Registered number: 03944121

# LTH ESTATES LIMITED

# DIRECTOR'S REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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#### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

Director

Koolesh D Shah

Company secretary

Koolesh D Shah

Registered number

03944121

Registered office

8-14 Talbot Square

London W2 1TS

Independent auditor

Crowe Clark Whitehill LLP

St Bride's House 10 Salisbury Square

EC4Y 8EH

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#### DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The director presents his report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

#### Director's responsibilities statement

The director is responsible for preparing the Director's report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has 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 director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that he gives 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 director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is 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.

### **Principal activity**

The principal activity of the company in the period under review was that of renting properties in the United Kingdom.

### Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £110,224 (2015 - £495,182).

#### Director

The director who served during the year was:

Koolesh D Shah

# DIRECTOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### Disclosure of information to auditor

The director at the time when this Director's report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- he 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.

#### **Auditor**

Director

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

#### Small companies note

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

This report was approved by the board on 15 August 2017 and signed on its behalf.

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF LTH ESTATES LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of LTH Estates Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016, set out on pages 5 to 16. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2006 and the United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

#### Respective responsibilities of Directors and Auditor

As explained more fully in the Director's responsibilities statement on page 1, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

#### Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/apb/scope/UKNP.

#### Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 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.

#### Opinion on other matter 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 Director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with those financial statements and this report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF LTH ESTATES LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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

In the light of our 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 where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Nigel Bobonc

Nigel Bostock (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Crowe Clark Whitehill LLP

Statutory Auditor

St Bride's House 10 Salisbury Square EC4Y 8EH

15 August 2017

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	<u>.</u> .	2016	2015
	Note	£	£
 	3	178,157	178,778
	•	178,157	178,778
		(110,109)	(98,233)
		-	503,650
	4	68,048	584,195
	7	4,758	4,000
		(30,398)	(31,349)
		42,408	556,846
	8	67,816	(61,664)
		110,224	495, 182
		3 4 7	3 178,157 178,157 (110,109) 

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2016 or 2015 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2016 (2015: £NIL).

The notes on pages 8 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

# LTH ESTATES LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 03944121

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note		2016 £		2015 £
Fixed assets	11010		~		~
Tangible assets	9 -		31		31
Investment property	10		5,478,650		5,478,650
			5,478,681		5,478,681
Current assets					
Debtors	11	303,322		304,070	
Cash at bank and in hand	12	429,068		327,230	
	•	732,390	_	631,300	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(24,774)		(22,913)	
Net current assets			707,616	···	608,387
Total assets less current liabilities			6,186,297		6,087,068
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year  Provisions for liabilities	14		(1,718,746)		(1,661,925)
Deferred tax		(535,425)		(603,241)	
			(535,425)	<del></del>	(603,241)
Net assets			3,932,126		3,821,902
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	17		1,000		1,000
Other reserves	18		3,474,185		3,406,369
Profit and loss account	18		456,941		414,533
			3,932,126		3,821,902

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 on 15 August 2017.

Keolesh D Shah Director

The notes on pages 8 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

·	Called up share capital £	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total equity
At 1 January 2016	1,000	3,406,369	414,533	3,821,902
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	•	110,224	110,224
Transfer of fair value movement in investment properties including deferred tax impact	-	-	(67,816)	(67,816)
Transfer of fair value movement in investment properties including deferred tax impact	-	67,816	-	67,816
At 31 December 2016	1,000	3,474,185	456,941	3,932,126

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Called up share capital	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2015	1,000	2,959,768	365,952	3,326,720
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	495,182	495,182
Transfer of fair value movement in investment properties including deferred tax impact		-	(446,601)	(446,601)
Transfer of fair value movement in investment properties including deferred tax impact	-	446,601	-	446,601
Total transactions with owners	-	446,601		446,601
At 31 December 2015	1,000	3,406,369	414,533	3,821,902
At 31 December 2015	1,000	3,406,369	414,533	3,821,9

The notes on pages 8 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### 1. General information

The principal activity of the company in the period under review was that of renting residential investment properties in the United Kingdom.

The company is a private limited company (registered number 03944121), which is incorporated and domiciled in the UK. The address of the registered office is 8-14 Talbot Square, London, W2 1TS.

#### 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 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 judgment in applying the Company accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Going concern

The director has considered the financial position of the company and the financial statements have been prepared assuming that the company will continue as a going concern.

In making this assumption, he has considered the future trading of the company, and the continued support of the other group companies.

#### 2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. Revenue from rental of investment properties arose wholly in the United Kingdom and is derived primarily from the rental of flats.

#### 2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model, other than investment properties, are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

# 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Motor vehicles

- 25% reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

#### 2.5 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by either a director valuation or by external valuers and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

#### 2.6 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.

#### 2.7 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.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.8 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.

#### 2.9 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.

#### 2.10 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.

#### 2.11 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

#### 2.12 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of comprehensive income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of financial position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of financial position.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.13 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, 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.

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

- 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 tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

#### 3. Turnover

100% of the Company's turnover (2015- 100%) is attributable to geographical markets inside the United Kingdom.

#### 4. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2016 £	2015 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	-	11

During the year the Director did not receive any emolutments (2015: nil).

#### 5. Auditor's remuneration

Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements totalled £3,500 (2015 - 3,500).

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### 6. **Employees**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 0 (2015 - 0).

#### 7. Interest receivable ....

	2016 £	2015 £
Other interest receivable	4,758	4,000
	<del></del>	

# 8.

Taxation		
	2016 £	2015 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	-	4,615
Deferred tax	<del></del>	
Deferred tax on revaluation of investment properties	(67,816)	57,049
Deferred tax through profit and loss arising in respect of revaluations is outlined	ed in note 16.	

# Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2015 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.466% (2015 - 20.466%). The differences are explained below:

	2016 £	2015 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	42,408 	556,846
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.466% (2015 - 20.466%)  Effects of:	8,482	10,770
Deferred tax movement not previously provided for and effects of changes in rate of tax  Group relief	(67,816) (8,482)	57,049 (6,155)
Total tax charge for the year	(67,816)	61,664

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

9.	Tangible fixed assets	
		Motor vehicles £
	Cost or valuation	
	At 1 January 2016	1,650
	At 31 December 2016	1,650
	Depreciation	
	At 1 January 2016	1,619
	At 31 December 2016	1,619
	Net book value	
	At 31 December 2016	31
	At 31 December 2015	31
10.	Investment property	·
	·	Freehold investment property £
	Valuation	
	At 1 January 2016	5,478,650
	At 31 December 2016	5,478,650

The 2016 valuations were made by the Director, on an open market value for existing use basis.

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

	2016 £	2015 £
Historic cost	1,683,750	1,683,750

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

11.	Debtors		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Due after more than one year	2	
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	303,322	303,322
		303,322	303,322
	Due within one year	303,322	303,322
	Prepayments and accrued income	~	748
		303,322	304,070
12.	There are no allowances for doubtful debts or reversals of allowances for d	oubtful debts in 20	15 or 2014.
12.		2016	2015
12.			
<b>12.</b>	Cash and cash equivalents	2016 £	2015 £
	Cash and cash equivalents  Cash at bank and in hand	2016 £	2015 £
	Cash and cash equivalents  Cash at bank and in hand	2016 £ 429,068 ————————————————————————————————————	2015 £ 327,230 
	Cash and cash equivalents  Cash at bank and in hand  Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year  Corporation tax Other creditors	2016 £ 429,068 ====================================	2015 £ 327,230 2015 £ 4,615 11,671
	Cash and cash equivalents  Cash at bank and in hand  Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year  Corporation tax	2016 £ 429,068 ====================================	2015 £ 327,230 2015 £ 4,615

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

14.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Bank loans	1,595,791	1,595,791
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	122,955	66,134
		1,718,746	1,661,925
	Secured loans		
	Bank loans are secured by charges on some of the freehold properties.		
15.	Loans		
	Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Amounts falling due after more than 5 years	L	£
	Bank loans	1,595,791	1,595,791
16.	Deferred taxation		
			2016 £
	At beginning of year		(603,241)
	Charged to profit or loss		67,816
	At end of year	- · · · =	(535,425)
			2016 £
	Deferred tax liability through profit and loss		(535,425
			(535,425

The deferred tax liability arises in respect of revaluations of investment properties which includes the legacy deferred tax liability on amounts previously revalued.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

#### 17. Share capital

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	2016 £	2015 £
Shares classified as equity	0	
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
	<del></del>	

#### 18. Reserves

#### Other reserves

The other reserve as at 31 December 2016 is £3,474,185 (2015: £3,406,369), which relates to the net revaluation of investment properties in the year and deferred tax on revaluations. Any movement in this reserve is recognised in the profit and loss account and moved to other reserves within the statement of changes in equity. This reserve which is not distributable reflects unrealised gains on revaluation.

#### **Profit & loss account**

The profit and loss reserve as at 31 December 2016 is £456,941 (2015: £414,533). The movement relates to the profit recognised during the year net of fair value movements and deferred tax which have been taken to other reserves in the statement of changes in equity.

#### 19. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS102 Section 33.1A from the requirement to disclose the transactions between two or more members of the group, as all members are wholly owned subsidiaries of the ultimate parent company.

### 20. Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is LTH (Kensington) Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent undertaking is London Town Group of Companies Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

London Town Group of Companies Holdings Limited is the parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 31 December 2016. The consolidated financial statements of London Town Group of Companies Holdings Limited can be obtained from 8 14 Talbot Square, London W2 1TS.

London Town Group of Companies Limited is the parent undertaking of the smallest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 31 December 2016. The consolidated financial statements of London Town Group of Companies Limited can be obtained from 8-14 Talbot Square, London W2 1TS.

In the director's opinion the ultimate controlling party is Auro Trust, a trust outside of the UK.