 million and, net of agents' fees of £3.6 million, a profit of £33.0 million has been recognised.

Included in the interest in the period is £577,612 (2019: £4,432,033) of capitalised finance costs.

12. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade receivables	1,948,723	10,599,860
Amounts owed by group undertakings	9,068,724	9,161,815
Amounts owed by associated entities	599	-
Other receivables	3,342,577	33,384
Prepayments and accrued income	170,219	35,650
	14,530,842	19,830,709
Amounts owed by associated entities Other receivables	9,068,724 599 3,342,577 170,219	9,161,819 - 33,384 35,650

Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Amounts owed by associated entities consists of the following:

	2020 £	2019 £
Canary Wharf Contractors Limited	599	-
	599	-

All amounts owed by associated entities are interest free and repayable on demand.

13. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash at bank	15,007,106	680,434
Deposits received	5,000	91,235
	15,012,106	771,669

Deposits received from purchasers are held in a separate charged account.

14. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans (Note 15)	-	74,599,947
Trade payables	3,612,385	2,992,132
Amounts owed to group undertakings	17,571,829	61,080,190
Amounts owed to associated entities	33,629,755	33,078,672
Deposits for residential sales	4,609,597	36,722,794
Accruals and deferred income	1,234,107	4,585,687
Sinking Fund	55,663	.
Derivative financial instruments (Note 16)		32,595
	60,713,336	213,092,017

Amounts owed to group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

Deposits for residential sales comprise reservation fees and deposits for the purchase of apartments, net of related agents' fees.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Amounts owed to associated entities consists of the following:

·	2020 £	2019 £
Braeburn Estates Development Management Limited	1,207,016	1,966,241
Braeburn Estates Developments (Infrastructure) Limited	32,352,755	29,236,667
Canary Wharf Limited	-	955,382
Canary Wharf Contractors Limited	-	920,382
Canary Wharf Residential Limited	69,984	
	33,629,755	33,078,672

All amounts owed to associated entities are interest free and repayable on demand.

15. BANK LOAN

The Partnership's £121.0 million construction loan facility carried interest at LIBOR plus 3.25% and was repaid on 10 July 2020.

75% of loan was hedged by interest rate swaps which, based on a notional drawdown profile, served to fix the interest rate at 4.2325%. The interest rate swap expired on the repayment of the loan on 10 July 2020. Details of the derivative financial instruments are set out in note 16.

The carrying amount of the loan comprises:

	2020 £	2019 £
Brought forward	74,599,947	33,098,345
Drawings	11,940,145	40,549,382
Deferred fees	476,046	952,220
Repaid	(87,016,138)	-
Carried forward	-	74,599,947

Accrued interest of £Nil (2019: £724,786) has been included in accruals and deferred income.

The fair value of the loan is its carrying value.

16. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Partnership used interest rate swaps and caps to hedge exposure to the variability in cash flows on floating rate debt caused by movements in the market rates of interest.

The Partnership held interest rate swaps which served to fix the interest on 75% of its loan to a rate of 4.2325%. These swaps were classified as highly effective and qualified for hedge accounting. The swap expired on the repayment of the loan on 10 July 2020. The fair value of the swaps at 31 December 2019 was £32,595 (liability).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	2020 £	2019 £
FINANCIAL ASSETS	~	
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	11,018,046	19,761,673
Bank current accounts	15,007,106	680,434
Bank deposit accounts	5,000	91,235
• •	26,030,152	20,533,342
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Derivative financial instruments	-	(32,595)
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(56,103,739)	(175,174,716)
	(56,103,739)	(175,207,311)

FINANCIAL RISKS

Interest rate risk

The Partnership borrowed in sterling at floating rates of interest and used interest rate swaps and caps to generate the desired interest profile and to manage the Partnership's exposure to interest rate fluctuations. 75% of the Partnership's debt was fixed by interest rate swaps. The loan was repaid in the year on 10 July 2020.

Liquidity risk

The Partnership's construction loan was drawn to fund the construction program. The loan was repaid in the year on 10 July 2020 following the practical completion of the building.

Loan covenants

The loan was subject to a maximum 55% Loan to Value financial covenant and a 65% Loan to Cost financial covenant. These covenants were satisfied throughout the year.

Credit risk

The Partnership restricts the counterparties with which derivative transactions can be contracted and cash balances deposited. This ensures that exposure is spread across a number of approved financial institutions with higher credit ratings.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements represents the Partnership's maximum exposure to credit risk.

Externally imposed capital requirements

The Partnership is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

18. EQUITY

	%	Capital accounts £	Hedging reserve £	Current account £	Total £
Braeburn Estates B4B (LP) Limited	99.990	100	-	28,038,923	28,039,023
Braeburn Estates B4B (GP) Limited	0.010 _			2,804	2,804
	=	100		28.041.727	28.041.827

Braeburn Estates B4B (LP) Limited holds its investment in the Partnership on trust for Braeburn Estates Limited Partnership.

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year the Partnership incurred following costs from entities under common ownership:

	2020 £	2019 £
Costs		
Braeburn Estates Developments (Infrastructure) Limited	3,093,764	-
Braeburn Estates Development Management Limited	-	151,199
	3,093,764	151,199

The Partnership incurred costs £Nil (2019: £69) from Canary Wharf Limited and £Nil (2019: £209,314) from Canary Wharf Contractors Limited which are wholly owned subsidiaries of Canary Wharf Group plc.

The Partnership also incurred charges of £28,065 (2019: £28,065) from Canary Wharf Limited in respect of administration services.

20. CONTROLLING PARTY

The Partnership is controlled by its general partner, Braeburn Estates B4B (GP) Limited. The ultimate controlling party is Braeburn Estates Limited Partnership.

As at 31 December 2020, the smallest and largest group of which the Partnership is a member and for which group financial statements are drawn up is the consolidated financial statements of Braeburn Estates Limited Partnership. Braeburn Estates Limited Partnership is a joint venture between Project Russet Property Unit Trust and Canary Wharf (PB) Unit Trust. Copies of the financial statements may be obtained from the Company Secretary, One Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5AB.