Registered number: 04028008

## **GROSVENOR STOW LIMITED**

# ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018



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#### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### INTRODUCTION

The directors present their Annual Report on the affairs of Grosvenor Stow Limited (the 'Company') together with the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

The directors have taken advantage of the special provisions available to small companies provided by s.415A of the Companies Act 2006 in respect of preparing the directors' report and in preparing a strategic report.

#### **BUSINESS REVIEW**

The Company is owned equally by Grosvenor West End Properties and Stow Mayfair GP Jersey Limited, with neither party having overall control.

The principal activity of the Company during the year was the management of the Keysign House property in London, W1. The Company is responsible for collecting rent from the tenants on behalf of the landlord, Grosvenor Keysign Limited.

The Company is in a net asset position and net current asset position as at 31 December 2018.

#### **GOING CONCERN**

After making enquiries the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources for the foreseeable future and for a minimum period of 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements. Accordingly they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Company's financial statements.

The results of the Company for the year are shown in the Income Statement.

The Balance Sheet shows no movement in the Company's net assets from the preceding year.

The Company is incorporated in the United Kingdom and its registered office is 70 Grosvenor Street, London, W1K 3JP.

### **RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS**

The result for the year amounted to £nil (2017: £nil).

There were no dividends paid in the year (2017: £nil).

# DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### **DIRECTORS**

The directors who served during the year and subsequently, except as noted, were:

C A Henderson A M Staveley (appointed 1 June 2018) J R Milne S T Mainee W R Bax (resigned 1 June 2018)

#### **FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS**

Currently there is both economic and political uncertainty as the outcome of Brexit is not yet known. The Company's profitability is largely linked to the performance of the UK property market which could be negatively impacted by the eventual outcome over the next few years. Any decrease in the profitability of the Company in the next 12 months is not expected to impact the long term strategy of the Company.

#### **DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITOR**

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

- so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- that 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 information is given and should be interpreted in accordance with s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### **POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS**

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since 31 December 2018.

#### **AUDITOR**

Deloitte LLP has indicated its willingness to be reappointed for another term and is deemed to be reappointed accordingly.

This report was approved by the board on 26 March 2019 and signed on its behalf.

D J Lewis

**Company Secretary** 

# DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with 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 satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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 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 SHAREHOLDERS OF GROSVENOR STOW LIMITED

#### **OPINION**

In our opinion the financial statements of Grosvenor Stow Limited (the 'Company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its result for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the income statement;
- the balance sheet:
- the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 14.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

### **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 Auditors' 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### **CONCLUSIONS RELATING TO GOING CONCERN**

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

#### 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 information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF GROSVENOR STOW LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

#### **RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS**

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement on page 4, 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. The description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF GROSVENOR STOW LIMITED (CONTINUED)

#### REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

#### **OPINION ON OTHER MATTERS PRESCRIBED BY THE COMPANIES ACT 2006**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are
  prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

#### MATTERS ON WHICH WE ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT BY EXCEPTION

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters, 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

#### **USE OF OUR REPORT**

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

Parizan Trewin FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of **Deloitte LLP** 

**Statutory Auditor** 

London

United Kingdom

26 March 2019

# INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover	3	1,786,899	1,724,305
Cost of sales		(1,775,850)	(1,720,609)
Cross mustin		44.040	2 606
Gross profit		11,049	3,696
Administrative expenses		(10,740)	(3,889)
Operating profit/(loss)	4	309	(193)
Interest receivable and similar income		(309)	193
Result before tax			
	_		
Tax on result	7		<del>-</del>
Result for the year			_

There were no recognised gains and losses, or items of other comprehensive income for 2018 or 2017 other than those included in the income statement and as a result no statement of comprehensive income has been presented.

The notes on pages 11 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

All activities in the current year and prior year are derived from continuing operations.

# GROSVENOR STOW LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 04028008

#### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

		2018	2017
	Note	£	£
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	1,399,250	1,562,659
Cash at bank and in hand	9	1,252,470	1,395,392
		2,651,720	2,958,051
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(2,651,620)	(2,957,951)
Net current assets		100	100
Total assets less current liabilities		100	100
Net assets		100	100
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	100	100
		100	100

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to entities subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 26 March 2019.

C A Henderson

Director

S T Mainee Director

The notes on pages 11 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Called up share capital £	Total equity
At 1 January 2017	100	100
Result for the year	<b>.</b> ·	-
	-	
At 1 January 2018	100	100
Result for the year	-	•
At 31 December 2018	100	100

The notes on pages 11 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 1.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard 102 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ('FRS 102') and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of certain properties that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values at the end of each reporting period, and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' and the Companies Act 2006.

The functional currency of Grosvenor Stow Limited is considered to be Sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

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).

#### 1.2 TURNOVER

The turnover shown in the Income Statement represents rents receivable and other recoverables from tenants in the year, excluding VAT.

Grosvenor Stow Limited acts as the principal in the provision of services to the tenants and turnover is consequently presented gross in the Income Statement.

### 1.3 OPERATING LEASES: THE COMPANY AS LESSOR

Rental income from operating leases is credited to the Income Statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Amounts paid and payable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised as a reduction to income on a straight-line basis over the length of the lease.

Premiums received and book values derecognised of on the sale of operating leases are deferred to the Balance Sheet and released to the Income Statement on a straight-line basis over the length of the lease.

The Company took advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allowed lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard (1 January 2015) to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

#### 1.4 GOING CONCERN

The directors' report describes the going concern basis for preparation of the financial statements.

#### 1.5 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### 1.6 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.

#### 1.7 CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The directors have taken advantage of the small company exemption in FRS 102 from including a cash flow statement in the financial statements.

#### 1.8 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument 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.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, 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 the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Investments in non-convertible preference shares and in non-puttable ordinary and preference shares are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Income Statement if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

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 balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### 1.8 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

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.

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or income as appropriate. The company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.

#### 1.9 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.

#### 1.10 INTEREST INCOME

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

# 2. JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements (other than those involving estimations) that have a significant impact on the amounts recognised and to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may be different from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The directors do not believe that there are any significant accounting judgements or sources of estimation uncertainty that would result in a material difference to the accounts in the next 12 months.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 3. TURNOVER

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

	2018 £	2017 £
Gross rental income	1,720,996	1,757,381
Other income	65,903	(33,076)
	1,786,899	1,724,305

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

Gross rental income represents rent receivable from connected third parties.

#### 4. OPERATING (LOSS)/RESULT

Included within administration expenses in 2018 is the audit fee relating to 2017. It has been corrected in the current year after being incorrectly omitted in the prior year.

### 5. AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

2018	201	7
£	;	E

The Company paid the following amounts to its auditors in respect of the audit of the financial statements and for other services provided to the Company:

Fees for audit services	4,500	4,013
	4,500	4,013

No fees were payable to Deloitte LLP and its associates for non-audit services to the Company during the current or preceding year.

#### 6. PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

No fees or other emoluments were paid to the directors of the Company during either the current or the preceding year in respect of their services to the Company.

There were no employees of the Company for the current or preceding year.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 7. TAXATION

The total current tax for the year is £nil (2017 - £nil).

The total deferred tax for the year is £nil (2017 - £nil).

#### 8. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade debtors	688,637	659,178
Other debtors	73,626	81,524
Prepayments and accrued income	636,987	821,957
	1,399,250	1,562,659

All financial instruments are held at amortised cost in both the current and prior year.

#### 9. CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND

	2018 £	2017 £
Cash at bank and in hand	146,597	115,156
Restricted cash held on behalf of third parties	1,105,873	1,280,236
	1,252,470	1,395,392

Restricted cash held on behalf of third parties includes funds held in relation to tenant deposits.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 10. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	537,430	594,355
Amounts owed to group undertakings	188,335	117,787
Other creditors	1,250,517	1,279,500
Accruals and deferred income	675,338	966,309
	2,651,620	2,957,951

There are no interest bearing amounts owed to group undertakings at 31 December 2018 (2017: £nil). Amounts owed to group undertakings are repayable on demand.

All financial instruments are held at amortised cost in both the current and prior year.

#### 11. RESERVES

#### Called up share capital

The balance classified as called up share capital includes the total net proceeds on issue of the Company's equity share capital, comprising £1 ordinary shares.

### 12. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	2018	2017
	£	£
AUTHORISED, ALLOTTED, CALLED UP AND FULLY PAID		
50 'A' Ordinary shares of £1 each	50	50
50 'B' Ordinary shares of £1 each	50	50
	100	100

Both A and B shares rank pari passu in all respects but constitute separate classes of shares.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

2018 2017 £ £

Rent paid under a sub-sub underlease with Stow Mayfair Limited Partnership

**1,865,465** *1,878,363* 

At 31 December 2018 no balances are owed to Stow Mayfair GP Jersey Limited (2017: £nil).

Balances owed to related parties of Grosvenor West End Properties are presented in note 10.

#### 14. CONTROLLING PARTY

The Company is owned equally by Grosvenor West End Properties and Stow Mayfair GP Jersey Limited, with neither party having overall control.

The address of the registered office of Stow Mayfair GP Jersey Limited is 86 Brook Street, London, W1K 5AY and the address of the Grosvenor West End Properties is 70 Grosvenor Street, London, W1K 3JP.