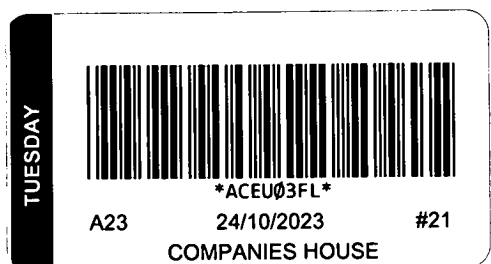


**Barking & Havering LIFT Company
(No.1) Limited**

Annual Report and Financial Statements

Year ended

31 March 2023



Barking & Havering LIFT Company (No.1) Limited

**Annual report and financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2023**

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Directors

I Tayler
F M Schramm
P D Robinson
G Shopov

Registered office

9th Floor Cobalt Square, 83-85 Hagley Road, Birmingham, B16 8QG

Company number

04934604

Auditor

Goodman Jones LLP 29-30 Fitzroy Square, London W1T 6LQ

Barking & Havering LIFT Company (No.1) Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2023

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

This Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to small companies entitled to the small companies' exemption and the company has taken advantage of the exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is to invest in property, property development and property maintenance. It owns 10 properties in Barking, Dagenham and Havering which it leases to Community Health Partnerships Limited as part of the government sponsored Local Improvement Finance Trust (LIFT) initiative.

Dividends

Dividends of £847,000 (2022: £1,141,000) were paid during the year. No further dividends are proposed.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

I Tayler
F M Schramm
C R Hollwey (resigned 1 April 2022)
C L Botfield (resigned 2 May 2023)
G Shopov
P D Robinson

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company has put in place qualifying third party indemnity provisions for all of the directors of the company which was in force at the date of approval of this report.

Going concern

At the year-end, the company has net assets of £8,648,000 (2022: £6,495,000). The company has net current assets of £1,267,000 (2022: £2,089,000), including cash of £2,639,000 (2022: £2,327,000).

The directors have reviewed the future liquidity requirements and have considered the cash flow forecasts of the company. The company produces long-term financial forecasts which show the company is able to operate and meet its financial obligations as they fall due, including compliance with all loan covenants. Based on this review and the future business prospects of the company, the directors believe the company will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

Having regard to the above and after making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

Barking & Havering LIFT Company (No.1) Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

Directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the director's 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 International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRSs') as adopted by the United Kingdom. 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.

Disclosure of information to auditors

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

- so far as that 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 18-10-23 and signed on its behalf.



**I Tayler
Director**

Barking & Havering LIFT Company (No.1) Limited

Independent auditor's report

TO THE MEMBERS OF BARKING & HAVERING LIFT COMPANY (NO.1) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Barking & Havering LIFT Company (No.1) Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 March 2023 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the United Kingdom.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2023 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the United Kingdom; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report and financial statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Barking & Havering LIFT Company (No.1) Limited

Independent auditor's report (*continued*)

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.

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 Director's report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion;

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

Responsibilities of directors

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Barking Dagenham Havering Community Ventures Limited

Independent auditor's report (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

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

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

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

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

A further description of our responsibilities 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.

Goodman Jones LLP

Paul Bailey (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Goodman Jones LLP, Statutory Auditor
London
United Kingdom

Date 18-10-23

Goodman Jones LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC313156).

Barking & Havering LIFT Company (No.1) Limited

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Notes	2023 £'000	2022 As restated £'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue	4	4,001	5,944
Cost of sales		(2,486)	(4,441)
Gross profit		1,515	1,503
Administrative expenses		(90)	(134)
Fair value gain on Investment property	9	105	765
Operating profit	5	1,530	2,134
Finance income	6	5,983	4,093
Finance costs	7	(3,421)	(3,524)
Profit before tax		4,092	2,703
Tax charge	8	(1,092)	(1,415)
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period attributable to equity holders		3,000	1,288

The notes on pages 10 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

Barking & Havering LIFT Company (No.1) Limited

Statement of financial position at 31 March 2023

Company number 04934604	Notes	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Investment property	9	14,565	14,460
Finance receivables	10	47,708	45,958
		62,273	60,418
Current assets			
Trade receivables	11	68	72
Other receivables	12	1,416	2,146
Cash and cash equivalents	13	2,639	2,327
		4,123	4,545
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	819	693
Current portion of long-term borrowings	15	2,037	1,763
		2,856	2,456
Net current assets		1,267	2,089
Non-current liabilities			
Non-current borrowings	15	48,665	50,697
Deferred income	14	1,648	1,828
Deferred tax	16	4,579	3,487
		54,892	56,012
Net assets		8,648	6,495
Equity			
Ordinary shares	17	1	1
Retained earnings		6,613	4,498
Fair value reserve		2,034	1,996
Total equity		8,648	6,495

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

18-10-23


I Tayler
Director

The notes on pages 10 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

Barking & Havering LIFT Company (No.1) Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Attributable to equity holders			
	Share capital £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Fair value reserve £'000	Total equity £'000
Balance at 1 April 2022	1	4,498	1,996	6,495
Changes in equity for 2022-2023				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year attributable to equity holders	-	3,000	-	3,000
Dividends paid	-	(847)	-	(847)
Profit for the year attributable to fair value of investment property (net of deferred tax)		(38)	38	-
Balance at 31 March 2023	1	6,613	2,034	8,648
Balance at 1 April 2021	1	4,708	1,639	6,348
Changes in equity for 2021-2022				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year attributable to equity holders	-	1,288	-	1,288
Dividends paid	-	(1,141)	-	(1,141)
Profit for the year attributable to fair value of investment property (net of deferred tax)	-	(357)	357	-
Balance at 31 March 2022	1	4,498	1,996	6,495

Dividends of £847,000 (£846.68 per share) were paid during the year (2022 – £1,141,000 (£1,141.10 per share)).

The notes on pages 10 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

Barking & Havering LIFT Company (No.1) Limited

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Notes	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		4,092	2,703
Adjustments for:			
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables		(375)	2,511
Decrease in trade and other payables		(54)	(5,970)
Fair value gain on investment property		(105)	(765)
Finance income		(5,983)	(4,093)
Finance costs		3,421	3,524
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		996	(2,090)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Receipts on finance receivables		5,315	4,911
Bank interest received		27	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash from investing activities		5,342	4,911
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash flows from financing activities	21		
Interest paid		(3,421)	(3,525)
Repayment of bank loans		(1,454)	(1,398)
Repayment of long term borrowings from parent company		(304)	(133)
Dividends paid		(847)	(1,141)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash used in financing activities		(6,026)	(6,197)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		312	(3,376)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		2,327	5,703
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	13	2,639	2,327
		<hr/>	<hr/>

The notes on pages 10 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

Barking & Havering LIFT Company (No.1) Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

1 Basis of preparation

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out in note 2. The policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements are presented in pound sterling, which is also the company's functional currency.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and International Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and Interpretations (collectively IFRSs).

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with adopted IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies. The areas where significant judgements and estimates have been made in preparing the financial statements and their effect are disclosed in note 3.

1.1 Standards issued and applied for the first time this year

The company has assessed that no new standards have a material impact on the financial statements for either the current year or prior years.

1.2 New standards, interpretations and amendments not yet effective

There are a number of standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations which have been issued by the IASB that are effective in future accounting periods that the company has decided not to adopt early. The following amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023:

- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1) – effective 1 January 2023;
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2) – effective 1 January 2023;
- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8) – effective 1 January 2023;
- Amendment to IAS 12 – deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction – effective 1 January 2023;
- Insurance Contracts (IFRS 17) - effective 1 January 2023;
- Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16) - effective 1 January 2024; and
- Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1) - effective 1 January 2024.

The directors do not expect any of these standards, interpretations or amendments to have a material impact on the company.

Barking & Havering LIFT Company (No.1) Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

2 Accounting policies

2.1 Going concern

At the year-end, the company has net assets of £8,648,000 (2022: £6,495,000). The company has net current assets of £1,267,000 (2022: £2,089,000), including cash of £2,639,000 (2022: £2,327,000).

The directors have reviewed the future liquidity requirements and have considered the cash flow forecasts of the company. The company produces long-term financial forecasts which show the company is able to operate and meet its financial obligations as they fall due, including compliance with all loan covenants. Based on this review and the future business prospects of the company, the directors believe the company will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

Having regard to the above and after making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

2.2 Financial instruments

2.2.1 Financial assets

The company classifies its financial assets as held at amortised cost and the company's accounting policy for this category of asset is as follows:

These assets arise principally from the provision of services to customers (e.g. trade receivables), but also incorporate other types of financial assets where the objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment.

Impairment provisions for current and non-current trade receivables are recognised based on the simplified approach within IFRS 9 using a provision matrix in the determination of the lifetime expected credit losses. During this process the probability of the non-payment of the trade receivables is assessed. This probability is then multiplied by the amount of the expected loss arising from default to determine the lifetime expected credit loss for the trade receivables. For trade receivables, which are reported net, such provisions are recorded in a separate provision account with the loss being recognised within administrative expenses in the statement of comprehensive income. On confirmation that the trade receivable will not be collectable, the gross carrying value of the asset is written off against the associated provision.

Impairment provisions for receivables from related parties and loans to related parties are recognised based on a forward looking expected credit loss model. The methodology used to determine the amount of the provision is based on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial asset. For those where the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition of the financial asset, twelve month expected credit losses along with gross interest income are recognised. For those for which credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime expected credit losses along with the gross interest income are recognised. For those that are determined to be credit impaired, lifetime expected credit losses along with interest income on a net basis are recognised.

Barking & Havering LIFT Company (No.1) Limited

**Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2023 (continued)**

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Financial instruments (continued)

2.2.1 Financial assets (continued)

From time to time, the company elects to renegotiate the terms of trade receivables due from customers with which it has previously had a good trading history. Such renegotiations will lead to changes in the timing of payments rather than changes to the amounts owed and, in consequence, the new expected cash flows are discounted at the original effective interest rate and any resulting difference to the carrying value is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income (operating profit).

The company's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables, finance receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and – for the purpose of the statement of cash flows - bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within loans and borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

2.2.2 Financial liabilities

The company classified its financial liabilities as held at amortised cost, for which the accounting policy is as follows:

Bank and other borrowings are initially recognised at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of the instrument. Such interest bearing liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, which ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried in the statement of financial position. For the purposes of each financial liability, interest expense includes initial transaction costs and any premium payable on redemption, as well as any interest or coupon payable while the liability is outstanding.

Trade payables and other short-term monetary liabilities, which are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.3 Revenue

2.3.1 Public to private concession arrangements

A substantial portion of the company's assets are used within the framework of concession contracts granted by public sector customers ('grantors'). Under these contracts, the company constructs primary care centres that are leased to the NHS on 25 year leases.

In order to fall within the scope of IFRIC 12, a contract must satisfy the following two criteria:

- the grantor controls or regulates what services the operator must provide with the infrastructure, to whom it must provide them and at what price; and
- the grantor controls the significant residual interest in the infrastructure at the end of the term of the arrangement.

Pursuant to IFRIC 12, such infrastructures are not recognised in assets of the operator as property, plant and equipment but in financial assets ('financial asset model').

Barking & Havering LIFT Company (No.1) Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.3.2 'Financial asset model'

The financial asset model applies when the operator has an unconditional right to receive cash or another financial asset from the grantor.

In the case of concession services, the operator has such an unconditional right if the grantor contractually guarantees the payment of:

- amounts specified or determined in the contract or
- the shortfall, if any, between amounts received from users of the public service and amounts specified or determined in the contract.

Financial assets resulting from the application of IFRIC 12 are recorded in the statement of financial position under the heading finance receivables and measured at amortised cost.

Pursuant to IFRS 9, an impairment loss is measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses.

The portion falling due within less than one year is presented in current assets, while the portion falling due after more than one year is presented in the non-current heading.

Pursuant to IFRS 15, revenue associated with this financial model in the case of the construction of operating financial assets and service remuneration comprises revenue determined on an over time basis. This is because the contracts would require payment to be received for the time and effort spent by the company on progressing the contracts in the event of the customer cancelling the contract prior to completion for any reason other than the company's failure to perform its obligations under the contract. The stage of completion of construction is determined by comparing independently certified costs incurred to date to total contracted costs.

Determining the transaction price

The company's revenue on over time sales is generally based on fixed price contracts but these are subject to more variability as a result of the nature of the contract. Any variable consideration is constrained in estimating contract revenue in order that it is highly probable that there will not be a future reversal in the amount of revenue recognised when the final amounts of any variations has been determined.

Allocating amounts to performance obligations

For some contracts including ad hoc property related services income, there is a fixed unit price for each service provided. Therefore, there is no judgement involved in allocating the contract price in such contracts. The core service concession contracts include multiple deliverables. Where the contracts include multiple performance obligations, which are determined to be separate performance obligations, the transaction price will be allocated to each performance obligation based on the stand-alone selling prices. Where these are not directly observable, they are estimated based on expected cost plus margin, which is a key judgement (see note 3).

Barking & Havering LIFT Company (No.1) Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2023 (*continued*)

2 Accounting policies (*continued*)

2.4 Other revenue items

Other revenue items comprise 'Property management and related services', 'Rental income' and 'Other income'.

Property management and related services revenue relates to lifecycle maintenance and facilities management income and ad hoc property related services income. The former relates to work performed by the company under concession arrangements to maintain and repair the primary care centres that it operates. Consideration received in respect of property management and related services revenue is recognised over time as the services are delivered, and revenue attributable to costs in future periods is deferred.

Rental income and lease premiums from operating leases are recognised in income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Other income is sundry income and is recognised at a point in time when the company has performed the work.

2.5 Taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a charge attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

2.5.1 Current tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.5.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have been originated but not reversed by the reporting date, except:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.6 Investment property

Investment property is revalued annually to fair value, with changes in the carrying value recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Rent receivable is recognised on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. Where an incentive (such as a rent free period) is given to a tenant, the carrying value of the investment property excludes any amount reported as a separate asset as a result of recognising rental income on this basis.

Barking & Havering LIFT Company (No.1) Limited

**Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2023 (continued)**

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Dividends

Dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. In the case of interim dividends to equity shareholders, this is when declared by the directors. In the case of final dividends, this is when approved by the shareholders.

2.8 Reserves

The following describes the nature and purpose of each reserve within equity:

Retained earnings – All other net gains and losses and transactions with owners (e.g. dividends) not recognised elsewhere.

Fair value reserve – Undistributable gains/losses arising on the revaluation of the company's investment property.

3 Accounting estimates and judgements

The estimates and judgements that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

3.1 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

(a) Finance receivables (note 10) - The calculation of the amortised cost of finance receivables requires an estimate of the residual value of the property at the end of the lease term. This estimate has been based on the residual value allocated to the contract in the financial models, which form the basis for the calculation of rent charged to the lessees.

(b) Construction and operating revenue (notes 4 & 10) - Where properties are constructed by the company and are disposed of on finance receivables, construction and operating revenue is recognised at the estimated fair value of those services in the context of these arrangements. The proportion of receipts attributed to operating services is based on the original modelled costs to which no profit mark up was applied based on the directors' assessment of the nature of subcontract arrangements in place.

(c) RPI Index (note 10) – The finance debtors predict a level of RPI increases for future receipts. This represents a degree of judgement and uncertainty given the nature of RPI. Where RPI differs from the estimated rate of 2.5%, this will impact future receipts and thus increase/reduce the floating rate of interest on finance debtors, which affects the amount of income recognised in any given period.

(d) Lifecycle revenue and costs (notes 4 & 14) – For lifecycle revenue and costs there is uncertainty over the level of lifecycle works recorded in any given year and as such the amount of accrued and deferred income at the year-end date. Due to the arrangements arising with the lifecycle provider, the company is reliant upon the information supplied by the provider as to the actual level of works completed in the year and therefore estimates based on work schedules during periods between formal work updates.

(e) Investment property (note 9) – Investment properties are professionally valued annually using a yield methodology. This uses market rental values capitalised at a market capitalisation rate but there is an inevitable degree of judgement involved in that each property is unique and the value can only ultimately be reliably tested in the market itself.

Barking & Havering LIFT Company (No.1) Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2023 (*continued*)

3 Accounting estimates and judgements (*continued*)

3.2 Critical judgements

(a) Concession arrangements - The concession arrangements undertaken by the company are considered to fall within the scope of IFRIC 12, as described in note 2.3.1. This judgement has been based on a consideration of the nature and terms of the agreements and in all of the contracts the existence of an option for the grantor to purchase the properties at any time.

(b) Finance receivables - The lease agreements with Community Health Partnerships include provision for the annual uplift of rentals with reference to movements in the RPI index. As a result, the finance receivables have been treated as floating rate assets.

4 Revenue

Disaggregation of revenue

The company derives revenue (all of which is in the UK) from the transfer of services in the following major classes of business within the UK:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Service remuneration	1,750	4,110
Third party rental income	1,537	1,425
Cost recoveries	93	124
Sundry income	441	105
Grant release income	180	180
	4,001	5,944
Contract deferred income	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
At 1 April	(960)	1,530
Amounts included in contract deferred income that was recognised as revenue during the year	(946)	(2,958)
Cash received in advance of performance and not recognised as revenue during the year	505	468
At 31 March	(1,401)	(960)

Contract accrued income is included within "receivables" on the face of the statement of financial position. They arise from contracts that span the year-end, because cumulative payments received from customers at each reporting date do not necessarily equal the amount of revenue recognised on the contracts.

Barking & Havering LIFT Company (No.1) Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2023 (*continued*)

4 Revenue (*continued*)

Remaining performance obligations

The majority of the company's property management and related services revenue is in respect of the service concession arrangements as set out in the accounting policies. A proportion of the annual receipts under those arrangements relate to lifecycle obligations and revenue on these services is recognised as the work is done. The allocations of receipts to such activities is based on the overall proportion of total costs over the contract relating to lifecycle and to the extent the amount allocated exceeds the revenue recognised to date, this is included within contract deferred income.

The amount of revenue, including the deferred contract income above, that will be recognised in future periods on these contracts depends on when those remaining performance obligations are satisfied. The timing of this is uncertain as it depends on when such lifecycle expenditure is incurred by the lifecycle provider. The analysis below shows the modelled phasing, with this phasing assuming that income deferred due to underspend to date on the original model will be utilised in the following year:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Within one year	1,392	1,375
Within one to two years	983	868
Within two to five years	1,422	1,865
After five years	1,416	1,478
	<u>5,213</u>	<u>5,586</u>

The above amounts only relate to lifecycle expenditure, and not in respect of facilities management services for which the practical expedient in paragraph 121(b) of IFRS 15 applies as the right to consideration corresponds with the value to the customer as the service is delivered.

5 Operating profit

Auditor's remuneration is borne by the parent company, Barking Dagenham Havering Community Ventures Limited.

The company had no employees during the year or the prior year.

6 Finance income

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Interest on short-term deposits	27	-
Interest income on finance receivables	5,956	4,093
	<u>5,983</u>	<u>4,093</u>

Barking & Havering LIFT Company (No.1) Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2023 (*continued*)

7 Finance costs

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Interest on bank loans	3,188	3,279
Interest on subordinated debt	227	245
Amortisation of loan issue costs	6	-
	<u>3,421</u>	<u>3,524</u>

8 Tax charge

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Deferred tax (note 16):		
Current year	1,092	1,415
	<u>1,092</u>	<u>1,415</u>

The tax charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit for the year as follows:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Profit before tax	<u>4,092</u>	<u>2,703</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2022 – 19%)	777	514
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	69	65
Change in tax rate	<u>246</u>	<u>836</u>
Tax charge	<u>1,092</u>	<u>1,415</u>

The Finance Bill 2021, published on 11 March 2021, increases the main rate of Corporation tax to 25% for the year commencing 1 April 2023. The deferred taxation liability has therefore been calculated at 25%, being the rate substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

Estimates and assumptions, including uncertainty over income tax treatments

No material uncertain tax positions or unrecognised deferred tax assets exist as at 31 March 2023. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of complex judgements about future events. To the extent that the final tax outcome of these matters is different than the amounts recorded, such differences will impact income tax expense in the period in which such determination is made.

Barking & Havering LIFT Company (No.1) Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2023 (*continued*)

9 Investment property

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Fair value at 1 April	14,460	13,695
Gain on fair value revaluation	105	765
Fair value at 31 March	14,565	14,460

During the year, £1,305,000 (2022: £1,207,000) was recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in relation to rental income from the investment properties. Direct operating expenses, arising from investment property that generated rental income amounted to £236,000 (2022: £179,000).

The investment property is held on long leasehold for a term of 125 years at a peppercorn ground rate with a restricted user for the first 25 years. The restricted user arises due to the property being leased for a period of 25 years expiring on 5 October 2033. As such, there is a restriction on the realisability of investment property. There are currently no obligations to construct or develop the existing investment property and no contractual obligation to purchase the investment property. There is a contractual obligation to provide facilities management and lifecycle maintenance - see note 20.

The investment property was valued using the RICS Valuation – Global Standards 2019 (Red Book), with particular reference to RICS Guidance Note 60, Valuation of Medical Centre and Surgery Premises, Second Edition, which provided a valuation at market value. The external independent valuer holds a recognised and relevant professional qualification and has experience of valuing investment properties in the location and of a similar nature.

The fair value obtained has not been adjusted for the purposes of financial reporting. The fair value of investment property has been categorised as a level 3 recurring fair value measurement. Descriptions and definitions relating to valuation techniques and key unobservable inputs made in determining fair values are as follows:

Valuation techniques: market comparable method

Under the market comparable method (or market comparable approach), a property's fair value is estimated based on comparable transactions.

Unobservable inputs

These include: estimated rental value ("ERV") based on market conditions prevailing at the valuation date; estimated average increase in rent based on both market estimations and contractual situations; equivalent yield (defined as the weighted average of the net initial yield and reversionary yield); and the physical condition of the property.

There were no changes to the valuation techniques of level 3 fair value measurement in the period. The fair value measurement is based on the above items highest and best use, which does not differ from their actual use.

Barking & Havering LIFT Company (No.1) Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2023 *(continued)*

9 Investment property *(continued)*

Unobservable inputs *(continued)*

The minimum rent receivable under the non-cancellable operating lease is as follows:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Not later than one year	1,497	1,319
Later than one year but not later than five years	6,557	5,612
Later than five years	10,177	10,421
	<u>18,231</u>	<u>17,352</u>

If investment property had been accounted for under the historic cost accounting rules, the property would have been measured as follows:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Historic cost	11,768	11,768
Accumulated depreciation	(2,131)	(1,984)
	<u>9,637</u>	<u>9,784</u>
Excess of net book value over historic cost basis	<u>4,928</u>	<u>4,676</u>

10 Finance receivables

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Net finance receivables:		
Current assets		
Due not later than 1 year (note 12)	-	1,109
Non-current assets		
Due later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	-	7,007
Due later than 5 years	47,708	38,951
	<u>47,708</u>	<u>45,958</u>
	<u>47,708</u>	<u>47,067</u>

Barking & Havering LIFT Company (No.1) Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

10 Finance receivables (continued)

The company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses using a lifetime expected credit loss provision for finance receivables. To measure expected credit losses on a collective basis, finance receivables are grouped based on similar credit risk and ageing.

The expected loss rates are based on the company's historical credit losses. The historical loss rates are then adjusted by reference to past default experience of the customer and an analysis of the customer's current financial position. The historical loss rates are then adjusted for current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the company's customers.

During the year ended 31 March 2023, there was no expected credit loss recognised on the finance receivable (2022 – £Nil).

11 Trade receivables

The company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses using a lifetime expected credit loss provision for trade receivables. To measure expected credit losses on a collective basis, trade receivables are grouped based on similar credit risk and ageing.

The expected loss rates are based on the company's historical credit losses. The historical loss rates are then adjusted by reference to past default experience of the customer and an analysis of the customer's current financial position. The historical loss rates are then adjusted for current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the company's customers.

As at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022, the expected loss provision for trade receivables is as follows:

	Gross 2023 £'000	Provision 2023 £'000	Gross 2022 £'000	Provision 2022 £'000
Current	9	-	37	-
Past due 0-30 days	17	-	15	-
Past due 31-60 days	18	-	-	-
Past due more than 60 days	24	-	20	-
	<u>68</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>-</u>

In determining the recoverability of a trade receivable the company considers any change in the credit quality of the trade receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the reporting date. The impairment recognised represents the difference between the carrying amount of these trade receivables and the present value of the expected liquidation proceeds.

Barking & Havering LIFT Company (No.1) Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

12 Other receivables

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Finance receivables (note 10)	-	1,109
Amounts due from related undertakings	7	-
Prepayments and accrued income	1,409	1,037
	<u>1,416</u>	<u>2,146</u>

Included within prepayments is £1,401,000 (2022: £960,200) in respect of lifecycle invoices received in advance of works performed.

13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and balances with banks. Cash and cash equivalents included in the statement of cash flows comprise the following statement of financial position amounts:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Cash on hand and balances with banks	2,639	2,327

Included within cash and cash equivalents is an amount of £967,000 (2022: £1,040,000), which is held for the settlement of repairs under the lifecycle maintenance and £1,226,000 (2022: £1,204,000) held on deposit as a debt service reserve under the senior loan agreement.

14 Trade and other payables

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Due within one year:		
Trade payables	135	62
Amounts owed to group undertakings	78	358
Other creditors	-	16
Social security and other taxes	381	-
Accruals and other deferred income	225	257
	<u>819</u>	<u>693</u>
Due after more than one year:		
Other deferred income	1,648	1,828

Included in the above is a deferred government grant of £1,722,000 (2022: £1,886,000), which is to offset the lease payments over the lease term until October 2033. There are no unfulfilled conditions surrounding this grant.

Barking & Havering LIFT Company (No.1) Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

15 Borrowings

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Bank loans due within 1 year	1,866	1,460
Amounts owed to group undertakings	171	303
Current portion of long term borrowings	2,037	1,763
Non-current bank loans - Aviva Commercial Finance Limited	47,422	49,282
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,243	1,415
Non-current borrowings	48,665	50,697

Bank loans are secured by a first mortgage over the investment property and land and buildings, legally held by the company, but some of which is treated as having been sold under finance receivables in accordance with IFRIC 12.

Bank loans are repayable by quarterly instalments over a period of 25 years. The interest rate is fixed at rates between 5.97% and 6.61% per annum. There have been no defaults or breaches of interest payment terms during the current or prior period.

Amounts owed to group undertakings are in respect of loan notes issued by Barking and Havering Lift Company (No1) Limited's parent company, the proceeds of which are then passed down to Barking and Havering Lift Company (No1) Limited on the same terms. Interest accrues daily on the loan notes at a rate of 13.5% per annum and is payable half yearly in arrears, on 31 March and 30 September each year. Interest shall cease to accrue on the principal amount of the loan note from the date it is due for redemption.

Amounts owed to group undertakings rank pari passu with all other unsecured obligations of the company.

16 Deferred tax

The net deferred tax liability is comprised of:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Finance receivables timing differences	1,546	1,386
Accelerated capital allowances	3,480	3,136
Investment property	763	696
Tax losses	(1,183)	(1,701)
Provision	(27)	(30)
	4,579	3,487

The only movement in the total deferred tax liability during the year was the tax charge as shown in note 8.

Barking & Havering LIFT Company (No.1) Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2023 (*continued*)

17 Share capital

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>		
1,000 ordinary A, B and C shares of £1 each	1	1

18 Related parties

Barking & Havering Lift (Midco) Limited is the company's immediate controlling party by virtue of its 100% shareholding. Barking Dagenham Havering Community Ventures Limited is Barking & Havering Lift (Midco) Limited's immediate and ultimate controlling party by virtue of its 100% shareholding.

	Loans due to related parties		Amounts owed by related parties		Amounts owed to related parties	
	2023 £'000	2022 £'000	2023 £'000	2022 £'000	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Shareholders	1,414	1,718	-	-	78	358
Shareholders of the parent company	-	-	7	8	-	-
	Interest paid		Sales of services and receipts of rent		Purchase of services	
	2023 £'000	2022 £'000	2023 £'000	2022 £'000	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Shareholders	227	246	-	-	563	521
Shareholders of the parent company	-	-	8,476	7,790	-	-

Further to the above, dividends of £847,000 were paid to the shareholder in the current year (2022 - £1,141,000).

Amounts owed by and to related parties, except for loans due to related parties ("Amounts owed to group undertakings" note 15), are unsecured, interest-free, have no fixed terms of repayment and are repayable on demand. The balances will be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given or received. No provisions for doubtful debts have been raised against amounts outstanding and no expense has been recognised during the year in respect of bad or doubtful debts due from related parties.

There were no directors to whom remuneration was paid or to whom retirement benefits were accruing. The directors are remunerated by shareholder companies and their associates and the cost of these services provided to Barking and Havering Lift Company (No.1) Limited is covered by management charges paid to those companies. The directors do not believe it is possible to accurately apportion their remuneration between the many entities they are directors of.

Barking & Havering LIFT Company (No.1) Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2023 (*continued*)

19 Financial instruments

19.1 Categories of financial assets and liabilities

All financial instruments disclosures of fair value are valued at reference to level three of the fair value hierarchy as set out in IFRS 7: Financial Instruments: Disclosures. The following table sets out the assets and liabilities for which fair values are disclosed and the unobservable inputs used to determine the fair values:

Item	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable Inputs
Trade receivables and payables	The carrying amount of short term (less than 12 months) trade receivable and payables approximates its fair values.	N/a
Finance receivables	The fair value of finance receivables in note 10, is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the estimated current rate of return for investors on similar projects.	Discount rate of 7%
Non-current borrowings	The fair value of non-current borrowings in note 15, is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the estimated current market interest rates.	Discount rate range 4.76% (bank loans) (2022: 3.5%) - 7% (other borrowings)

The categories of finance assets and financial liabilities are as follows:

	Book value 2023 £'000	Estimated fair value 2023 £'000	Book value 2022 £'000	Estimated fair value 2022 £'000
Loans and receivables at amortised cost:				
Cash and cash equivalents	2,639	2,639	2,327	2,327
Finance receivables	47,708	48,281	47,067	51,852
Trade and other receivables	75	75	72	72
	<u>50,422</u>	<u>50,995</u>	<u>49,466</u>	<u>54,251</u>
Financial liabilities				
	Book value 2023 £'000	Estimated fair value 2023 £'000	Book value 2022 £'000	Estimated fair value 2022 £'000
Amortised cost:				
Bank loans	49,288	53,725	50,258	48,765
Long term borrowings from parent company	1,414	1,791	1,718	2,458
Trade and other payables	213	213	436	436
	<u>50,915</u>	<u>55,729</u>	<u>52,412</u>	<u>51,659</u>

Barking & Havering LIFT Company (No.1) Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2023 (*continued*)

19 Financial instruments

19.2 Financial risk management

The company's operations expose it to a number of financial risks. The board regularly reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and these are summarised below.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss where counterparties are not able or are unwilling to meet their obligations.

Finance receivables and trade receivables primarily comprise of amounts due from Community Health Partnerships. Management considers the credit quality of this debtor to be good in respect of the amounts outstanding, due to them being a shareholder in the company's parent undertaking and being a government body. Therefore credit risk is considered to be low. Cash and cash equivalents comprise balances held with banks. To reduce the risk of counterparty default the company only uses approved high quality banks.

The maximum credit risk exposure relating to the financial assets is represented by the carrying value as at the statement of financial position date.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company has insufficient financial resources available to meet its obligations as they fall due. Management review cash flow forecasts on a regular basis to determine whether the company has sufficient cash reserves to meet future working capital requirements and to take advantage of business opportunities.

The financial assets of the company are modelled so as to match the profile of the financial liabilities, the maturity analysis of which is set out below. Management closely monitor performance against the financial models and take action if necessary when performance is not in line with modelled expectations.

The table on the overleaf summarises the maturity profile of the company's financial liabilities, on an undiscounted basis, at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

31 March 2023	Less than 3 months £'000	3 to 12 months £'000	1 to 5 years £'000	More than 5 years £'000	Total £'000
Financial liabilities					
Bank loans	1,244	3,711	21,153	44,964	71,072
Long term borrowings from parent company	48	309	1,237	823	2,417
Trade and other payables	213	-	-	-	213
	<u>1,505</u>	<u>4,020</u>	<u>22,390</u>	<u>45,787</u>	<u>73,702</u>

Barking & Havering LIFT Company (No.1) Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

19 Financial instruments (continued)

19.2 Financial risk management (continued)

31 March 2022	Less than 3 months £'000	3 to 12 months £'000	1 to 5 years £'000	More than 5 years £'000	Total £'000
Financial liabilities					
Bank loans	1,162	3,485	20,551	50,521	75,719
Long term borrowings from parent company	58	472	1,172	1,244	2,946
Trade and other payables	148	-	-	-	148
	<u>1,368</u>	<u>3,957</u>	<u>21,723</u>	<u>51,765</u>	<u>78,813</u>

Interest rate risk

The company's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates is considered to be very small, as all bank and other loans are at fixed rates. The risk for changes in interest rates is therefore restricted to the interest earned on bank deposits, which is immaterial to the company. It is the company's policy to settle trade payables within the credit terms allowed and the company does not therefore incur interest on overdue balances.

Capital management

The company seeks to match long term assets with long term funding and short term assets with short term funding. Borrowings are required primarily to finance construction activity and the related lease payments from customers are set at a level that will ensure that repayments of borrowings can be met as they fall due. Other expenses are met by cash balances generated from the company's ordinary activities.

20 Other commitments

On completion of the buildings, under terms of contracts made, the company is committed to fixed payments for Facilities Management and Lifecycle Maintenance for a 25 year period. The average annual payment for the buildings (excluding indexation) amounts in total to £845,000. The charges to the statement of comprehensive income for the period ended 31 March 2023 were £1,796,000 (2022: £3,756,000).

Under the terms of management agreements with its parent company, Barking Dagenham Havering Community Ventures Limited, the company is committed to the payment of fixed and variable fees based on services provided in the contract term, which includes services provided during the period of construction. The charges to the statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2023 were £563,000 (2022: £521,000).

Barking & Havering LIFT Company (No.1) Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2023 (*continued*)

21 Note supporting statement of cash flows

Changes in liabilities arising from financing transactions are the following::

	Non-current loans and borrowings £'000	Current loans and borrowings £'000	Total £'000
At 1 April 2022	50,697	1,763	52,460
Cash flows	-	(5,178)	(5,178)
Loans and borrowings classified as current at 31 March 2023	(2,037)	2,037	-
Interest accruing in period	5	3,415	3,420
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2023	48,665	2,037	50,702
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 1 April 2021	52,460	1,531	55,991
Cash flows	-	(5,056)	(5,056)
Loans and borrowings classified as current at 31 March 2022	(1,763)	1,763	-
Interest accruing in period	-	3,525	3,525
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2022	50,697	1,763	52,460
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

22 Prior year adjustment

The directors have noted that the allocation of management services fees has been incorrectly split between administrative expenses and cost of sales. The comparatives have consequently been amended to reflect this, moving £521,000 from administrative expenses to cost of sales. This adjustment has had no impact on the prior period profit and net assets.