

Company Registration No. 05974163 (England and Wales)

LR BONDWAY LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

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LR BONDWAY LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr R J Livingstone Mr L Sebastian
Secretary	Mr R N Luck
Company number	05974163
Registered office	Quadrant House, Floor 6 4 Thomas More Square London E1W 1YW
Independent Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP 1 Embankment Place London WC2N 6RH

LR BONDWAY LIMITED

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LR BONDWAY LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 30 September 2016.

Principal activities, review of the business and future developments

The company acts as a commercial property investment company. The company made a loss of £268k for the year ended 30 September 2016 (2015: £517k profit) and had net assets of £6.1m at the year end (2015: £6.4m).

In February 2014, the company secured planning permission to redevelop the property, together with an adjoining building owned by a fellow group undertaking, into an enlarged block of offices. The company sold the property on 5 January 2017. During the year, all remaining leases were terminated ahead of the sale.

The directors consider the financial position and future prospects at 30 September 2016 to be satisfactory.

Post balance sheet event

On 5 January 2017 the company completed the sale of its sole investment property for £15.4 million.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the company are considered to relate to the fact that the company operates within a highly competitive market place. The directors of the group have reviewed the groups exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk. These risks and uncertainties are discussed in the company's ultimate parent's group annual report which does not form part of this report.

Financial risk management

The company's activities expose it to a number of financial risks including credit risk, cash flow risk and liquidity risk. Further discussion of the financial risk management objectives and policies, in the context of the group as a whole, are discussed in the company's ultimate parent's group annual report which does not form part of this report.


Key performance indicators

The company is managed by the directors in accordance with the strategies of its ultimate parent company, Loopsign Limited. For this reason, the directors believe that key performance indicators for the company are not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business. These strategies and key performance indicators are discussed in the company's ultimate parent's group annual report which does not form part of this report.

Going concern

The directors believe that preparing the financial statements on the going concern basis is appropriate due to the continued financial support of London & Regional Group Investments Limited. The directors have received confirmation that London & Regional Group Investments Limited intends to support the company for at least one year after these financial statements are signed.

By order of the board



Mr R N Luck

Secretary

31 March 2017

LR BONDWAY LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

The directors present their annual report and audited financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2016.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr R J Livingstone
Mr L Sebastian

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2015: £nil).

The business review, financial risk management and going concern are included in the strategic report.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors during the year. These provisions remain in force at the reporting date.


Independent Auditors

The Independent Auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of disclosure of information to Auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

By order of the board



Mr R N Luck
Secretary
31 March 2017

LR BONDWAY LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, 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 prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102). 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 and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- notify its shareholders in writing about the use of disclosure exemptions, if any, of FRS 102 used in the preparation of financial statements.

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.

By order of the board



Mr R N Luck
Secretary
31 March 2017

LR BONDWAY LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LR BONDWAY LIMITED

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, LR Bondway Limited's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2016 and of its loss 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.
-

What we have audited

The financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), comprise:

- Balance sheet as at 30 September 2016;
- Statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- 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.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Our responsibilities and those of the 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.

LR BONDWAY LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF LR BONDWAY LIMITED

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) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

What an audit of financial statements involves

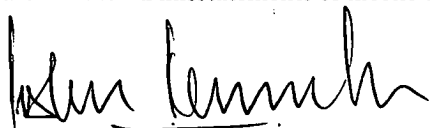
We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.



Deshan Karunaratne (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London

31 March 2017

LR BONDWAY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover	3	117,524	190,241
Cost of sales		(163,654)	(77,987)
Gross (loss)/profit		(46,130)	112,254
Administrative expenses		(72,585)	(93,193)
Other operating income		2,351	-
Fair value gains and losses on investment properties		(249,327)	590,181
Operating (loss)/profit	4	(365,691)	609,242
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation		(365,691)	609,242
Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	6	98,000	(92,000)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(267,691)	517,242
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive (expense)/income for the year		(267,691)	517,242

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

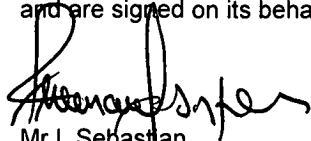
LR BONDWAY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	7	15,400,000		15,400,000	
Current assets					
Debtors	8	120,532		39,386	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(9,090,587)		(8,643,750)	
Net current liabilities			(8,970,055)		(8,604,364)
Total assets less current liabilities			6,429,945		6,795,636
Provisions for liabilities	10		(298,000)		(396,000)
Net assets			6,131,945		6,399,636
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	12		1		1
Retained earnings			6,131,944		6,399,635
Total equity			6,131,945		6,399,636

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31 March 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:


Mr L Sebastian
Director

Company Registration No. 05974163

LR BONDWAY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

	Notes	Called up share capital £	Revaluation reserve £	Retained earnings £	Total £
Balance at 1 October 2014		1	4,161,698	2,024,695	6,186,394
Effect of transition to FRS 102	15	-	(4,161,698)	3,857,698	(304,000)
Balance at 1 October 2014		1	-	5,882,393	5,882,394
Year ended 30 September 2015:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year		-	-	517,242	517,242
Balance at 30 September 2015		1	-	6,399,635	6,399,636
Period ended 30 September 2016:					
Loss and total comprehensive expense for the financial year		-	-	(267,691)	(267,691)
Balance at 30 September 2016		1	-	6,131,944	6,131,945

Included within retained earnings is an amount of £4,204,553 (2015: £4,355,880) relating to investment property revaluations and associated deferred tax which is non-distributable.

LR BONDWAY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

General information

LR Bondway Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Quadrant House, Floor 6, 4 Thomas More Square, London, E1W 1YW.

1.1 Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

1.2 Basis of preparation and summary of significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2016 are the first financial statements of LR Bondway Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 October 2014. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 15.

1.3 Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemption if certain conditions have been complied with, including notification of and no objection to, the use of exemptions by the company's shareholders. A qualifying entity is defined as a member of a group that prepares publicly available financial statements, which give a true and fair view, in which that member is consolidated. The company is a qualifying entity as its results are consolidated into the financial statements of Loopsign Limited which are publicly available.

As a qualifying entity, the company has taken advantage of the following exemptions:

- from the requirement to prepare a statement of cash flows as required by paragraph 3.17 (d) of FRS 102; and
- from the requirement to present financial instruments disclosures, as required by FRS 102 paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A, paragraph 12.26 and 12.29.

1.4 Going concern

The directors believe that preparing the financial statements on the going concern basis is appropriate due to the continued financial support of London & Regional Group Investments Limited. The directors have received confirmation that London & Regional Group Investments Limited intends to support the company for at least one year after these financial statements are signed.

1.5 Turnover

Turnover represents rental income and recoverable property expenses, net of value added tax. Rental income is recognised over the term of the lease on a straight-line basis. The total turnover of the company for the year has been derived from its principal activity, wholly undertaken in the UK.

Deferred income

Income from properties is allocated in the year to which it relates, with payments received in advance held as deferred income and credited to the profit and loss when earned.

LR BONDWAY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is measured using the fair value model and stated at its fair value as the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible assets.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit or loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

LR BONDWAY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

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 finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

LR BONDWAY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited to the statement of comprehensive income, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, 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 differ 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Valuation of investment properties

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 its value can only ultimately be reliably tested in the market itself.

LR BONDWAY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

3 Turnover

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Net rental income		
Rental income	79,617	153,286
Recoverable property expenses	37,907	36,955
Turnover	<u>117,524</u>	<u>190,241</u>
Net property outgoings	(125,747)	(41,032)
Recoverable property expenses	(37,907)	(36,955)
Property outgoings	<u>(163,654)</u>	<u>(77,987)</u>
Net rental income	<u>(46,130)</u>	<u>112,254</u>

4 Operating (loss)/profit

	2016 £	2015 £
Operating (loss)/profit for the year is stated after charging:		
Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's financial statements	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Auditors' remuneration has been borne by London & Regional Properties Limited.

5 Directors' remuneration

The directors did not receive any emoluments in respect of their services to the company (2015: £nil). The company has no employees (2015: none) other than the directors.

The above details of directors' emoluments do not include the emoluments which are paid by a fellow subsidiary and recharged to the company as part of a management charge. This management charge, which in 2016 amounted to £2,389 (2015: £4,599), also includes a recharge of administration costs borne by the fellow subsidiary on behalf of the company and it is not possible to identify separately the amount of the directors' emoluments. Mr Livingstone is a director of the ultimate parent company and a number of fellow subsidiary companies and his total emoluments are included in the aggregate of directors' emoluments included in the financial statements of the ultimate parent company. Mr Sebastian is an employee of a fellow subsidiary and his total emoluments are included in the aggregate of employee wages and salaries included in the financial statements of the ultimate parent company.

6 Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities

	2016 £	2015 £
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	<u>(98,000)</u>	<u>92,000</u>

LR BONDWAY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

6 Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities

(Continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

From 1 April 2015 the rate of corporation tax has reduced from 21% to 20%, giving a blended average rate for the comparative year of 20.5%.

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the (loss)/profit per the statement of comprehensive income as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation	(365,691)	609,242
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.50%)	(73,138)	124,895
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	49,865	-
Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	-	(120,987)
Effect of revaluations of investments	(98,000)	92,000
Utilisation of tax losses	-	(3,908)
Surrender of tax losses	23,273	-
Tax (credit)/expense for the year	(98,000)	92,000

The company surrendered the benefit of tax losses amounting to £116,364, for which no payment was made. In the prior year, the corporation tax charge was reduced by £3,908 because of losses surrendered by fellow group undertakings, for which no payment was made.

Factors that may affect future tax charges

With effect from 1 April 2017 and 1 April 2020, the UK corporation tax rate will be reduced to 19% and 17% respectively. These changes, which were announced in March 2015 budget and affirmed in March 2016 budget, will have no significant impact on these financial statements.

7 Investment properties

	2016 £
Fair value	
At 1 October 2015	15,400,000
Additions through external acquisition	249,327
Net losses through fair value adjustments	(249,327)
At 1 October 2015 and 30 September 2016	15,400,000

The investment property was valued by the director after taking independent advice from a professional valuer on an open market value basis at 30 September 2016. The valuation has been made in accordance with the Appraisal and Valuation Manual of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors in the United Kingdom.

LR BONDWAY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

8 Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade debtors	1,051	35,363
Other debtors	58,324	1
Prepayments and accrued income	61,157	4,022
	<u>120,532</u>	<u>39,386</u>

9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade creditors	109,620	66,218
Amounts due to fellow group undertakings	8,919,514	8,515,359
Taxation and social security	-	7,191
Accruals and deferred income	61,453	54,982
	<u>9,090,587</u>	<u>8,643,750</u>

Amounts due to fellow group undertakings are interest free, repayable on demand and unsecured.

10 Provisions for liabilities

	2016 £	2015 £
Deferred tax liabilities	11 298,000	396,000
	<u>298,000</u>	<u>396,000</u>

11 Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities 2016 £	Liabilities 2015 £
Balances:		
Investment properties	<u>298,000</u>	<u>396,000</u>

LR BONDWAY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

11 Deferred tax (Continued)

	2016 £
Movements in the year:	
Liability at 1 October 2015	396,000
Credit to profit or loss	(98,000)
Liability at 30 September 2016	<u>298,000</u>

12 Called up share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Ordinary share capital		
<i>Authorised</i>		
1,000 (2015:1,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
<i>Issued and fully paid</i>		
1 (2015:1) ordinary share of £1 each	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

13 Related party transactions

As the company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Loopsign Limited, the company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 33.1A of FRS102 from disclosing transactions or balances with entities which form part of the group.

14 Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is London & Regional Group Investments Limited, a company incorporated and registered in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent undertaking is Loopsign Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

London & Regional Group Holdings Limited is the parent undertaking of the smallest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements as at 30 September 2016. Loopsign Limited is the parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 30 September 2016. The consolidated financial statements of Loopsign Limited can be obtained from the company secretary at Quadrant House, Floor 6, 4 Thomas More Square, London E1W 1YW.

The ultimate controlling parties are I M Livingstone and R J Livingstone through their joint ownership of Loopsign Limited.

15 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

This is the first year that the company has presented its results under FRS 102. The last financial statements under the UK GAAP were for the year ended 30 September 2015. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 October 2014. Set out below are the changes in accounting policies which reconcile profit for the year ended 30 September 2015 and the total equity as at 1 October 2014 and 30 September 2015 between UK GAAP as previously reported and FRS 102.

LR BONDWAY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

15 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

(Continued)

Reconciliation of equity

		1 October 2014	30 September 2015
	Notes	£	£
Equity as reported under previous UK GAAP		6,186,394	6,795,636
<i>Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102:</i>			
Investment properties	1	-	-
Deferred taxation	2	(304,000)	(396,000)
Equity reported under FRS 102		<u>5,882,394</u>	<u>6,399,636</u>

Reconciliation of profit

	Notes	2015 £
Profit as reported under previous UK GAAP		19,061
<i>Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102:</i>		
Investment properties	1	590,181
Deferred taxation	2	(92,000)
Profit reported under FRS 102		<u>517,242</u>

Notes to reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

1. Investment properties

FRS 102 requires the changes in the fair values of investment properties to be recognised in profit or loss for the period. Under previous UK GAAP these changes were recognised outside of profit or loss and presented separately in a revaluation reserve. This change has increased the reported profit for the year ended 30 September 2015 by £590,181 but has not affected the measurement of investment properties on the balance sheet.

2. Deferred taxation

Under previous UK GAAP the company was not required to provide for taxation on revaluations of investment properties, unless the company had entered into a binding sale agreement. Under FRS 102 deferred taxation is provided on the timing difference arising from revaluations. A deferred tax liability of £304,000 arose on transition to FRS 102 and was recognised at the transition date. A further deferred tax charge of £92,000 was recognised in the comparative year to 30 September 2015. The net effect from the recognition of deferred taxation on the net assets position reported at 30 September 2015 was a decrease of £396,000.