# **Belgrave House Investment Limited**

Registered number: 03872192

**Annual report** 

For the year ended 31 December 2017



COMPANIES HOUSE

27/09/2018

#### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

R R Davis

D R Wright

**Company secretary** 

L Sorrell

Registered number

03872192

Registered office

70 Grosvenor Street

London WIK 3JP

Independent auditor

Deloitte LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

London

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# DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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

#### **Principal activity**

The principal activity of the company during the year was in indirect property investment. The directors do not anticipate any significant change in the activity of the company and its profitability.

#### Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £1,848 (2016 - £10,808)

No dividend was declared during the year (2016: £nil).

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year and up to the date of this report were:

R R Davis

D R Wright

S M Rowland (resigned 15 September 2017)

#### **Directors' indemnity**

The company's Articles of Association provide, subject to the provisions of UK legislation, an indemnity for directors and officers of the company in respect of liabilities they may incur in the discharge of their duties or in the exercise of their powers, including any liabilities relating to the defence of any proceedings brought against them which relate to anything done or omitted, or alleged to have been done or omitted, by them as officers or employees of the company.

Appropriate directors' and officers' liability insurance cover is in place in respect of all company's directors.

#### Provision 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.

#### Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

#### **Auditor**

The auditor, Deloitte LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

# DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### Small companies note

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

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

D R Wright Director

Date: 12 September 2018

# DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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 have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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;
- 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 BELGRAVE HOUSE INVESTMENT LIMITED

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Belgrave House Investment Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the income statement, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity and 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 United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Basis for opinion

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

#### Use of the audit 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 comapny and the company's members as a body for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may
  cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of
  accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are
  authorised for issue.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BELGRAVE HOUSE INVESTMENT LIMITED

#### Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, 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.

#### 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 have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

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

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

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BELGRAVE HOUSE INVESTMENT LIMITED

#### Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 3, 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 Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Georgina Robb, FCA (Senior statutory auditor) for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP Statutory Auditor London United Kingdom

Date:

# INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Administrative expenses		(105)	(67)
Operating loss	_	(105)	(67)
Income from fixed assets investments Interest payable and expenses		14,671 (10,135)	23,275 (10,135)
Profit before tax	_	4,431	13,073
Tax on profit	5	(2,583)	(2,265)
Profit for the financial year	=	1,848	10,808
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,848	10,808

The statement of comprehensive income has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

The notes on pages 10 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

**REGISTERED NUMBER: 03872192** 

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

Note		2017 £		2016 £
6		312,195		451,548
	_	312,195		451,548
•				
7	1,461		1,461	
8	73,889		61,906	
-	75,350	_	63,367	
9	(171,696)		(300,914)	
		(96,346)	<u></u>	(237,547)
	-	215,849	_	214,001
	-	215,849	_	214,001
		215,849	_	214,001
	·		=	
10		167,100		167,100
		48,749		46,901
	_	215,849	_	214,001
	6 7 8 -	7 1,461 8 73,889 75,350 9 (171,696)	Note     £       6     312,195       312,195     312,195       7     1,461       8     73,889       75,350     (96,346)       215,849     215,849       215,849     215,849       10     167,100       48,749	6     312,195       7     1,461     1,461       8     73,889     61,906       75,350     63,367       9     (171,696)     (300,914)       (96,346)     215,849       215,849     215,849       10     167,100       48,749

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

D R Wright Director

Date: 12500000 2018

The notes on pages 10 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity
At 1 January 2016	167,100	36,093	203,193
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year		10,808	10,808
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	10,808	10,808
At 1 January 2017	167,100	46,901	214,001
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year		1,848	1,848
Other comprehensive income for the year	-		-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,848	1,848
At 31 December 2017	167,100	48,749	215,849

The notes on pages 10 to 15  $\,$  form part of these financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 1. Accounting policies

#### 1.1 General information

Belgrave House Investment Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales. The registered address of the company is 70 Grosvenor Street, London, W1K 3JP. The principal activity of the company is included in the directors' report on page 1.

These financial statements have been presented in Pound Sterling as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

#### 1.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 2).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 1.3 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Investments in unlisted Company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

Investments in listed company shares are remeasured to market value at each statement of financial position date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss for the period.

#### 1.4 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### 1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

#### 1.6 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.6 Financial instruments (continued)

Debt instruments, like loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future payments and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an outright short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially and subsequently, at the present value of the future payment discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the income statement.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### 1.7 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### 1.8 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.9 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the income statement, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and 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.

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 in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

#### 2. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The critical judgements that the directors have made in the process of applying the company's accounting policies in the statutory financial statements have no material effect.

#### Key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the opinon of the directors there are no key sources of estimation uncertainty (i.e. carrying values that could materially change next period due to estimation uncertainty).

#### 3. Auditor's remuneration

Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements totalled £350 (2016: £350).

### 4. Employees

The key management personnel comprise the directors of the company only.

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 (2016:3).

During the year, no director received any emoluments (2016: £nil).

Another group company has paid for remuneration during the year.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 5. Taxation on profit on ordinary activities

	2017 £	2016 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	2,583	2,747
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	<del>-</del>	(482)
	2,583	2,265
Total current tax	2,583	2,265
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	2,583	2,265

#### Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2016 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016 - 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	4,431 =	13,073
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016 - 20%)  Effects of:	853	2,615
Other timing differences leading to an increase (decrease) in taxation To be analysed	- 1,730	(350) -
Total tax charge for the year	2,583	2,265

#### Factors that may affect future tax charges

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 21% to 20% took effect from 1 April 2015. A further reduction from 20% to 19% was substantively enacted in July 2015 and took effect from 1 April 2017. A further reduction in the UK corporation tax rate to 17% from 1 April 2020, has been announced but has not been substantively enacted.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

_	
6.	Investments

			Unlisted investments £
	Valuation		
	At 1 January 2017		451,548
	Disposals		(139,353)
	At 31 December 2017		312,195
	Net book value		
	At 31 December 2017		312,195
	At 31 December 2016		451,548
	The company holds a 0.24% stake in Belgrave House Unit Trust.		
7.	Debtors		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	100	100
	Tax recoverable	1,361	1,361
		1,461	1,461
	The amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free and repayable on den	nand.	
8.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	73,889	61,906

73,889

61,906

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	161,461	290,679
Other creditors	100	100
Accruals and deferred income	10,135	10,135
	171,696	300,914

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

#### 10. Called up share capital

		2017 £	2016 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid 167,100 ordinary shares of £1 each		167,100	167,100

#### 11. Related party transactions

The company is a wholly owned member of Grosvenor London Office fund, and as such has taken advantage of the exemption permitted by section 33 related party disclosure, not to provide disclosures of transactions entered into with other wholly owned members of the group.

#### 12. Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

#### 13. Controlling party

The company's immediate and ultimate parent undertaking and controlling entity is Grosvenor London Office fund, a limited partnership registered in England and Wales.

Grosvenor London Office fund is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group which consolidates the financial information of the company. Copies of its consolidated accounts are available to the public and may be obtained from 70 Grosvenor Street, London, W1K 3JP.